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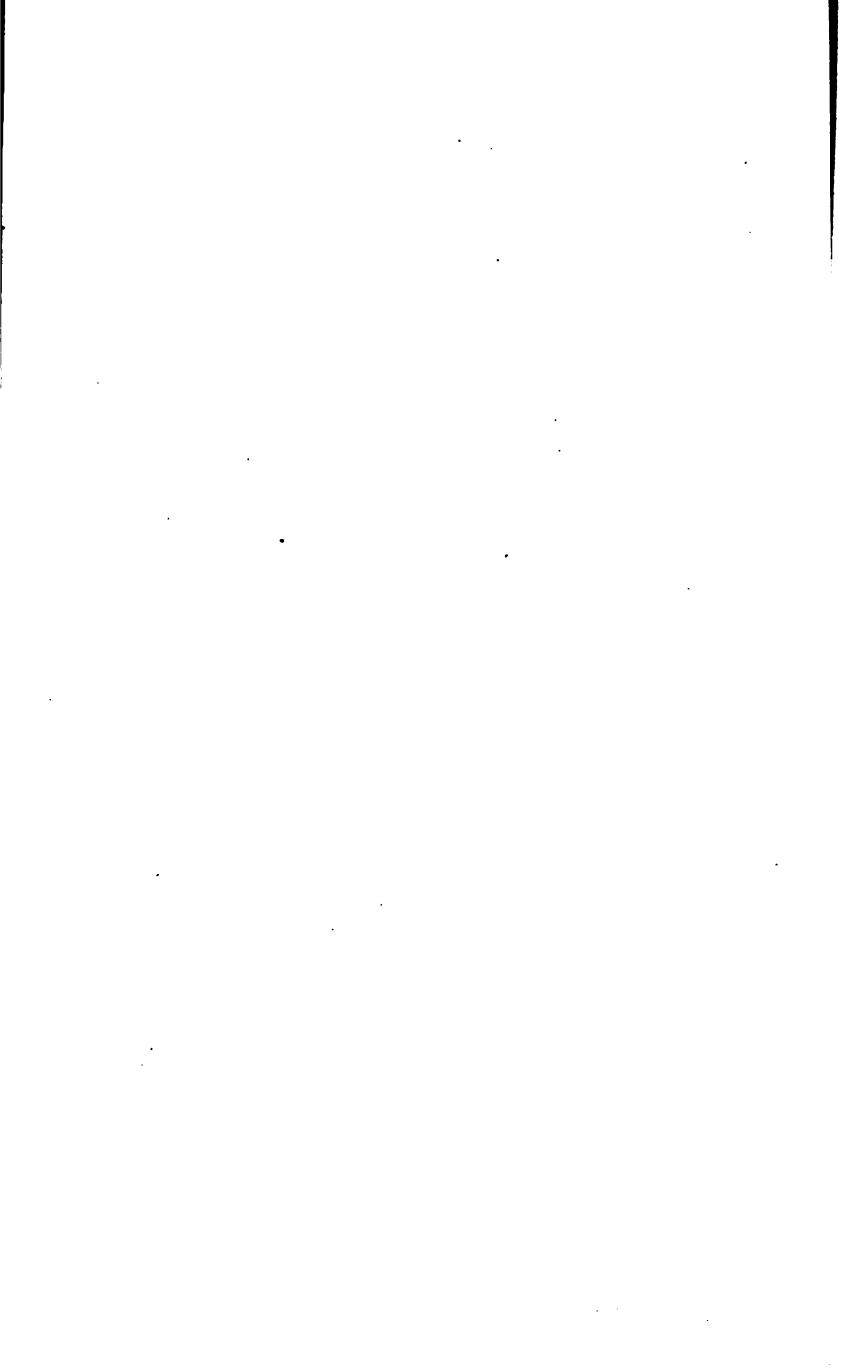
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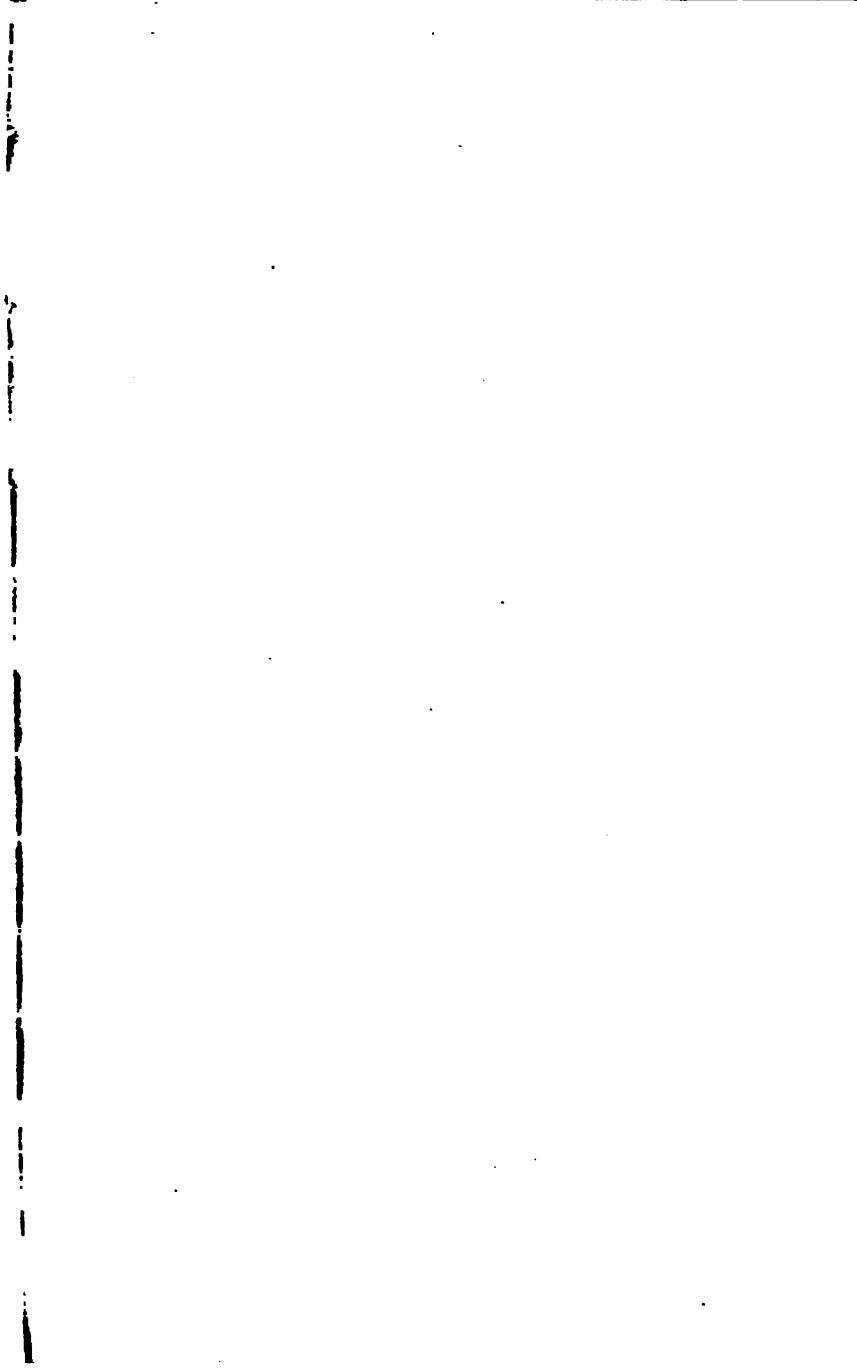


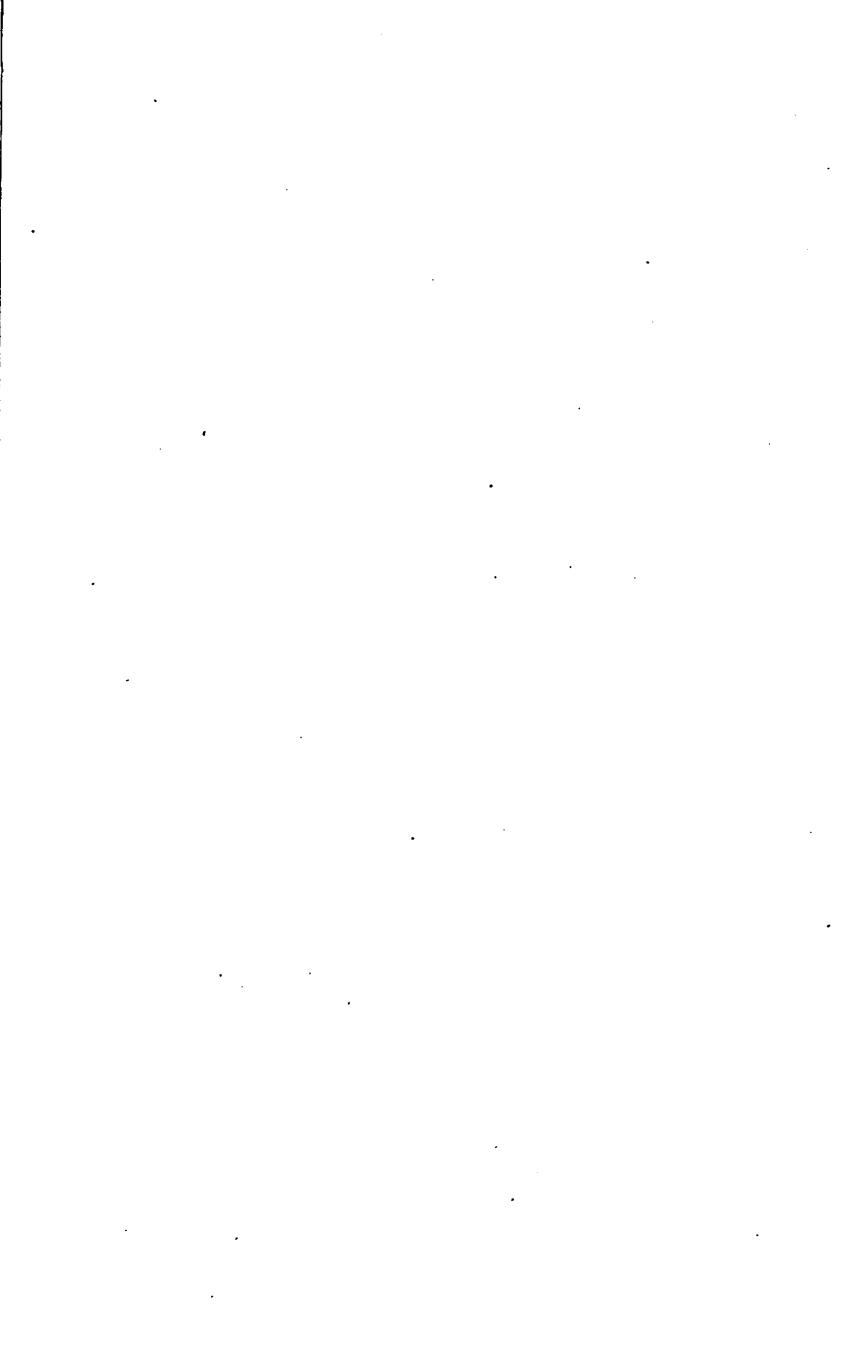
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C. J. M. L. 10/12/11

GEOGRAPHY CLASSIFIED:

A SYSTEMATIC MANUAL

OF

MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL, AND POLITICAL
GEOGRAPHY;

WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL, ETYMOLOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL NOTES.

For the Use of Teachers and Upper Forms in Schools.

BY

EDWIN ADAMS, F.R.G.S.,

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Member of the Central Committee of Educational Unions in connexion with the
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Author of "The Geographical Word-Expositor and Dictionary;" "Notes on the Geology,
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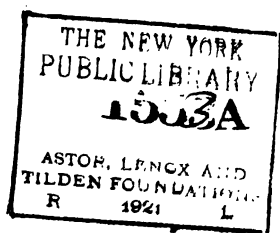
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1863.

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KAF



LONDON:
BRADBURY AND EVANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

NEW YORK
JUN
1921

TO THE
RIGHT HONORABLE FREDERICK, LORD CHELMSFORD, P.C.,

EX-LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN,

This Work

IS, WITH HIS LORDSHIP'S EXPRESS PERMISSION,

DEDICATED

BY HIS OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

THE following work has been prepared at the suggestion of many experienced teachers, and is intended to meet a want long felt by them, as well as by the Author, in their professional avocations. Its composition has been effected at the expense of considerable time and labor; and it is hoped and confidently believed that it will supply a *desideratum* the absence of which a large number of those engaged in tuition have felt to be a serious gap in geographical literature.

Schoolbooks on geography are generally, it is too well known, either too bulky, costly, and abstruse to be put into the hands of those for whose use they, as school-manuals, are more particularly designed, or are too crowded with *dry* details to interest, and, consequently, to make a favorable impression on the memory of, the learner. The Author, who has been engaged in teaching for many years, trusts that this publication will be found to remedy these evils;—arranged as it is in a tabulated form throughout, and yet written in a style which, he hopes, will be found pleasing to the student.

While the Author wishes in this place to acknowledge his obligations to the principal school-geographies published in this country,—more particularly to Maunder's *Treasury of Geography*, by Mr. William Hughes, F.R.G.S.;

the *Handbook of Geography*, by Mr. Henry G. Bohn, F.R.G.S.; the *Manual of Geography*, by the Rev. Alexander Mackay, F.R.G.S.; and the *Universal Geography*, by the Rev. Thomas Milner, F.R.G.S.,—he is prompted to say one word—with the greatest respect, however—indicative of the surprise he has felt at the numerous inconsistencies which he has met with in the manuals specified, more especially in the matter of statistics. With regard to population, more particularly, these works—although nearly simultaneously published—are, in very many instances, strangely contradictory. Many of these errors the Author of the following volume has endeavored, as far as means were available, to rectify.

In conclusion, he is happy to have this opportunity of expressing his gratitude, as well to many schoolmasters who have communicated hints to him with reference to the matter contained in the following pages, as to the Messrs. Longman & Co., and other publishers, for the courtesy with which they have permitted him the free use of the various geographical works published by them.

EDWIN ADAMS.

DULWICH COLLEGE, LONDON, S.,
October 15, 1862.

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GEOGRAPHY CLASSIFIED.

GEOGRAPHY is the name applied to that science which describes and delineates that member of the solar system called the Earth, considered *as the abode of man*, and is thus divided :—

Division.	Treats of	Connected with
*ASTRO-GEOGRAPHY	The globe as related to the other heavenly bodies ; of its motions, shape, and size ; and of the positions of places on its surface	Astronomy and Mathematics.
†PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	The configuration of the crust of the earth ; the materials which compose it ; of its various productions,—mineral, vegetable, and animal ; its soil and climate ; and, in fact, of everything relating to the earth in its <i>solid, liquid, and æriform</i> states	Natural History and Natural Philosophy.
‡POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY	The artificial divisions of the earth's surface into states, with their extent, population, and resources ; their government, people, religion, &c. ; and of everything, in short, pertaining to man as a political or social being.	History and Political Economy.

* From *αστρος* (*astrōn*), a star ; *γη* (*gē*), the earth ; and *γραφη* (*graphē*), a description.

† From *φύσις* (*physis*), nature or constitution.

‡ From *πολις* (*pólis*), a city.

I.—ASTRO-GEOGRAPHY.

The ECLIPTIC is divided into twelve equal parts, known as SIGNS, of 30° each, named from the constellations through which the sun appears successively to pass :—

Signs.	Days on which the Sun enters them.	Quarter.
1. ♈ Aries, or the Ram	March 21	} Spring.
2. ♉ Taurus, or the Bull	April 19	
3. ♊ Gemini, or the Twins	May 20	
4. ♋ Cancer, or the Crab	June 21	} Summer.
5. ♌ Leo, or the Lion	July 23	
6. ♍ Virgo, or the Virgin	August 23	
7. ♎ Libra, or the Balance	September 23	} Autumn.
8. ♏ Scorpio, or the Scorpion	October 23	
9. ♐ Sagittarius, or the Archer	November 22	
10. ♑ Capricornus, or the Goat	December 21	} Winter.
11. ♒ Aquarius, or the Waterman	January 20	
12. ♓ Pisces, or the Fishes	February 19	

THE PLANETS : THEIR NAMES, DIAMETERS, DISTANCES FROM THE SUN, &c.

Name and Order of the Planets.	Mean Distances from the Sun in Miles.	Annual Revolution around the Sun, in Solar Days.	Diurnal Rotation on Axis, in Solar Days.	Velocity of Orbital Motion, per Hour, in Miles.	Diameters in English Miles.	Amount of Light, the Earth = 1.	Number of Moons.	Characters.
			d. h. m.					
1. Mercury	37,000,000	87.97	1 0 5	109,300	3,224	6.656	0	α
2. Venus	69,000,000	224.70	0 23 21	80,000	7,687	1.932	0	☿
3. EARTH	95,000,000	365.26	1 0 0	68,000	7,912	1.000	1	♁
4. Mars	144,000,000	686.98	1 0 39	55,900	4,189	.436	0	♂
5. Planetoids ..	263,000,000	1,684.74	unknown	40,900	uncertain	.180	0	♂
6. Jupiter	494,000,000	4,332.62	0 9 56	29,800	85,950	.036	4	♃
7. Saturn	903,000,000	10,759.80	0 10 29	22,000	79,042	.011	8	♄
8. { Uranus, or Herschel }	1,822,000,000	30,686.82	0 9 30	15,500	35,112	.008	6	♅
9. Neptune	2,869,000,000	60,624.63	unknown	12,400	63,000	.001	1	♆
10. Sun .....	.....	.....	25 0 0	17,583	883,000	.....	.....	☼

NUMBER OF THE STARS.

Magnitude.	Number.
First	20
Second	65
Third	190
Fourth	425
Fifth	1100
Sixth	3200
The number of stars already registered, down to the seventh magnitude, is 15,000; and the total number down to the sixteenth magnitude, as seen by the aid of the telescope, is said to be 500,000,000,000.	

TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF THE LONGEST DAY FOR DIFFERENT GEOGRAPHICAL LATITUDES.

Latitude.	Length of Longest Day.
Deg. Min.	
0 ..	12 hours.
16 44	13 "
30 48	14 "
41 24	15 "
49 22	16 "
54 30	17 "
58 27	18 "
61 18	19 "
63 22	20 "
66 32	24 "
67 18	1 month.
78 5	3 "
90 ..	6 "

YEARS IN WHICH THE REFORMED CALENDAR WAS ADOPTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Country.	Year.
Denmark	1582	Italy, great part of	1582
France	1582	Lorraine (in France)	1582
Germany, by Romanists	1584	Poland	1586
Germany, by Protestants	1700	Portugal	1582
Great Britain and Ireland	1752	Spain	1582
Holland, and the Low Countries } generally	1582	Sweden	1753
Holland, Utrecht, and a few } other places	1700	Switzerland, by Romanists	1584
Hungary	1587	Switzerland, by Protestants	1700
		Tuscany	1751

TABLE SHOWING THE LENGTH OF ONE DEGREE OF LONGITUDE FOR EVERY DEGREE OF LATITUDE IN GEOGRAPHICAL AND ENGLISH MILES BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE POLES.

Degree of Latitude.	Geographical Miles.	English Miles.	Degree of Latitude.	Geographical Miles.	English Miles.	Degree of Latitude.	Geographical Miles.	English Miles.
0	60.00	69.07	31	51.43	59.13	61	29.09	33.45
1	59.99	69.06	32	50.88	58.51	62	28.17	32.40
2	59.96	69.03	33	50.32	57.87	63	27.24	31.33
3	59.92	68.97	34	49.74	57.20	64	26.30	30.24
4	59.85	68.90	35	49.15	56.51	65	25.36	29.15
5	59.77	68.81	36	48.54	55.81	66	24.40	28.06
6	59.67	68.62	37	47.92	55.10	67	23.45	26.96
7	59.55	68.43	38	47.28	54.37	68	22.48	25.85
8	59.42	68.31	39	46.63	53.62	69	21.50	24.73
9	59.26	68.15	40	45.96	52.85	70	20.52	23.60
10	59.09	67.95	41	45.28	52.07	71	19.53	22.47
11	58.89	67.73	42	44.55	51.27	72	18.54	21.32
12	58.69	67.48	43	43.88	50.46	73	17.54	20.17
13	58.46	67.21	44	43.16	49.63	74	16.54	19.02
14	58.22	66.95	45	42.43	48.78	75	15.53	17.86
15	57.95	66.65	46	41.68	47.93	76	14.52	16.70
16	57.67	66.31	47	40.92	47.06	77	13.50	15.52
17	57.38	65.98	48	40.15	46.16	78	12.48	14.35
18	57.06	65.62	49	39.36	45.06	79	11.45	13.17
19	56.73	65.24	50	38.57	44.35	80	10.42	11.98
20	56.38	64.84	51	37.76	43.42	81	9.38	10.79
21	56.01	64.42	52	36.94	42.48	82	8.35	9.59
22	55.63	63.97	53	36.11	41.53	83	7.31	8.41
23	55.23	63.51	54	35.27	40.56	84	6.27	7.21
24	54.81	63.03	55	34.41	39.58	85	5.22	6.00
25	54.38	62.53	56	33.53	38.58	86	4.18	4.81
26	53.93	62.02	57	32.68	37.58	87	3.14	3.61
27	53.46	61.48	58	31.79	36.57	88	2.09	2.41
28	52.97	60.93	59	30.90	35.54	89	1.05	1.21
29	52.48	60.35	60	30.00	34.50	90	0.00	0.00
30	51.96	59.75						

FIRST OR PRIME MERIDIANS OF LONGITUDE EMPLOYED BY DIFFERENT NATIONS.

Nation.	Longitude.	Nation.	Longitude.
	" " "		" " "
Fortunate Islands, taken by the ancients as their first meridian	17 0 0 W	Paris	2 20 22 E
Western extremity of Africa as then known, taken by Abulfeda, the Arabian geographer	7 0 0 W	Cádiz	6 27 22 W
Tercera, one of the Azores, by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the 16th century	27 10 0 W	Ferrol	8 15 0 W
Teneriffe, one of the Canaries, by the Dutch in the 16th century	16 30 0 W	Carthage	1 0 21 W
Ferro (in the Canaries), by all nations in the 17th and 18th centuries	17 30 0 W	Madrid	3 42 15 W
Greenwich	0 0 0	Barcelona	2 10 41 E
London (St. Paul's)	0 5 48 W	Lisbon	9 8 30 W
		Rome	12 29 47 E
		Naples	14 15 45 E
		Petersburgh	30 18 45 E
		Copenhagen	12 35 6 E
		Upsal	17 39 0 E
		Stockholm	18 8 30 E
		Amsterdam	4 53 15 E
		Washington (Capitol)	77 2 0 W
		Philadelphia	75 11 30 W
		New York (Columbia College)	74 3 27 W
		Boston	70 58 45 W

ZONES.*

1. One *Torrid*†, 47° in breadth, or 23½° on either side of the equator. Boundaries: north, the Tropic of Cancer; south, the Tropic of Capricorn.

2. Two *Temperate*‡, one north, the other south, each 43° in breadth. Boundaries of North Temperate: north, the Arctic Circle;

south, the Tropic of Cancer. Boundaries of the South Temperate: north, the Tropic of Capricorn; south, the Antarctic Circle.

3. Two *Frigid*§, each 23½° in breadth, and included within the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The former is called the North, and the latter the South, Frigid Zone.

GREAT AND SMALL CIRCLES.

GREAT CIRCLES.

1. The *Equator*||, a large circle, equidistant from the poles, which divides the earth into the northern and southern hemispheres.

2. The *Horizon*¶ is either *rational* or *sensible*. The *rational*, or true, horizon, by which are determined the rising and setting of all the heavenly bodies, is an imaginary plane passing through the centre of the earth, and prolonged in the imagination till it attains the region of the stars. Parallel to and co-extensive with it is the *sensible* horizon.

3. The *Meridians*** are large circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles. The longitude of a place is east or west of any other given place, known as the first meridian.

4. The *Ecliptic*††, which derives its name from being the circle on or near which the moon must be in the case of an *eclipse*, represents the apparent annual track of the sun among the fixed stars.

5. The *Cotures* are two meridians that divide the ecliptic into four equal parts, marking the four seasons of the year.

SMALL CIRCLES.

1. The *Tropics*‡‡, two small circles parallel to the equator, and placed from it at a distance, north and south of it, of 23½°. That to the north is known as the Tropic of Cancer, and that to the south as that of Capricorn; because they coincide with the ecliptic in the beginning of those signs.

2. The *Parallels of Latitude*§§ run round the earth parallel with the equator, from which great circle they are marked as either north or south latitude.

3. The *Polar Circles* are two circles drawn round the north and south poles respectively at a distance of 23½° from each pole. The circle around the north pole is called the Arctic, and that around the south pole the Antarctic |||| Circle.

* From the Greek *zōnē* (ζώνη), a belt or girdle.

† From the Lat. *tempero*, I moderate.

‡ From the Lat. *equus*, even or equal.

¶ From the Greek *hōrōs* (ὥρᾱ), a boundary, limit, or rule.

** From the Lat. *meridies* (*meridius dies*), mid-day or noon.

†† Literally, a leaving or going out; from *ec* (ἐκ), out, or out of, and *ipō* (ἵπω), to leave out.

‡‡ From the Greek *trōpōs* (τροπῆς, τροπή, to turn), a turning.

§§ From the Lat. *latitudo*, breadth.

|||| From the Greek *anti* (ἀντι), opposite to, and *arktikē* (ἀρκτική), a bear.

† From the Lat. *torreo*, I scorch.

§ From the Lat. *frigeo*, I grow cold.

II.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

LAND.

EXTENT OF THE LAND-MASSSES.

Land-Mass.	Area in Square Miles.	Length of Coast in Miles.	Square Miles of Surface for One Mile of Coast.
Europe	3,700,000	19,500	190
Asia	17,500,000	85,000	500
Africa	12,000,000	10,000	750
North America	8,600,000	24,500	350
South America	7,000,000	14,500	482
Australia	3,000,000	10,900	900

NOTE.—This estimate of the distribution of land is taken from *The Treasury of Geography*, by Mr. William Hughes, and *The Pictorial Handbook of Geography*, by that enterprising publisher, Mr. H. G. Bohn. Statements as to this and like matters in geography vary so much amongst our best geographers that it is frequently no easy matter to discriminate between the accurate and the inaccurate. For instance, while the above-mentioned eminent geographers state the area of the land to be 51,800,000 square miles, Milner's estimate is 59,456,431; Edward Hughes's, 51,942,000; Staunton's, 53,100,000; Mackay's, 51,500,000; Sullivan's, 50,150,000; Dr. Clyde's, 52,000,000; Scottish School Book Association's, 52,130,000; Ewing's, 50,830,000; Stewart's, 50,900,000; and so on.

THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE IS PHYSICALLY DIVIDED INTO

LAND

AND

WATER.

1. A *continent** is a large portion of land = 1. An *ocean* is the largest division of containing many countries.
2. An *island* is land wholly surrounded by water.
3. A *cape*† is a portion of land jutting out into the sea.
4. A *peninsula*‡ is land almost surrounded by water.
5. An *isthmus*§ is a neck of land joining two larger portions.
6. A *road* on the land is an open passage for travellers.
7. A *coast*||, or *shore*, is that part of the land which lies next the water.
1. An *ocean* is the largest division of water.
2. A *lake* is water wholly surrounded by land.
3. A *gulf*, or *bay*, is a portion of water extending into the land.
4. A *sea* is water almost surrounded by land.
5. A *strait*¶ is a narrow passage of water joining two larger portions.
6. A *road* in the sea, sometimes called a *roadstead*, is an open passage where ships may ride at anchor.
7. That part of the sea which lies near the coast of a country is called the *waters* of that country.

Other definitions are *archipelago*** , *cataract*††, *estuary*‡‡, *mountain*, *volcano*§§, *river watershed*|||, &c.

* From the Lat. *com*, together; and *tenes*, to hold.

† From the Lat. *caput*, the head.

‡ From the Lat. *pene*, almost; and *insula*, an island.

§ From the Greek *isthmus* (ἵσθμος), a neck.

|| From the Lat. *costa*, a rib.

¶ Probably derived from the old French adjective *estroit*, narrow.

** From the Greek *arche* (αρχή), chief; and *pelagos* (πῆλαγος), sea. This term was first applied to the islands in the *Ægean Sea*, but has since been bestowed upon any group of islands, as the "*Eastern Archipelago*," &c.

†† From the Greek *cata* (κατά), against; and *rasse* (ῥάσσω), I strike.

‡‡ From the Lat. *æstus*, the tide; the *estuary* being that part of large rivers that the sea tide reaches.

§§ From *Vulcanus*, the god of fire among the Greeks.

||| A *watershed* is a ridge-line formed by the intersection of slopes sending their water in opposite directions, and is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *secadan*, to cut, or divide.

CONFIGURATION OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE

POINTS OF SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE IN THE CONTOUR AND VERTICAL RELIEF OF THE GREAT LAND-MASSSES.

OLD WORLD.	CONTOUR.	NEW WORLD.
1. Greatest length from <i>east to west</i> , or in the direction of the parallels	Difference..	1. Greatest length from <i>north to south</i> , or in the direction of the meridians.
2. Greatest extension towards north and south is nearly under the same meridian; thus, Cape Nordkyn (in Norway) is under the same meridian with the Cape of Good Hope, and the peninsula of Malacca with Cape Severo (in Siberia)	Similarity ..	2. Greatest extension towards north and south is nearly under the same meridian; thus, Cape Horn is under the same meridian with the north-west angle of Greenland (which, however, is now known to be detached from the continent).
3. Attains its greatest extent along the parallel of 50° N.	Similarity ..	3. Attains its greatest extent along the parallel of 50° N.
4. Spreads out widely towards the north, and terminates abruptly in 72° N. lat.; widely diverges towards the south; and narrows down to a single promontory (Cape of Good Hope)....	Similarity ..	4. Spreads out widely towards the north, and terminates abruptly in 72° N. lat.; widely diverges towards the south; and narrows down to a single promontory (Cape Horn).
5. A large portion of the area is nearly detached from the principal mass, viz., Africa (united by the Isthmus of Suez)	Similarity ..	5. A large portion of the area is nearly detached from the principal mass, viz., South America (united by the Isthmus of Darien or Panama).
*6. All the great peninsulas run in a southerly direction (excepting Jutland)	Similarity ..	6. All the great peninsulas run in a southerly direction (excepting Yucatan).
†7. The projections and indentations of the Old World strikingly fit into those of the New	Difference..	7. The projections and indentations of the New World strikingly conform to those of the Old.
8. Africa, with Madagascar, has its counterpart in South America, with the Falkland Islands	Similarity ..	8. South America, with the Falkland Islands, has its counterpart in Africa, with Madagascar.
9. Malacca and the East Indies answer to Florida and the West Indies	Similarity ..	9. Florida and the West Indies answer to Malacca and the East Indies.

OLD WORLD.	VERTICAL RELIEF.	NEW WORLD.
1. Long gentle slope inclined towards the north; the short abrupt slope towards the south	Difference..	1. Long gentle slope inclined towards the east; the short abrupt slope towards the west.
2. Grand watersheds (= mountain-chains) run <i>east and west</i> , or in the direction of the parallels	Difference..	2. Grand watershed (= mountain-chain) runs <i>north and south</i> , or in the direction of the meridians.
3. The peninsulas and islands are, generally, traversed by mountain ranges in the direction of their greatest length	Similarity ..	3. The peninsulas and islands are, generally, traversed by mountain ranges in the direction of their greatest length.
4. Highest summits occur in the vicinity of the Tropic of Cancer; as, Everest, Kunchingma, and Dhaulagiri	Difference..	4. Highest summits occur in the vicinity of the Tropic of Capricorn; as, Aconcagua and Sabana.
5. Remarkable for mountains and table-lands	Difference..	5. Remarkable for rivers and plains.

* In the Old World we have the peninsulas of Spain, Italy (with Sicily), and Greece (with the Grecian Archipelago), in Europe, corresponding with Arabia, Hindostan (with Ceylon), and India beyond the Ganges (with the East Indian Archipelago); Corea, Kamschatka, and Africa; and, in the New World, Alaska, California, Florida, Nova Scotia, and South America.

† Brazil is opposite to the Gulf of Guinea; Nova Scotia to the Bay of Biscay, &c.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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CHARACTERISTIC NATURAL FEATURES OF THE CONTINENTS.

EUROPE.	ASIA.	AFRICA.	AMERICA.
Coast-line and Peninsulas.	Mountains.	Deserts.	Rivers and Lakes.

COAST-LINE AND AREA OF THE LAND-CONTINENTS.

Land-Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Length of Coast-line in Miles.	Square Miles of Surface for One Mile of Coast.
Europe	8,805,000	17,000	220
Asia	*16,915,227	35,000	550
Africa	11,376,000	16,000	710
North America	†8,646,277	24,500	350
South America	7,000,000	14,500	482

MEAN ELEVATION OF THE CONTINENTS ACCORDING TO HUMBOLDT.

CONTINENT.	MEAN ELEVATION IN FEET.
Europe.....	671
Asia	1,151
North America	748
South America	1,132

HEIGHTS OF PLATEAUS.

Table-Land.	Elevation in Feet.	Table-Land.	Elevation in Feet.
EUROPE :—		AFRICA :—	
1. Central Spain	2,000	1. The Sahara	1,500
2. Bavaria	1,600	2. Abyssinia	7,000
3. Southern Norway	4,000	AMERICA :—	
ASIA :—		1. Utah, or Deseret	4,500
1. Tibet, the region immediately to the northward of Hindostan.....	15,000	2. Mexico	8,000
2. Mongolia	4,000	3. Central America (Guatemala)	5,000
3. Persia and Afghanistan..	5,000	4. Quito (South America)...	9,000
4. Armenia	6,000	5. Pasco (South America) ..	11,000
5. Asia Minor	4,000	6. Titicaca (South America)	13,000
6. Central and Southern India (The Deccan)	2,500	7. El-Despoblado, or the desert country (in La Plata and Bolivia)	14,000
7. Arabia	3,500		

* Exclusive of the Malay Archipelago.

† Including Greenland, the West Indies, and other islands.

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-CHAINS IN THE WORLD, WITH THEIR CULMINATING POINTS, AND ELEVATIONS.

I.—Europe.

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in Feet above Sea-level.
I. THE ALPINE SYSTEM.	1. <i>The Alps Proper</i> : extending from Nice to Vienna, and bounded on the west by the basins of the Rhone and Doubs; on the north and east of the Aar and Danube; and, on the south, by the basins of the Po and Save. Length, 600 miles.	
	a.— <i>The Western Alps.</i>	
	Monte Viso.....	13,600
	M. Pelvoux (culminating point of France).....	14,108
	M. Genève.....	11,785
	b.— <i>The Eastern Alps, Northern Series.</i>	
	Finster-aar-horn.....	14,026
	Gros Glockner.....	12,425
	c.— <i>The Eastern Alps, Southern Series.</i>	
	Mont Blanc, in Savoy (culminating point of Alps).....	15,744
	Great St. Bernard.....	11,080
	Mont Cervin.....	14,771
	Monte Rosa (culminating point of Switzerland).....	15,208
	The Simplon, or Monte Leone.....	11,641
	M. Fures.....	14,087
	M. St. Gothard.....	10,595
	Ortler Spitz (culminating point of Austria).....	12,811
	Height of snow-line in Swiss Alps.....	8,900
	2. <i>The Gallo-Francien</i> : including all the French mountains north of the Garonne and west of the Rhone.	
	Mount Molleson, in Jura.....	6,588
	Ballon de Guebwiller (Voages Mountains).....	4,690
	Côte d'Or.....	1,965
	Mount Mezim (Cevennes).....	5,794
	Puy de Sancy (Auvergne).....	6,320
	3. <i>The Apennines</i> : extend from the Maritime Alps, traverse the length of Italy, re-appear in Sicily, and form the watershed, the Po and Adriatic on the one side, and the Mediterranean on the other. Length, 800 miles.	
	Monte Cimone, between Modena and Tuscany.....	6,975
	Monte Corno, in the north of Naples.....	9,581
	Monte Majella, in the north of Naples.....	9,118
	Mount Vesuvius, near Naples.....	3,922
	Mount Etna (culminating point of the chain).....	10,874
	Mount Cuccio, near Palermo.....	10,871
	Height of snow-line in Sicily.....	9,500
	Height of snow-line in Central Italy.....	8,400
	4. <i>The Slavo-Hellenic</i> : comprising all those mountains in the Hellenic peninsula to the south of the Danube and Save, together with those of Dalmatia and Croatia.	
	a.— <i>The Hellenic.</i>	
	M. Guione, in Greece.....	6,941
	M. Olympus, in Thessaly (culminating point of the Hellenic Range).....	9,749
	b.— <i>The Balkan.</i>	
	Great Balkan.....	8,974
	M. Athos (Despoto Dagh).....	9,028
	Rhodope, or Rilo Dagh.....	8,818
	Height of snow-line on Mount Olympus.....	9,000
	5. <i>The Carpathians, or Krapakts</i> : between the Danube and Dniester, and forming a continuation from the Noric Alps.	
	M. Botachetje, in Transylvania (culminating point).....	9,528
	M. Ruska Poyana, in Transylvania.....	9,500
	Riesengebirge, between Bohemia and Moravia.....	5,375
	Erzgebirge, between Bohemia and Saxony.....	3,000
	Schwarzwald, in Baden.....	4,675
	Röhrerwald, between Bohemia and Bavaria.....	4,618
	The Harz, in Hanover and Prussia.....	3,658
	Height of snow-line in the Carpathians about.....	6,000

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS OF EUROPE, ETC.— (continued).

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in Feet above Sea-level.
II. THE SARDO-CORSICAN SYSTEM	Extends in its principal chain from Cape Corse in Corsica to Cape Teulada in Sardinia.	
	Monte Rotondo, in Corsica (culminating point) Monte Genargentu, in Sardinia Snow-line in latitude 42° 30' N.	9,068 7,000 9,000
III. THE HESPERIAN SYSTEM	Forms in its interior a plateau of considerable extent, which has an average elevation of 2500 feet.	
	1. <i>The Pyrenees</i> , between France and Spain, have an average height of from 7,000 to 9,000 feet.	
	Pass de Rat	7,473
	Montcal	10,063
	Pic de Nethou (Maladetta), (culminating peak)	11,426
	Pass of Venasquez	7,917
	Mont Perdu	10,984
	Pass of Gavarnie	7,654
	Pic du Midi	9,540
	2. <i>The Cantabrian Mountains</i> ; between the Douro and Tagus.	
	Sierra de Gredos	10,552
	3. <i>The Celtiberian Chain</i> possesses an average elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.	
	Sierra d'Oca	5,450
	Sierra Molina	4,500
	4. <i>The Castilian Chain</i> ; from 4,000 to 5,000 feet.	
	Pass of the Somo Sierra	4,944
	Palace of the Escorial	8,264
	Sierra d'Estrella, in Portugal	7,524
	5. <i>The Sierra Nevada</i> ; from 6,000 to 9,000 feet; extending from the Mediterranean to the Guadalquivir.	
	Cerro Mulhacen (culminating point of the system)	11,060
	Peak of Veleta	11,830
	The Alpuxarras	9,165
	The Rock of Gibraltar	1,437
	6. <i>The Mountains of Toledo</i> ; average height from 3,000 to 4,000 feet; lying between the Tagus and Guadiana.	
	Sierra de Guadalupe	5,115
	7. <i>The Sierra Morona</i> have an average elevation of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and extend from the Guadiana to the Guadalquivir.	
	Puerto de Rey	2,274
	Sierra Monchique, in Portugal	4,079
	8. <i>The Balearic Mountains</i> .	
	Snow-line on Sierra Nevada	11,200
	Snow-line on the Pyrenees	8,069
IV. THE SCANDINAVIAN SYSTEM	This system occupies the entire Scandinavian peninsula, with Lapland and Finland.	
	Skagstol-tind (in the Langefeld range), (the culminating point of the system)	8,670
	Sneehättan (in the Dovrefield range)	8,120
	Sulitelma (lat. 67°, in the Koelen range)	6,178
	North Cape (in the Island of Magerøe)	1,161
	Height of the snow-line in the Langefeld	5,000
	Height of the snow-line in Sulitelma	3,500
	Height of the snow-line at North Cape	2,400

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS IN EUROPE, ETC.—
(continued).

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in feet above Sea-level.
V. THE URALIAN SYSTEM	<p>Forms the physical boundary between Europe and Asia, and the watershed between the basins of the Volga and Obi; length, 1680 miles; average height, 2250 feet.</p> <p>Konjakofski (lat. 59° 45') 5,397</p> <p>Yaman (culminating point of the system) 5,400</p> <p>Obdorsk (lat. 67') 5,236</p>	
VI. THE CAUCASIAN SYSTEM	<p>Extends in one chain from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea, and separates the basins of the Kuban and Terek, on the north, from those of the Kur and Rioni, on the south; length, 750 miles; mean elevation, 8,500 feet.</p> <p>Elburz (lon. 42° 30'), (culminating point of the system) 18,498</p> <p>Kasbek 16,530</p> <p>Pass of Dariel 8,000</p> <p>Chatyr Dag 5,110</p> <p>Height of snow-line 11,000</p> <p>Limit of the cereals 7,000</p>	
VII. THE BRITISH SYSTEM.	<p>IN ENGLAND.</p> <p>1. <i>The Pennine Chain</i>; extends from the Cheviot Hills to the Peak in Derbyshire.</p> <p>Sir William, near Eyam, in Derbyshire 1,418</p> <p>Mam Tor, near Castleton, in Derbyshire 1,709</p> <p>Axe Edge, near Buxton, in Derbyshire 1,873</p> <p>Kinderscout, near Glossip, in Derbyshire 1,981</p> <p>Watercraig, west of Richmond, in Yorkshire 2,186</p> <p>Pennigant Hill, near Settle, in Yorkshire 2,270</p> <p>Ingleborough Hill, 80 miles round its base, in Yorkshire 2,361</p> <p>Wharfedale, near Dent, in Yorkshire 2,384</p> <p>Cross Fell, in Cumberland 2,901</p> <p>Saddleback, in Cumberland, 5 miles N.E. of Keswick 2,787</p> <p>Pillar, in Cumberland, near West Water 2,893</p> <p>Bow Fell, in Cumberland, near Eskdale 2,911</p> <p>Skiddaw, in Cumberland, 3 miles N. of Keswick 3,023</p> <p>Helvellyn, in Westmoreland, near Ulleswater 3,056</p> <p>Sca-Fell, in Cumberland, near West Water 3,092</p> <p>Sca-Fell Pikes, in Cumberland, also near West Water (the culminating point of the chain and of England) 3,166</p> <p>2. <i>The Cambrian Mountains</i>; consisting of various ridges and groups in Cambria, the ancient designation of Wales.</p> <p>Plynlimmon, in Cardiganshire, 13 miles E.S.E. of Aberystwith.. 2,463</p> <p>Cradle Mountain, in Brecknockshire, 6 miles E.N.E. of Brecon.. 2,545</p> <p>Black Mountains, in Brecknockshire and Caermarthenshire 2,859</p> <p>Beacons of Brecknock, 4 miles S.S.W. of Brecon 2,892</p> <p>Cader-Idris, in Merionethshire, near Dolgelly 2,914</p> <p>Arran-Fowddy, in Merionethshire, S.S.W. of Lake Bala 2,955</p> <p>Caern-y-David, in Caernarvonshire 3,427</p> <p>Caern-y-Llewellyn, in Caernarvonshire 3,469</p> <p>Snowdon, in Caernarvonshire, 10 miles S.E. of Caernarvon, the highest point of England and Wales 3,571</p> <p>3. <i>The Devonian System</i>; extending from the Cornish Heights to the York Wolds, which terminate at Flamborough Head.</p> <p>Land's End, in Cornwall, granite cliffs 100</p> <p>Kit Hill, in Cornwall 1,067</p> <p>Butterton Hill, in Devonshire, S. part of the Dartmoor 1,303</p> <p>Brown Willy, in Cornwall 1,368</p> <p>Rippon Tor, in the Dartmoor 1,549</p>	

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS OF EUROPE, Etc.—
(continued).

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in Feet above Sea-level.
THE BRITISH SYSTEM—(continued).	Dunkerry Beacon, in the Exmoor, Somersetshire	1,668
	Cawsand Beacon, in the n. part of the Dartmoor	1,792
	Yestor, in the n. part of the Dartmoor (the culminating point of South England)	2,077
	Inkpen Beacon (the highest chalk-hill in England), in the North Downs, and between Hants and Berks	1,011
	Leith Hill, in the North Downs, in Surrey	993
	Butser Hill, in the South Downs, in Hants	917
	And numerous others.	
	4. <i>The Southern Highlands</i> ; comprising the Cheviot Hills, &c. Broadlaw	2,741
	5. <i>The Central Highlands</i> ; formed by the great range of the Grampians. This range contains the highest summits in the kingdom.	
	Cairn Gorm (<i>blue mountain</i>), bordering Inverness and Banff	4,095
	Ben Macdhuil (<i>black bear mountain</i>), in Aberdeenshire	4,305
	Ben Nevis (<i>mountain of death</i>), in Inverness-shire (the culminating point of the British Isles)	4,368
	6. <i>The Northern Highlands</i> ; separated from the former by Glenmore (<i>big glen</i>).	
	Ben Wyvis (<i>mountain of horror</i>), in Ross-shire	3,720
	Ben Attow (<i>rush mountain</i>), in Ross-shire	4,000
	7. <i>The Irish Mountains</i> .	
	Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, in Down	2,796
	Carntogher Mountains, between Tyrone and Londonderry	2,236
	Mount Erigal, in Donegal	2,463
	Lugnaquilla, in the Wicklow Mountains	3,039
Carn Tual, in the Macgilllicuddy Reeks, in Kerry (the highest point in Ireland)	3,404	
Height of the snow-line in the centre of the Archipelago, lat. 55° N.	5,000	
Height of the snow-line in the Grampians	4,500	
II.—Asia.		
I. THE WESTERN SYSTEM.	1. <i>The Hindoo Koosh</i> ; separating the Punjab and Afghanistan from Independent Tahtary, and the basin of the Indus from that of the Amoor; greatest elevation	20,000
	2. <i>The Paropamisian</i> ; in Afghanistan, dividing the plateau of Iran from Turkestan.	
	Mount Demavend (highest point)	21,500
	3. <i>The Elburz</i> ; south of the Caspian Sea	20,083
	and Zagros, or Mountains of Kurdistan	12,000
	Height of line of perpetual congelation in Elburz	11,000
	4. <i>The Armenian</i> ; between the basins of the Black and Caspian Seas.	
	Mount Ararat (culminating point)	17,112
	5. <i>The Taurus and Anti-Taurus</i> ; separating the basins of the Euphrates and Mediterranean from the basin of the Black Sea, and enclosing the table-land of Asia Minor.	
	Mount Argish (culminating point)	13,000
	Pass of Golek Boghaz (ancient <i>Cilician Gates</i>)	3,812
	Hussan Dagb	9,000
	Kara Dagb	8,000
	Kaz Dagb (ancient <i>Ida</i>)	4,930
	6. <i>The Syrian</i> extend southward from Mount Taurus, through Palestine, into the peninsula of Sinal.	
	Akina Dagb	6,000
	Pass of Beilan (ancient <i>Syrian Gates</i>)	1,300
	Jebel-Lebnán	9,500
	Jebel-es-Sheikh (ancient <i>Hermón</i> , and culminating point)	10,000

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS OF ASIA, Etc.—
(continued).

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in Feet above Sea-level.
I. WESTERN SYSTEM (cont.).	Mount Horeb	8,698
	Mount Sinai	7,497
	7. <i>The Caucasus Mountains</i> ; extending from Cape Aspheron in the Caspian to the peninsula of Tarsus between the Black and Azov Seas; length, 750 miles.	
	Mount Elburs (culminating point)	18,498
	Mount Kosbek (long. 44° 22' E.)	16,523
	Height of snow-line	11,009
II. THE SOUTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.	1. <i>The Himalyas</i> ; between Hindostan and Thibet, and separating the basin of the Ganges from the upper basin of the Brahmapootra.	
	Mount Everest, or Gaurisankar (the highest point on the earth's surface), between Nepal and Thibet	29,002
	Kunchinjunga, in Sikim	28,150
	Dhawalagiri, in Nepal	28,080
	2. <i>The Assam Mountains</i> ; separated from the Himalyas by the valley of Brahmapootra.	
	3. <i>The Mountains of Aracan, Siam, Cambodia, and Assam</i> ; in Further India; elevation	unknown
III. EASTERN SYSTEM.	1. <i>The Kuen-Lun</i> ; separating the upper basins of the Indus and Brahmapootra from the basin of the Yarkand	18,000 to 16,000
	2. <i>The Pe-Ling</i> ; between the Yang-tee-Kiang and Hoang-ho.	
	The Yun-Ling, between China and Thibet	12,000
	The Nan-Ling, between the basins of the Yang-tee-Kiang and Canton rivers	8,000
IV. THE NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.	1. <i>The Thian-Shan</i> , or Celestial Mountains; separating the basins of the Obi and Yarkand.	
	Pe-Shan (long 83° 30' E.)	10,000
	2. <i>The Altai, Daurian, and Yablonnoi Mountains</i> ; between Siberia and Chinese Tahtary, and separating the basins of the Yenesei and Lena from that of the Amour.	
	Mount Bieulukha (long. 86° 30' E.)	10,300
	3. <i>The Stanovoi and Aldun Mountains</i> , in Eastern Siberia, between the Arctic Ocean and the Sea of Okhotsk.	
	Schiwelutch, in Kamtschatka	10,540
	Klutshewskaja	15,763
	Height of line of perpetual snow	4,475
<p style="text-align: center;">III.—Africa.</p> <p>The mountains of Africa that are known are so scattered that it is impossible to reduce them to a system. The recent travels and discoveries of Dr. Livingstone and Captains Burton and Speke and others have thrown considerable light upon various parts of this comparatively unexplored continent; and, in order to enter fully into those portions of its surface, the works of these distinguished travellers should be closely perused. The following are the principal known elevations of Africa:—</p>		
Mountains.		Height in Feet above Sea-level.
Mitsir, in the Atlas Mountains		11,400
Abba Jared, in Abyssinia		15,200
Kilimandjaro, in Eastern Africa (discovered by Mr. Rebmann, of the Church Missionary Society, in 1849)		20,000?
Peak of Cameroons, Biafra		13,000

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS OF AFRICA, ETC.—
(continued).

Mountains.	Height in Feet above Sea-level
Spitzkoff, in South Africa	7,500
Wit Bergen, in South Africa	8,000
Table Mountain, Cape of Good Hope	3,673
Piton des Neiges, in the Isle of Bourbon	8,340
Ambohitsonene, in Madagascar	11,506
Diana's Peak, in St. Helena	2,692
Clarence Peak, in Fernando Po	10,658
Pico, in Cape Verde Islands (volcano)	8,815
Fogo, in Cape Verde Islands (volcano)	9,154
Peak of Teneriffe, in the Canary Islands (volcano)	12,173
Chaborra, in the Canary Islands (volcano)	9,835
Pico Ruivo, in Madeira	6,056
Pico, in the Azores	7,618

IV.—America.

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in Feet above Sea-level
I. THE ALLEGHANIES, OR APPALACHIAN SYSTEM.	(a) NORTH AMERICA.	
	2,000 miles in length by about 150 in breadth. This system extends from Point Gaspé in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the state of Alabama, and divides the waters which flow eastward into the Atlantic from the two great basins of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence.	
	Mount Washington, in New Hampshire (culminating point of the system)	6,652
	Black Mountain, between Tennessee and North Carolina	6,420
	Peaks of Otter, in Virginia	4,260
II. THE WESTERN OR PACIFIC SYSTEM.	1. <i>The Pacific Range</i> ; extending along the western coast from Russian America to the Californian peninsula, and forming the watershed between the Pacific on the west and the River Colville and Rio Colorado on the east. This range has three branches:—	
	(a) The Sea Alps, extending from lat. 80° N. in Russian America to the mouth of the Fraser River.	
	Mount St. Elias, long. 140° W. (culminating point of N. America)	17,850
	Mount Fairweather, lat. 59° 2' N.	14,783
	(b) The Cascade Branch, from the mouth of the Fraser River to that of the Kalamath in the north part of California. Its principal summits are volcanic.	
	Mount St. Helena, lat. 46° (culminating point of the United States)	15,750
	Mount Hood and Mount Jefferson, in the south of Columbia	15,550
	(c) The Sierra Nevada and Coast Branches, from the Kalamath to Cape San Lucas in Lower California.	
	Mount Tassart, in the north of California (culminating point of the branch)	14,400
	Mount St. John, in the coast branch	8,000
	2. <i>The Rocky Chain</i> ; from the mouth of the Mackenzie in the Arctic Ocean to near Lake Nicaragua, separating the basins of the Colville, Fraser, Columbia, and Rio Colorado, on the west, from those of the Mackenzie, Saskatchewan, Missouri, Arkansas, and Rio del Norte, on the east. Members:—	
	(a) The Northern Branch, from the Northern Ocean to the northern frontier of the United States.	
	Mount Brown, lat. 52° 35' (culminating point of British America)	15,990
	Mount Hooker, lat. 52° 15'	15,700

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS OF AMERICA, Etc.—
(continued).

System.	Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in Feet above Sea-level.
PACIFIC SYSTEM (continued).	(b) The Wind River Branch, between Oregon and Nebraska. Frémont's Peak (culminating point of the branch), containing the sources of the Columbia, Rio Colorado, and Missouri	13,568
	(c) The Sierra Nevada and Sierra Madre, in New Mexico.	12,000
	Long's Peak, lat. 40° (culminating point)	10,000
	Pike's Peak	17,347
	(d) The Anahuac Branch, in Southern Mexico; all are volcanic. Orizaba, lat. 19°	17,720
THE SYSTEM OF THE ANDES; OR, IN SPANISH, CORDILLERA DE LOS ANDES.	(b) SOUTH AMERICA.	
	This system, beginning at the Isthmus of Panama and the Caribbean Sea, and extending along the Pacific coast of South America to its southern extremity, has a length of about 4,500 miles, and a breadth varying from 40 to 400 miles. No other chain on the surface of the earth can vie with the Andes in the number and grandeur of its volcanoes.	
	1. <i>The Colombian Andes</i> : from the Caribbean Sea to the 5° of S. lat.	
	Table-land of Quito	9,600
	Chimborazo, lat. 1° 30' S. (culminating point of the chain)	21,424
	Horqueta, volc., in the North of New Granada	19,184
	Tolima, volc., lat. 5° N.	18,020
	Pichinca, volc., on the Equator	15,924
	Antisana, volc., 30 miles south-east of Quito	19,132
	Cotopaxi, volc., 34 miles S.S.E. of Quito	18,875
	Height of snow-line in the Colombian Andes	15,800
	2. <i>The Andes of Peru</i> : from lat. 5° to 14° S. This chain has three members:	
	Knot of Huanhuco and Paxo, lat. 10° S.	11,800
	Nevada de Sasaguanca (highest part of the chain), N.E. of Lima	17,904
	Vilcanota, lat. 14° S.	17,525
	3. <i>The Andes of Bolivia</i> have two gigantic longitudinal branches, from lat. 14° to 21° S.	
	(a) <i>The Western Branch.</i>	
	Chuquibamba, 15 miles north-west of Arequipa	21,000
	Arequipa, volc., lat. 17° S.	20,320
	Gualatiori, volc., lat. 18° 23' S.	21,960
	Sahama, lat. 18° S. (culminating point of the chain)	22,350
	(b) <i>The Eastern Branch.</i>	
	Sorata, 65 miles north of La Paz	21,286
	Illimani, lat. 16° 40' S.	21,140
	Cochabamba, lat. 17° 21' S.	17,073
	Potosi	16,152
	Height of snow-line	from 15,900 to 18,000
	4. <i>The Andes of Chili</i> : extending from 21° to 42° S.	
	Aconcagua, lat. 32° 38' S. (culminating point of the system of the Andes and of the New World)	23,910
	Tupungata, lat. 34° S.	15,000
	Chillan, volc., lat. 36° 5' S.	16,000
	Villarica, volc., lat. 39° 10' S.	16,000
	Height of snow-line in the south of the chain	8,600
	5. <i>The Andes of Patagonia</i> : commencing at lat. 42° S., and terminating in Cape Horn.	
	Minchinmadvia, volc., lat. 42° 48' S.	8,000
	Yanteles, volc., lat. 43° 30' S. (culminating point of the chain) ..	8,030
	Mount Stokes, lat. 50°	6,400
	Mount Darwin, in Tierra del Fuego	6,800
	Cape Horn	300
	The snow-line here descends to	3,000

LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAIN-SYSTEMS OF AMERICA, ETC.—
(continued.)

Chains and Culminating Points.	Height in feet above Sea-level.
<p>(c) THE WEST INDIES.</p> <p>Cuba : Sierra de Cobre..... 3,600</p> <p>Jamaica : Blue Mountains, above..... 7,000</p> <p>Hayti : Mountains of Cibao 3,600</p> <p>Porto Rico : Sierra de Languilla 3,678</p> <p>Guadaloupe : Souffrière, volc. 5,500</p> <p>Dominica : highest peak 6,000</p> <p>Martinique : Mount Pelée 4,400</p> <p>San Lucia : Gros Piton..... 2,710</p> <p>St. Vincent : Morne Garou 4,800</p>	
V.—Oceania.	
Summits and their Positions.	Height in feet above Sea-level
<p>AUSTRALIA :—</p> <p>Mount Lindesay, lat 28° 16' S., long. 152° 45' E. 5,700</p> <p>Canobolas, lat. 38° 21' S., long. 149° 1' E. 4,461</p> <p>Blue Mountains, highest point of 3,232</p> <p>Australian Alps, or Worragong Mountains, highest point of..... 6,500</p> <p>Darling Range, west coast of, about 2,500</p> <p>TASMANIA :—</p> <p>Wyldes Crag 4,500</p> <p>NEW ZEALAND :—</p> <p>Mount Egremont 3,838</p> <p>SOCIETY ISLANDS :—</p> <p>Tahiti, highest point of 12,250</p> <p>SANDWICH ISLANDS :—</p> <p>Mowna Koa, volc., Owhyhee (highest point in Oceania) 13,764</p> <p>Mowna Roa, volc., Owhyhee 13,430</p> <p>SOUTH VICTORIA :—</p> <p>Mount Erebus, volc. 12,400</p>	

SLOPES OF MOUNTAIN-SECTIONS ; WITH THEIR LENGTHS IN ROUND NUMBERS.

Sections.	Length in Geo- graphical Miles.	
	Northern Slope.	Southern Slope.
a.—THE OLD WORLD.		
1. <i>Eastern Asia.</i>		
The section begins at the Frozen Asia at the mouth of the Yenesei, and terminates in the plains of the Ganges. The culminating region is that of the table-lands of Thibet and of the Dhwalagiri, which divides this line into two slopes	2,600	400
2. <i>Western Asia.</i>		
From Lake Aral and the plains of the Caspian to the Gulf of Persia ; culminating point, the coast chain of the Persian Gulf	900	80
From the plains of Georgia to those of the Euphrates ; culminating point, the high chains of Kurdistan	260	80
3. <i>Asia Minor.</i>		
From the northern to the southern coast, nearly in the meridian of Cyprus : culminating point, the chain of Taurus	300	50
4. <i>Central Europe.</i>		
From the shores of the Baltic to the plains of Lombardy ; culminating point, the Tyrolean Alps	450	100
5. <i>Africa.</i>		
From the mouth of the Nile to the Cape of Good Hope ; culminating point, probably the high plateaus between the sources of the Zambezi and of the Orange River	3,800	600
b.—THE NEW WORLD.		
1. <i>North America.</i>		
From Washington to the Bay of St. Francisco ; culminating point, the central chain of the Rocky Mountains	1,600	800
2. <i>Central America.</i>		
From Porto-Rico through Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, the line slightly broken to take in the Great Antilles ; culminating point, the plateau of Mexico	2,000	300
3. <i>South America.</i>		
From the mouth of the Amazon through the table-land of Peru to the Pacific Ocean ; culminating point, the Chimborazo branch	1,850	70
From the coasts of Brazil, north of Rio Janeiro, through the Lake of Titicaca to the Pacific ; culminating point, the Nevada de Sorata	1,600	200

DISTANCE AT WHICH MOUNTAINS HAVE BEEN SEEN.

Mountains.	Authorities.	Distance in Miles.
Himalya Mountains	Sir W. Jones	244
Ararat, from Derbend	Bruce	240
Mowna Roa (Sandwich Islands)	Various	180
Chimborazo (South America)	Ditto	160
Peak of Teneriffe, from South Cape of Lanzarote	Humboldt	135
Peak of Teneriffe, from ship's deck	Humboldt	115
Pico (peak of the Azores)	Don M. Cagigal	126
Peak of Demavend, which, though 90 miles inland, serves as a landmark to sailors on the Caspian Sea	Morier	100
Mount Athos (Greece)	Dr. E. D. Clarke	100
Adam's Peak (Ceylon)	"Calcutta Monthly Journal"	95
Ghaut at the back of Tellichery (Hindustan)	Ditto	94
Golden Mount, from ship's deck (ditto)	Ditto	93
Pulo Pera, from the top of Penang (ditto)	Ditto	75
Ghaut, at Cape Comorin (ditto)	Ditto	73
Pulo Penang, from ship's deck (ditto)	Ditto	53

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF VOLCANOES.*

Continent.	On Continents.	In Islands.	Total.
Europe.....	4	20	24
Asia.....	17	29	46
Africa.....	2	9	11
America.....	86	28	114
Oceania.....	—	108	108
	109	194	303

HEIGHTS OF SOME REMARKABLE INHABITED SITES.

Inhabited Site.	Feet above Sea-level.	Inhabited Site.	Feet above Sea-level.
Nottingham.....	73	Cabool (Afghanistan).....	6,880
Palace of Holyrood.....	118	Mount Cenis (Post-house, Alps)	6,453
Berlin.....	181	Soglio (village in the Grisons, the highest village in Europe)	6,714
Capitol of Rome.....	151	Hospice of St. Gothard (Alps)...	6,808
Paris Observatory.....	213	Mexico, city of.....	7,570
Greenwich Observatory.....	214	Arequipa, city of (Peru).....	7,852
Milan.....	420	Fort de l'Infernal (at Briançon), the highest fortress in Europe)	7,859
Edinburgh Castle Rock.....	434	Hospice of the Great St. Bernard (Alps).....	7,965
Birmingham.....	464	Santa Fé de Bogota (capital of New Granada).....	8,650
Athens (top of the west pediment of the Parthenon).....	571	Chuquisaca (capital of Bolivia)	9,250
Folkstone Turnpike (Kent).....	575	Pass of Santa Maria (Alps, the highest permanent habitation in Europe).....	9,272
Turin Observatory (Sardinia)...	915	Quito (capital of Ecuador).....	9,540
Allenheads (Durham, the highest habitation in England) ..	1,400	Ladak, city of (Little Thibet) ..	9,995
Geneva.....	1,450	Bhudree Nath Temple (in the Himalyas).....	10,294
Munich.....	1,676	Cuzco (the ancient capital of Peru).....	11,880
Carour (Perthshire, the highest house in the British Isles, a hunting-lodge north-west of Loch Rannoch).....	1,700	Milum, village of (in the Himalyas).....	11,405
Madrid.....	2,170	Milum, Temple of (in the Himalyas).....	11,682
Jerusalem (Mount Zion).....	2,200	La Paz, city of (Bolivia).....	12,236
Priory of Chamouni (Switzerland).....	3,346	Puno, city of (Peru).....	12,870
Palace of the Escorial (Spain)...	3,520	Potosi (Bolivia, the highest city of the globe).....	13,350
Teheran (Persia).....	3,785	Antisana (shepherds' huts, in Ecuador).....	13,454
Palace of San Ildefonso (Spain)	3,943	Tarcora, village of (Peru).....	13,690
Ispahan (Persia).....	4,140	Ancochallani, Farm of (Peru)...	14,683
Briançon (France).....	4,285	Runichuasi (Post-house, Peru)	15,540
Hampelbaude (highest inhabited house in Prussia).....	4,300		
Spilgen (a village in Switzerland).....	4,711		
Mont Louis (in the Eastern Pyrenees, the highest town in France).....	5,171		

* Volcanoes are either active or extinct. *Active* volcanoes are (1) either always active, like Stromboli, in the Lipari Islands, which has never been known to extinguish its torch; or (2) intermittent, intervals of quiet, of various duration, occurring between successive outbursts. The volcano the activity of which has been known to the civilised world for the longest period is Etna, the most remote recorded eruption of which is that mentioned in the Prometheus of Æschylus, and the first Pythian ode of Pindar. It took place under Hiero, in the second year of the 75th Olympiad, B.C. 475. In the year 79 A.D., the year in which Vesuvius is said to have had its first outburst, the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed by the products of the eruption of this volcano. *Extinct* volcanoes are those the form and materials of which clearly indicate that they have once been scenes of fiery eruptions, but which have not been known to exhibit explosions.

HEIGHTS OF NO LOCAL HABITATION.

Sites.	By whom Scaled.	Dates.	Height in Feet above Sea-level.
Mont Blanc (Alps)	Dr. Paccard and James Balma..	August, 1786 ..	15,750
Jungfrau (Alps)	The brothers Meyer, of Arau ..	1811	12,872
Ortler Spitz (Alps)	Three peasants of the Tyrol	1804	12,850
Peak of Demavend (Asia)	Mr. Taylor Thompson (first European).	Sept. 9th, 1837	14,700
Ararat (Asia).....	Professor Parrot and five attendants.	Oct. 9th, 1829..	17,210
Panier (Central Asia)....	Lieutenant John Wood	Feb. 19th, 1838	15,600
Peter Botte (Mauritius)..	Captain Lloyd and officers	Sept. 7th, 1832	2,800
Mowna-Kaah (Owhyhee)	Mr. David Douglas	January, 1834	13,587
Mount Egmont (New Zealand).	Doctor Dieffenbach.....	December, 1840	8,839
Silla de Caraccas	Humboldt and Bonpland	January, 1800	8,633
Pichincha (Andes)	Bouguer and Condamine	1736	15,924
Chimborazo (Andes, the highest point of the globe ever attained by man).	M. Boussingault and Colonel Hall.	1831	19,699

EARTHQUAKE OF LISBON; SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1755.

This statement is founded upon a similar compilation drawn up by Mr. D. Milnes, and inserted in Professor Jamieson's Journal.

Supposed point of greatest intensity, the Atlantic Ocean, lat. 39° N., long. 11° W.

Supposed time of shock at the point of greatest intensity, 9 hours, 23 minutes, A.M.

Places.	Time of Shock, A.M.	Distance from the point of greatest intensity in miles.	Minutes from the time of Shock at the point of greatest intensity.	Phenomena.
Lat. 38° N., Long. 11° 47' W.	h. m. 9 24	85	1	Violent shock felt in a ship; others followed till 11 h. 34 m.
Colares (Portugal) ..	9 30	105	7	Four shocks felt; cliffs were split; rents made in the ground; smoke and light flames observed.
Lisbon.....	9 32	105	9	Three shocks in quick succession; three re-fluxes and fluxes of the sea; palaces and public buildings fell with the first shock; king and royal family at Belem; whole time of the three shocks given at from five to seven minutes; estimated loss of life, 50,000 persons.
Oporto (Portugal) ..	9 33	175	15	Three shocks; earth heaved in the streets; walls split; no buildings destroyed; river rose and fell.
Cadiz (Spain).....	9 49	350	26	City violently shaken; at 11 the sea rose in six successive waves, at intervals varying from 20 to 40 minutes; destroyed part of the ramparts.
Madrid (Spain).....	9 43	420	20	Several shocks; buildings shaken; no damage; motion of the ground only perceived by persons stationary.

EARTHQUAKE OF LISBON—(continued).

Places.	Time of Shock, A.M.	Distance from the point of greatest intensity in miles.	Minutes from the time of Shock at the point of greatest intensity.	Phenomena.
Gibraltar (Spain)	h. m. 9 55	420	32	Tremulous and undulating motion of the earth noticed; lasted about 2 minutes; sea rose every quarter of an hour till 2 P.M.
Funchal (Madeira) ..	10 1	595	38	Shocks felt as if coming from the eastward; sea retired; afterwards, about 12, broke on the island; rose highest on north-east side.
Portsmouth (England).	10 3	875	40	Ships in dock pitched; dock-gates opened and closed; ships in the basin rolled violently.
Havre (France).....	10 23	905	60	Sea oscillated from north to south; vessels tossed.
Reading (England) ..	10 27	940	64	Earth trembled violently; water in ponds oscillated from side to side, rose in the middle, and appeared as if in ebullition; vine torn from the side of a house; noise heard.
Yarmouth (England)	10 43	1050	80	Water in the haven agitated; ships rolled.
Eyam Edge (Derbyshire, England).	10 30	1085	67	Five shocks at intervals of four or five seconds; felt most in the lead mines; rocks ground one against another; pieces fell; chasm opened 150 yards wide; plaster of room cracked; person raised in his chair.
Durham (England) ..	9 58	1190	35	Water in a pond observed to oscillate several times.
Loch Ness (Scotland)	10 42	1260	79	At the west end of the lake a wave ran up the river Oich; overflowed the north bank 30 feet; a similar, but smaller, wave followed. Loch Lomond rose in two waves, five seconds apart; a stone lying in shallow water was forced ashore. Loch Katrine and others were agitated.
The Hague, Amsterdam, Leyden, &c. (on the Continent)	10 6	1190	43	Weather very calm; sea violently disturbed in the harbours; ships broke from their moorings; the water rose in the canals at Leyden; liquid thrown out of vats in the breweries at Haarlem; candelabras swung to and fro in the churches at Rotterdam.
Hamburg (Germany).	11 43	1400	140	Water in the canals agitated; mud thrown up from the bottom; candelabras oscillated.

The waters in the ponds were very sensibly disturbed near Godalming in Surrey; at Cranbrook, in Kent, and the neighbourhood; at Rochford, in Essex; and in the moat of Shirburne Castle, in Oxfordshire.

Various springs were remarkably affected. The temperature of the Source de la Reine, at Bagnères de Luchon, in the Pyrenees, was raised 75°. Warm saline springs at Montier ceased to flow for 48 hours, but afterwards flowed more copiously. Mountains of mica-slate in the Haut Valais were rent, and threw out hot water. The hot springs at Bristol

were discolored; and similar springs at Töplitz, in Bohemia, became turbid, then ceased, and subsequently discharged an increased volume of water.

The lakes of Geneva and Briens, in Switzerland, three times rose in waves towards their shores, and receded.

The strong recession and sudden flux of the sea was particularly observed at Creston Ferry, Devon; Mount's Bay, Cornwall; Swansea, Wales; Kinsale, Ireland; and at Barbadoes and Antigua.

WATER.

THE WATER-MASS AND ITS BRANCHES.

Area, about 145,500,000 square miles.

BASIN.	EXTENT.	REMARKS.	BRANCHES.
NORTHERN BASIN, or ARCTIC OCEAN.	Extends around the North Pole, and is bounded by the northern shores of America, Europe, and Asia, and by the Arctic Circle in the spaces between the continents.	Area, 4,000,000 square miles; except on the Atlantic side the waters of this basin are virtually <i>land-locked</i> , the outlet being Behring's Strait.	Baffin's Bay; White Sea; Gulf of Kara; Gulf of Obi.
SOUTHERN BASIN, or ANTARCTIC OCEAN.	Extends from the Antarctic Circle around the South Pole.	Little is known of this immense basin; its navigation is impeded by impenetrable barriers of ice. Sir James Ross, however, in 1841, penetrated to lat. 78° 4', or within 840 miles of the South Pole.	Unknown.
WESTERN BASIN, or ATLANTIC OCEAN.	Bounded on the west by America; on the east by Europe and Africa; on the north by the Arctic, and the south by the Antarctic Circles; and divided into north and south by the Equator.	Area, including inland seas, about 80,000,000 square miles; the waters of this basin are <i>inland and land-locked</i> ; was first crossed by Columbus, in 1492; varies in depth from 300 fathoms near the shores to about 4 miles towards the centre, the greatest depth hitherto ascertained by the improved mode of deep-sea sounding, being that obtained by Lieutenant Maury, U.S., near the Great Bank of Newfoundland, where it was found to be 25,000 feet.	Baltic, with its gulfs; North Sea; Mediterranean Sea; Black Sea; Hudson's Bay; Gulf of Mexico; Caribbean Sea.
EASTERN BASIN, or PACIFIC OCEAN.	Enclosed between America on the east; Asia, the Sunda Islands, and Australia, on the west; the Arctic Circle on the north; the Antarctic on the south; and divided into north and south by the Equator.	Area, about 60,000,000 square miles; <i>land-locked</i> , generally; unknown to Europeans up to the year 1618, when it was discovered by Vasco Nuñez de Bilbao, from the summit of a mountain near the Isthmus of Panama; first navigated, however, by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese who was in the service of Spain, in 1520.	Sea of China; Yellow Sea; Sea of Japan; Sea of Okhotsk; Sea of Kamchatka; Behring's Strait; Gulf of California; Bay of Panama.

THE WATER-MASS AND ITS BRANCHES—(continued).

BASIN.	EXTENT.	REMARKS.	BRANCHES.
SOUTH-EASTERN BASIN, or INDIAN OCEAN.	Bounded by Africa on the west; the Sunda Islands and Australia on the east; by Southern Asia on the north; and by the Antarctic Circle on the south.	Area estimated at 28,000,000 of square miles; shape that of a triangle, the vertex of which is turned to the north; <i>land-bound</i> on the north; chiefly remarkable for its hurricanes and monsoons; first entered, by rounding the Cape of Good Hope, by Vasco di Gama, in 1497, who then crossed it to the coast of Malabar.	Red Sea; Arabian Sea; Persian Gulf; Bay of Bengal.

THE CHIEF CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE OCEAN

Are COLOUR, generally of a *deep bluish green* (*purple* in the eastern part of the Mediterranean; *white* in the Gulf of Guinea; *black* around the Maldives; *yellowish* between China and Japan; *green* west of the Azores and Canaries; *reddish* in the Red Sea and at the mouth of the La Plata; and, off California, the *Vermilion* Sea is so designated from the colour it often assumes); SALT-NESS; TEMPERATURE (1. The temperature of the ocean is generally lower at mid-day than that of the atmosphere in the shade; 2. it is constantly higher at midnight; 3. in the morning and the evening the temperature of both is usually the same; 4. the mean temperature of the surface of the ocean far from land is greater than that of the atmosphere with which it is in contact; and 5. the water over a sand-bank is colder than where it is deeper); DEPTH; LEVEL; WAVES* (which are either *sea-waves* or *tide-waves*); TIDES (*spring* and *neap* tides); and CURRENTS, which are divided into

Constant currents ... { Produced by the combined influence of winds, differences of temperature in the waters of the ocean, the rotation of the earth, and variations of atmospheric pressure.

* Among the most recent attempts at the actual measurement of waves are those of Captain Stanley, on board H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, in April, 1847, a few of whose results are as follows:—

Date, 1847.	Number of observations.	Force of wind.	Speed of ship in knots.	Height of wave in feet.	Length of wave in fathoms.	Time of wave passing from stem to stern in seconds.	Speed of sea deduced (knots).	Remarks.
April 21	..	5	7.2	22	55	10.8	27.	Ship before the wind, with a heavy following sea.
„ 23	8	5	6.0	20	43	8.0	24.5	Ditto.
„ 24	6	4	6.0	20	50	10.0	24.0	Ditto.
„ 25	9	4	5.0	..	34 to 40	7.8	22.1	Sea irregular.
„ 26	..	4	6.0	..	33	7.4	22.1	Heavy following sea.

<i>Periodical</i> currents.	{ Are due to the action of tides, land and sea-breezes, and monsoons.
<i>Variable</i> currents ...	{ Occasioned by tides, winds, and the melting of ice in the polar regions.
<i>Counter</i> current.....	{ Is the name applied to a stream that flows alongside, and in opposite directions to, other currents.
<i>Drift</i> currents	{ Are the effect of permanent and prevailing winds upon the surface of the sea, impelling the water to leeward, until, meeting with land or sand-banks, its progress is stopped, and an accumulation of water takes place ; this gives rise to what is called a <i>stream</i> current, which carries off the collected waters to restore the equilibrium of the surface of the ocean.

SALINE INGREDIENTS OF THE OCEAN,

Taking a very low estimate of its mean depth (about 1000 feet) :—

Amount of common salt	Cubic geographical miles. 3,051,342	{ Equal to five times more than the mass of the Alps, or one-third less than that of the Himalyas.
„ sulphate of soda	683,644	{ Equal to the mass of the Alps.
„ chloride of magnesium	441,811	
„ lime salts	109,339	

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF THE WORLD.

I. Europe.

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Total Length in English Miles.	Direct Length of Basin in English Miles.	Area of Basin in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces in each Basin.
I. INCLINED TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.	Kara.....	125	100		
	Petchora ..	900	520	48,800	
	Mezen	400	300	80,580	
	Dwina	1,000	500	106,400	Arkangel, Vologda.
	Onega	800	250	20,000 (?)	
	AltenFiord	150	80	.. ..	Altengard.
II. INCLINED TO THE ATLANTIC AND NORTH SEA.	Trondhjem Fiord.	100	60	.. ..	Trondhjem.
	Torridsdales.	120	100	.. ..	Christiansand.
	Christiania Fiord.	60	55	.. ..	CHRISTIANIA.*
	Götha	400	300	.. ..	Göteborg.

* The capitals of independent states are to be recognised by small capitals.

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF EUROPE—(continued).

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Total Length in English Miles.	Direct Length of Basin in English Miles.	Area of Basin in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces in each Basin.
III. INCLINED TO THE BALTIC.	Lake Mälar	170	130	.. ..	STOCKHOLM.
	Dal	250	200	.. ..	Hernösand.
	Angerman.	150	130		
	Umea	250	220		
	Neva and Gulf of Finland.	625	500	67,200	Helsingfors, Revel, Pskov, St. PETERSBURG, Novgorod, Petrosavodsk.
	Ötina	400	300	33,400	Riga, Vitebak.
	Niemen ..	400	270	32,180	Grodno, Suwalki, Wilna.
	Pregel	120	120	5,920	Königsberg.
	Vistula....	600	360	56,640	Plock, Warsaw, Minak, Sandomir, Bialystok, Siedlec, Lemberg, Lublin.
	Oder	445	360	39,140	Stettin, Breslau, Posen, Kalish, Troppau.
	Stör	95	55	.. ..	SCHWEBIN.
	Trave	50	40	.. ..	LUBECK.
	Schleiford.	25	20	.. ..	Schleswig.
IV. INCLINED TO THE NORTH SEA.	Lütford..	100	90	424	Aalborg.
	Elbe	790	420	41,860	Gluckstadt, HAMBURG, Magdeburg, DESSAU, DRESDEN, NEUT STRELITZ, BERLIN, BERNBURG, RODOLSTADT, GREITZ, ALTENBURG, SONDERSHAUSEN, GOTHA, WEIMAR, Prague.
	Weser	280	250	13,120	BREMEN, BUCKENBURG, MEININGEN, OLDENBURG, HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, DETMOLD, AROLAHN, CASSEL.
	Ems	160	130	.. ..	Münster.
	Hanse	50	40	.. ..	Gröningen, Assen.
	Vecht	90	60	.. ..	Zwoll.
	Rhine	690	400	65,280	AMSTERDAM, Utrecht, Arnhem, Cologne, WIESBADEN, CARLSRUHE, STRASBOURG, VADUTZ, Nancy, FRANKFORT, HOMBURG, DARMSTADT, STUTTGART, BERNE.
	Meuse	580	230	.. ..	Bois-le-duc, Maestricht, Liège, Namur, Arlon.
	Scheldt....	210	120	.. ..	Middelburg, Antwerp, Bruges, Ghent, BRUSSELS, Hasselt, Lille, Arras, Mons.
	Somme ..	115	90	.. ..	Amiens.
	Seine	414	250	22,620	Rouen, PARIS, Troyes.
	Vilaine....	125	80	.. ..	Rennes.
III. (Continued)—INCLINED TO THE ATLANTIC.	Loire	600	350	33,940	Angers, Tours, Orleans, Nevers, Le Mans, Lîmoges, Gueret, Poitiers, Bourges, Moulins, Clermont.
	Charente..	200	110	.. ..	Rochelles, Saintes, Angoulême.
	Garonne ..	300	230	24,450	Bordeaux, Toulouse, Auch, Foix.
	Adour	95	90	.. ..	Fau.
	Nervion ..	45	30	.. ..	Bilbao.
	Nalon	62	50	.. ..	Santiago.
	Minho	220	150	11,800	
	Ria d'Este	65	50	.. ..	Braga.
	Douro	450	340	29,250	Oporto, Braganza, Leon, Burgos.
	Mondego ..	180	90	.. ..	Coimbra.
	Tagus	540	450	21,760	LISBON, MADRID.
	Sado	100	70	.. ..	Evora.
	Guadiana..	400	320	19,300	Badajoz.
	Guadquivir	300	270	15,040	Seville, Granada.

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF EUROPE—(continued).

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Total Length in English Miles.	Direct Length of Basin in English Miles.	Area of Basin in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces in each Basin.
V. INCLINED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.	Segura....	180	120	.. ..	Murcia.
	Guadalaviar	130	100	.. ..	Valencia.
	Ebro.....	840	280	23,100	Zaragoza, Pamplona.
	Rhone....	645	340	23,100	Avignon, Lyon, Grenoble, Besançon, Dijon, Chambéry.
	Arno.....	90	75	.. ..	FLORENCE.
	Tiber	185	130	.. ..	ROME.
	Po.....	450	280	29,950	TURIN, MODENA, PARMA, Venice, Milan.
	Narenta ..	140	70	.. ..	Mostar.
	Bojana....	80	65	.. ..	Scutari.
	Salembria..	110	65	.. ..	Larissa.
	Vardar....	170	125	.. ..	Saloniki.
	Maritza ..	260	160		
VI. INCLINED TO THE BLACK SEA.	Danube ..	1,795	980	234,000	Silistria, Belgrade, Peterwardein, Buda, VIENNA, Linz, Jaassy, Bucharest, Agram, Boana-Seral, Laybach, Klausenburg, Essek, Grätz, Innsprück, MUNICH, Salzburg, Temeswar.
	Dniester ..	500	400	20,000	Kamienetz, Kichinev.
	Dnieper & Bug.	1,240	640	169,600	Kherson, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev, Moghilev, Smolenak, Poltava, Minsk.
	Don	1,110	500	168,420	Tocherkask, Stavropol, Kharkov, Veronej.
VII. INCLINED TO THE CASPIAN.	Kouban ..	380	280	.. ..	Ekaterinodar.
	Volga	2,400	1,080	397,400	Astrakhan, Saratov, Samara, Simbirsk, Nazan, Nijnii-Novgorod, Kostroma, Jaroslav, Twer, Perm, Viatka, Ufa, Penza, Riazan, Kaluga, Orlov, Vladimir, Tambov, Moscow, Tula.
	Ural	1,800	550	83,200	Orenburg.
	Kur	520	400	64,640	Teflis, Erivan, Shemakha.

II.—Asia.

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Direct Length in English Miles.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces.
I. INCLINED TO BLACK SEA AND MEDITERRANEAN.				
	Kizil Irmak ..	400	23,160	Sivas.
	Sihoon.....	100	.. ..	Adana.
	Jihoon.....	100	.. ..	Marash.
	Orontes	200	.. ..	Antaki (anc. Antioch).

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF ASIA—(continued).

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Direct Length in English Miles.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces.
II. INCLINED TO THE INDIAN OCEAN.	Euphrates	850	195,680	Erzeroum, Aleppo, Shuster, Khoruznabad, Bagdat, Mosul, Diarbekr, Van.
	Indus	950	312,000	HYDERABAD, Iskardo, Leh, BAHARWUL-POOR, LAHORE, CASHMERE, CAROOL.
	Loony	300	.. ..	Jodhpoor, Ajmere.
	Mahi	200	.. ..	BARODA.
	Nerbudda and Tapti.	560	78,000	Baroach, Surat.
	Cauvery	320	.. ..	MYSORE.
	Kistnah	500	81,600	Kolapoor, HYDERABAD.
	Godavery	550	92,800	NAGPORE.
	Mahanuddy ..	830	.. ..	Cuttack, Sumbulpore.
	Ganges	1,000	432,000	CALCUTTA, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Sikim, KHATMANDOO, LUCKNOW, Bewah, AGRA, Bhurtpoor, Saugor, Jhansi, Bhopal, GWALIOR, Dholpoor, Bundee, Kotah, Dhar, Jeypoor, Dewas, Indore, Bareilly, Almora.
	Brahmapootra.	700	390,000	LASSA, Kooch-Behar, TASSIBUDON.
	Irriwaddy and Saluen.	800	331,000	MONCHOBO, Pegu, Munipoor, Moulmein.
III. INCLINED TO THE PACIFIC.	Meinam and Me-Kong.	1,250	216,000	BANKOK, LANCHANG.
	Choo-kiang, or Canton River.	580	99,200	Canton, Kwei-lin.
	Yang-tse-kiang	1,800	547,800	Nankin, Ngan-king, Woo-chang, Nanchang, Chang-aha, Kwei-yang, Ching-too, Yun-nan.
	Hoang-ho	1,150	537,400	Kae-fung, Lan-chow, Se-gan, Tae-yeun.
	Amour	1,250	582,880	Saghalien-oula.
IV. INCLINED TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.	Anadir	350	63,360	Anadirak.
	Kolyma	500	107,200	Nijnii-Kolimsk.
	Indjiriki	600	86,400	Zachiversk.
	Lena	1,300	594,400	Yakutak.
	Olonek	600	76,800	Olenok.
V. CONTINENTAL RIVERS.	Yeneset	1,950	784,530	Krasnolarsk, Irkutak, Ourga.
	Obi	1,800	924,800	Tobolsk, Tomsk.
	Kur	520	64,640	Tefis, Erivan, Shemakha.
	Volga	900	397,460	ASTRAKHAN, Saratov, Samara, Stavropol, Simbirsk, Kasan, Tver, Staritsa, &c.
	Ural	550	83,200	(See under "EUROPE," ante).
	Amoo	880	193,600	Khiva, Meshed, Herat, Bokhara, Kudas.
	Syr Daria	720	237,920	Kokan.
	Yarkand	820	177,120	Yarkand.
	Helmund	420	76,380	Candahar.

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF THE WORLD—(continued).

III.—Africa.

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Length in English Geographical Miles.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Remarks.
I. MEDITERRANEAN BASIN.	Nile	3,000	520,000	This is the only great river belonging to this basin. It is almost certain that the Bahr-el-Abiad (or <i>White Nile</i>) has its origin on the Equator (long. 32° 47' E.), in Lake Nyanza, a large sheet of water 3,750 feet above the level of the sea. After flowing in a N.E. direction for 600 miles, it unites with an immense affluent from the west, named Bahr-el-Ada; then, proceeding northward through Kordofan, Senaar, and Meröe, it first meets the Sobat, and then the Bahr-el-Azrek (or <i>Blue Nile</i>) at Khartum in Nubia. The Nile also receives, on its right, the Tacasse, or Athara, from Abyssinia.
II. ATLANTIC BASIN.	Senegal	1,000	.. ..	Rises in Bambarra, and falls into the Atlantic in the north of Senegambia.
	Gambia	1,000	.. ..	Rises in the Tengin Mountains, and, after flowing in a W.N.W. course, falls into the Atlantic at Bathurst.
	Rio Grande ..	400	.. ..	Starts from Footajallon, and flows W. to the Atlantic.
	Quorra, Joliba, or Niger.	2,000	.. ..	Has its origin in the Kong Mountains, and empties itself into the sea at the Bight of Benin.
	Congo, or Zaire	1,000	.. ..	Casai, or Lokè, is supposed to be one of its head waters.
III. INDIAN BASIN.	Zambesé, or Secheke.	1,480	.. ..	Rises in Lake Dilolo (lat. 11½° S., long. 28½° E.), and receives the Lesambye from the N.E., the Chobe from the S.W., the Kafue on the left bank, and the Loangwa, flowing from the north. The Zambesé, in common with the other large African rivers,—the Nile, Congo, and Quorra,—is subject to periodic inundations.
IV. BASIN OF LAKE TCHAD.	Yeow	300	.. ..	Rises from near Jacobsa, and flows north-east.
	Shary	350	.. ..	Rises from Dar Kulla, and flows north-west.

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF THE WORLD—(continued).

IV.—America.

1. North America.

Basins.	River or Estuary.	Length in English miles.	Area in geographical square miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces.
I. INCLINED TO THE ATLANTIC.	St. Lawrence..	1,400	297,600	Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto; Oswego, Hamilton, Buffalo, Cleveland, Sandusky City, Detroit.
	Connecticut ..	280	8,000	Hartford.
	Hudson	210	7,000	Albany.
	Delaware	290	8,700	Trenton.
	Chesapeake ..	450	12,000	Annapolis, Harrisburg, Richmond, Washington.
II. INCLINED TO THE AMERICAN MEDITERRANEAN.	Mississippi....	1,820	982,400	Baton Rouge, St. Paul, Little Rock, Nashville, Indianapolis, Frankfort, Columbus, Jefferson City, Leocompton, Springfield, Fort Union, Iowa City, Madison.
	Rio Grande del Norte.	1,050	180,000	Santa Fé, Chihuahua.
	Santander	245	10,000	Victoria, San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas.
	Tabasco	245	12,000	San Juan Bautista, Ciudad Real.
	San Juan.....	275	8,000	Leon.
III. INCLINED TO THE PACIFIC.	Rio Santiago ..	350	80,000	Guadalajara, Guanajuato, Morelia, Queretaro.
	Culiacan	280	7,000	Culiacan, Durango.
	Rio Colorado ..	750	170,000	No towns.
	Sacramento ..	350	20,000	Sacramento City.
	Columbia	800	194,000	Salem.
IV. INCLINED TO THE ARCTIC.	Fraser	450	30,000?	New Westminster.
	Colville	850	100,000?	No towns.
	Mackenzie	900	441,600	No towns.
	Coppermine ..	800	.. ..	No towns.
	Back or Great Fish River.	420	.. ..	No towns.
	Churchill	1,300	78,800	No towns.
	Nelson and Saskatchewan.	1,000	360,000	Fort York.
	Albany	400	52,800	No towns.

2. South America.

River or Estuary.	Length in English miles.	Area in geographical square miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces.
Magdalena	700	72,000	BOGOTÁ, ANTIOQUIA, TUNJA, POPAYÁN,
Orinoco	1,000	252,000	Angostura, Varinas. [MOMPOX.
Essequibo	400	61,650	GEORGE TOWN.
Amazon	2,100	1,512,000	Manaos or Barra, La Paz, Exaltacion, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba.
Tocantins	1,280	284,480	Pará, Goyas.
Paranahyba	650	115,200	Oeiras.
San Francisco	900	187,200	Macayo, Sergipe, Ouro-Preto.
Rio de la Plata	1,600	886,400	MONTÉ VIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, Paraná, Santa Fé, Corrientes, Assuncion, La Cruz, San Luis, Cordova, Santiago, Tucuman, Catamarca, Salta, CHUQUISACA, Tarija, Potosi, Cuyaba.

LENGTH, ETC., OF THE RIVER-BASINS OF THE WORLD—(continued).

V.—Oceania.

River.	Length in English miles.	Area in geographical miles.	Capitals, &c.
Murray (Australia.)	2,000	200,000	This, says Mr. Mackay, in his elaborate <i>Manual of Modern Geography</i> , is the only great river (of Australia) hitherto explored, which, with its main affluents,—the Darling and Murrumbidgee,—has its sources in the western declivity of the range of mountains that runs along the eastern coast.

The chief rivers on the opposite, or eastern, side of these mountains are the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Hastings, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, and Burnett, all of which flow easterly to the Pacific. The rivers flowing northward to the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Timor Sea are the Liverpool, Alligator, Adelaide, Victoria, Albert or Prince Regent, Glenelg, and Fitzroy; while the principal of those entering the ocean on the west coast are the Gascoyne, Canning, Lyons, Murchison (with its affluents, the Roderick and Impey), and Swan River in West Australia. In the whole of the rivers of Australia the quantity of water is subject to great and sudden variation; and streams, which at one time are deep and rapid torrents, are, at another season, almost dried up, or become converted into a mere chain of ponds.

THE PROPORTIONAL QUANTITY DISCHARGED BY RIVERS,

PER ANNUM, HAS THUS BEEN ESTIMATED:—

Thames	1	Don	38	Lena	125
Rhine	13	Volga	80	Obi	179
Loire	10	Euphrates	60	Nile	250
Po	6	Indus	133	St. Lawrence	112
Elbe	8	Ganges	148	Mississippi—Missouri	338
Vistula	12	Yang-tse-Kiang	258	La Plata	490
Danube	65	Amour	166	Amazon	1,280
Dnieper	36				

RIVER-WINDINGS.

(Geographical miles are used.)

River.	Direct Length from Source to Mouth.	Actual Development.	Amount of Meandering.
Rhine	400	690	290
Seine	250	414	164
Elbe	420	790	370
Vistula	360	600	240
Danube	980	1,795	815
Dnieper	548	1,080	582
Don	500	1,110	610
Oder	360	445	85
Po	280	450	170
Loire	350	600	250
Niemen	270	400	130
Volga	1,080	2,400	1,320
Obi	1,800	2,320	520
Yenesei	1,950	3,000	1,050
Lena	1,300	2,500	1,200
Hoang-ho	1,150	2,280	1,130
Yang-tse-Kiang	1,800	3,000	1,200
Euphrates	850	1,500	650
Mackenzie	900	2,120	1,220
Saskatchewan	1,000	1,664	664
Mississippi	1,820	3,560	1,740
Amazon	2,100	3,080	980
La Plata	1,600	1,920	820

CELEBRATED WATERFALLS.

Waterfall.	Height in Feet.
Clyde (Lanarkshire), three principal descents, two smaller, amounting to	230
Gray Mare's Tail (Dumfriesshire), from Loch Skene	350
Glomach (Ross-shire), a fall of the Girsac, 300 feet, but when in flood	380
Foyers (near Loch Ness), Upper Fall, 200 feet in three leaps; Lower Fall, single	312
Lattin (Swedish Lapland)	400
Rinkan-foss (Norway), a fall of the Maan-elv	450
Trollhatten (Sweden), a descent of the Gotha, through a gorge	190
Rhine (near Schaffhausen), river 450 feet broad	80
Staubach (near Lauterbrunnen), a perpendicular fall of a thin stream	800
Reichenbach (valley of Meyringen), six falls, amounting to	1,000
Evanson (a torrent of Monte Rosa)	1,100
Ache (Bavaria), a small river, descends in five falls	2,000
Terni (Italy), a fall of the Velino	300
Cauvery (Southern India), two grand falls near Seringapatam	810
Girsupah, a single fall of a considerable stream	872
Montmorenci (North America), near Quebec	240
St. Anthony, fall of the Mississippi, remarkable from the width of the river	17
Missouri, inferior only to Niagara, the great river descending in rapids	360
Niagara, the grandest waterfall on the globe, river three-quarters of a mile wide, volume of water discharged per minute estimated at 18,524,000 cubic feet	160
Tenquendama (South America), near Sta. Fé de Bogota	574
Cataracts of the Nile are more properly rapids.	

ESTIMATED AREA OF PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lakes.	Area in Square Miles.
Caspian Sea (between Europe and Asia), the largest lake in the world	180,000
Aral Sea (Western Asia)	40,000
Lake Superior (North America), largest of all fresh-water lakes	43,000
Loch Lomond, the largest lake in Great Britain	45
Lough Neagh, the largest in the United Kingdom	160
Lake of Geneva (Switzerland)	340
Lake Constance	290
Lake Wener (Sweden)	2,135
Lake Onega (Russia)	3,380
Lake Ladoga (Russia), the largest in Europe	6,330
Lake Balkal (Eastern Asia), the largest fresh-water lake in the Old World	15,000
Lake Tchad (Central Africa), and Nyassai (Southern Africa), extent unknown, but very considerable.	
Lake Huron (North America)	20,000
Lake Michigan (North America)	20,000
Lake Erie (North America)	11,000
Lake Ontario (North America)	8,000
Lake Winnipeg (North America)	9,000
Great Bear Lake (North America)	10,000
Great Slave Lake (North America)	12,000

ELEVATION OF LAKES.

Lakes.	Elevation above the Sea in Feet.	Lakes.	Elevation above the Sea in Feet.
Str-i-kol (Central Asia)	15,600	Ulleswater, see under "England."	
Titicaca (Bolivia)	12,785	Caspian Sea (depressed)	— 83
Tzana, or Dembea (Abyssinia)	6,110	Lake of Tiberias (Palestine)	600
Constance	1,299	Dead Sea (depressed)	— 1,312
Geneva	1,239		
Superior	672		

GEOGRAPHY CLASSIFIED.

TABLE OF SALT WATERS.

If the water of the British Channel = unity, then

Waters.	Quantity of Salt.
Baltic Sea	0.19
Black Sea	0.61
Irish Channel	0.86
Mediterranean Sea	1.11
Ocean at the Equator	1.12
North Atlantic	1.16
Sea of Marmora	1.18
South Atlantic	1.20
Dead Sea	10.86

ATMOSPHERE.

MEASURE AND WEIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE,

ACCORDING TO DR. MURRAY.

Constituent Parts.	By Measure.	By Weight.
Nitrogen gas, or impure air	77.5	75.55
Oxygen gas, or pure air	21.0	23.32
Aqueous vapor	1.42	1.08
Carbonic acid gas .....	.08	.10
Total	100	100

VELOCITY OF WIND.

Velocity of the Wind in Miles per Hour.	Feet per Second.	Perpendicular Force on One Square Foot, in Avoirdupois Pounds and Parts.	Characteristics.
1	1.47	.005	Hardly perceptible.
2	2.98	.020	
3	4.40	.044	
4	5.87	.079	Just perceptible.
5	7.83	.123	
10	14.67	.492	
15	22.00	1.107	Gentle, pleasant wind.
20	29.34	1.968	
25	36.87	3.075	
30	44.01	4.429	Brisk gale.
35	51.34	6.027	
40	58.68	7.873	
45	66.01	9.968	Very brisk gale.
50	73.35	12.300	
60	88.02	17.715	
80	117.36	31.490	High wind.
100	147.70	49.200	
			Very high wind.
			Storm.
			Violent storm.
			Hurricane.
			Violent hurricane, carrying away trees and buildings.

RAIN.

MEAN FALL OF RAIN AT VARIOUS PLACES ON THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Places.	Latitude.	Mean Annual Fall in Inches.
San Luis de Maranhas (Brazil)	3 0 S.	276
Paramaribo (Guiana)	6 0 N.	229
Sierra Leone (Guinea)	9 0 N.	189
Grenada (West Indies)	12 8 N.	126
Kingston (Jamaica)	18 0 N.	83
Havannah (Cuba)	23 0 N.	90
Calcutta (Hindustan)	22 39 N.	81
Rome (Italy)	41 53 N.	39
Paris (France)	48 49 N.	21
Plymouth (England)	50 23 N.	87
London	51 30 N.	24
Liverpool (England)	53 25 N.	34
Kendal (England)	54 20 N.	56
Glasgow (Scotland)	55 51 N.	21
Edinburgh	55 57 N.	24
Upsal (Sweden)	59 52 N.	16
Petersburgh (Russia)	60 0 N.	17
Uleaburg (Finland)	65 0 N.	13
Average for the Tropics generally .....	.. ..	95½
Average for the Temperate Zone generally .....	.. ..	34½

From the foregoing Table it will be seen that the mean annual quantity of rain becomes in general less with the increase of latitude,—the exceptions to this rule being occasioned by local circumstances.

MEAN ANNUAL RAIN-FALL IN EUROPE.

Country.	Place.	Inches.	Country.	Place.	Inches.
Sweden	Upsal	16	France.....	Colmar	29
Russia	Petersburgh	17		Rennes	22
England	London	24		Lyons	38
	Manchester	33		Limoges	29
	Liverpool	34		Grenoble	34
	Dover	37		Montpellier	29
	Keswick	67	Italy.....	Milan	37
Scotland	Edinburgh	24		Venice	31
	Glasgow	21		Padua	39
Holland	Utrecht	28		Tolmezzo (Tyrol) ..	86
	Leyden	31		Pisa	48
Germany....	Wurtemberg	17		Genoa	55
Switzerland..	Zurich	33		Rome	21
	Geneva	51		Naples	37
France.....	Lisle	29		Confugnana	
	Metz	26		(Apennines).	97
	Caen	21	Spain	Carsagnana	98
	Paris	21			

RELATIVE QUANTITY OF RAIN IN EUROPE.

Places.	Mean number of rainy days per annum.	Quantity of rain in inches.
England, west coast	152 {	37.5
England, east coast		25.5
Coast of France and Holland	152	26.75
Interior of France and Holland	147	26.5
Central Germany	141	21.25
Buda	112	18
Petersburgh	90	17

PROPORTIONAL QUANTITIES OF RAIN IN EUROPE IN DIFFERENT SEASONS.

Seasons.	West of England.	Interior of England.	West of France.	East of France.	Germany.	Petersburgh.
Spring..	19.7	20.5	18.3	23.4	21.6	19.4
Summer	23.0	26.0	25.1	29.4	27.1	26.5
Autumn	30.9	30.4	33.3	27.3	23.2	30.5
Winter..	26.4	28.0	23.4	19.5	18.2	13.6

CLIMATE.

PHYSICAL CLIMATE IS CHIEFLY DETERMINED BY—

1. The latitude of a country.
2. Elevation of the land above the level of the sea.
3. The proximity to, or remoteness of a country from, the sea.
4. The slope of a country ; or the aspect it presents to the course of the sun.
5. The position and direction of mountain-chains.
6. The nature of the soil.
7. The degree of cultivation and improvement at which the country has arrived.
8. The prevalent winds.
9. The annual quantity of rain that falls in a country.
10. The great oceanic currents.

LIMIT OF THE SNOW-LINE IN DIFFERENT LATITUDES.

Continent.	Mountains.	Latitude.	Height in Feet.
EUROPE.	North Cape	71 10 N.	2,400
	Sulitelma (Norway)	67 4 N.	3,500
	Grampians (Scotland)	56 48 N.	4,500 ?
	Pyrenees (Spain)	42 40 N.	8,000
	Alps, Mont Blanc	45 50 N.	8,900
	Etna (Sicily)	37 45 N.	9,500
	Sierra Nevada (Spain)	37 10 N.	11,200
ASIA.	Aldan Mountains (Siberia)	60 55 N.	4,500
	Mountains of Kamschatka	56 40 N.	5,200
	Altai Mountains	50 00 N.	7,000
	Himalyas, south side	27 30 N.	12,982
	Himalyas, north side	28 30 N.	16,630
AFRICA.	Atlas Range (Miltain)	31 0 N.	11,400
	Peak of Teneriffe	28 16 N.	12,182
	Abba Jarat (Abyssinia)	14 0 N.	14,000
	Kilimandjaro (Zanzibar)	3 40 S.	18,000 ?
AMERICA.	Freemont's Peak, Rocky Mountains (Oregon)	43 15 N.	12,500
	Popocatepetl (Mexico)	19 20 N.	14,000
	Andes of Quito, Chimborazo	1 30 S.	15,500
	Andes of Bolivia, Sorata	15 30 S.	16,000
	Andes, Western Cordillera, Gualatieri	19 0 S.	18,500
OCEANIA.	Wurragong Mountains (Australia)	37 0 S.	6,568
	Mount Egmont (New Zealand)	39 0 S.	7,000

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF IMPORTANT PLACES.

Cities and Towns.	Latitude.	Mean annual temperature.	Mean winter temperature.	Mean summer temperature.
London	51° 30' N.	50° 5'	39° 3'	62° 8'
Edinburgh	55 57	47 1	38 4	57 2
Dublin	53 20	49 0	39 8	59 6
Paris	48 50	51 3	37 8	64 5
Bordeaux	44 50	57 3	43 1	71 08
Marseilles	43 18	58 3	45 22	72 93
Lisbon	38 42	61 40	43 16	70 94
Madrid	40 24	58 2	52 22	76 40
Gibraltar	36 07	67 44	57 93	77 82
Turin	45 11	53 13	33 46	71 51
Rome	41 53	59 30	44 5	75 0
Naples	40 52	60 26	47 65	74 38
Constantinople	41 0	56 47	40 94	71 86
Brussels	50 51	50 68	38 61	64 04
Leipsic	51 20	46 41	31 79	60 25
Geneva	46 12	52 71	34 04	70 86
Vienna	48 12	51 03	32 9	69 4
Berlin	52 30	48 16	31 45	64 56
Copenhagen	55 41	46 56	31 31	62 70
Christiania	59 55	41 45	23 18	59 88
Stockholm	59 21	42 27	26 04	60 43
St. Petersburg	59 56	39 61	18 66	61 68
Warsaw	52 13	44 15	24 91	63 21
Moscow	53 45	40 02	15 20	63 97
Kazan	55 48	35 45	6 34	62 39
Irkutsk	52 17	32 62	0 90	61 50
Yakutsk	62 0	13 5	36 37	61 72
Pekin	39 54	54 8	26 70	81 10
Canton	23 8	69 88	54 88	82 00
Singapore	1 17	80 68	79 24	81 61
Ava	21 51	78 39	68 32	83 59
Calcutta	22 35	82 41	72 25	86 72
Nagpoor	21 9	79 00	69 00	89 00
Madras	13 4	81 94	77 66	86 18
Trincomalee	8 33	80 7	77 33	83 80
Seringapatam	12 45	75 76	71 33	74 97
Bombay	18 56	81 27	77 44	82 84
Mooltan	30 12	73	59	88
Cabool	34 30	68 0	41	83
Bagdat	33 21	73 74	49 62	93 13
Jerusalem	31 47	62 63	49 61	73 88
Mocha	13 20	76 91	79 78	86
Cairo	30 2	72 17	58 52	85 1
Tunis	36 48	68 77	55 76	83 00
Morocco	31 37	68	59	80
Sierra Leone	8 29	79	79	77
Timbuctoo	16 0	79	68	83
Lake Tchad	14 0	81	68	83
Melville Island	74 47	1 24	28 45	87 08
Nain	57 10	27 82	3 66	47 90
Quebec	46 48	41 85	14 15	68 08
Montreal	45 30	45 8	17 79	71 40
Halifax	44 39	40 08	21 00	61 00
Boston	42 21	48 47	28 29	69 04
New York	40 42	51 58	30 12	70 3
Philadelphia	39 57	50 73	30 07	71 36
New Orleans	29 57	69 80	55 80	82 04
Mexico	19 25	60 60	53 64	65 23
Vera Cruz	19 12	77 02	70 88	81 92
Havannah	23 9	77 17	72 98	81 35
George Town	6 49	81	75 0	90 00
Mozambique	15 2 S.	78	79	73
Port Natal	29 53	70	76	68
Cape Town	33 56	67 3	70	58 8
Quito	0 14	73 31	77 60	59 71
Lima	12 2	73 3	77 6	68 10
Rio de Janeiro	22 54	73 75	79 15	68 60

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF IMPORTANT PLACES—(continued).

Cities and Towns.	Latitude.	Mean annual temperature.	Mean winter temperature.	Mean summer temperature.
Monte Video	34° 54'	68° 83'	77° 33'	57° 33'
Batavia	6 9	78 33	78 67	78 17
Perth (West Australia)....	31 57	56	72 25	54
Melbourne	37 58	59	67 9	48 8
Sydney	33 51	66 8	74	55 5
Hobart Town	42 53	52 37	63 06	42 14
Auckland	36 51	58 58	66 92	50 75

SUCCESSIVE CLIMATES DIFFERING BY HALF-HOURS FROM THE EQUATOR TO THE POLAR CIRCLES.

Number of Climates.	Latitudinal Limits.	Length of Longest Day.	Breadth of the Climates.
	Deg. Min.	Hra. Min.	Deg. Min.
0	0 0	12 0	0 0
1	8 34	12 30	8 34
2	16 44	13 0	8 10
3	24 12	13 30	7 28
4	30 48	14 0	6 36
5	36 31	14 30	5 43
6	41 24	15 0	4 53
7	45 32	15 30	4 8
8	49 2	16 0	3 30
9	51 59	16 30	2 57
10	54 30	17 0	2 31
11	56 38	17 30	2 8
12	58 27	18 0	1 49
13	59 59	18 30	1 32
14	61 18	19 0	1 19
15	62 28	19 30	1 8
16	63 22	20 0	0 56
17	64 10	20 30	0 48
18	64 50	21 0	0 40
19	65 22	21 30	0 32
20	65 48	22 0	0 26
21	66 5	22 30	0 17
22	66 21	23 0	0 16
23	66 29	23 30	0 8
24	66 32	24 0	0 3

SUCCESSIVE CLIMATES DIFFERING BY MONTHS FROM THE POLAR CIRCLES TO THE POLES.

Number of Climates.	Latitudinal Limits.	Length of Longest Day.	Breadth of the Climates.
	Deg. Min.	Months.	Deg. Min.
1	67 18	1	0 46
2	69 33	2	2 15
3	73 5	3	3 32
4	77 40	4	4 35
5	82 59	5	5 19
6	90 0	6	7 1

ZOOLOGY.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN.

According to Dr. Pritchard, the inhabitants of the globe are arranged into the three following great classes :—

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>1. The <i>Melanio</i>,
or black class,</p> <p>Including all individuals
or races who have
black hair.</p> | <p>2. The <i>Xanthous</i>,
or fair class,</p> <p>Comprising those who
have brown, auburn,
yellow, flaxen, or red
hair.</p> | <p>3. The <i>Albino</i>,
or white variety,</p> <p>Embracing those whose
hair is pure white,
and who have, also,
red eyes.</p> |
|--|--|---|

But the following classification of Blumenbach is that which is usually adopted :—

Class and Population.	Distinguishing Features.	Geographical Distribution.
1. The <i>Caucasian</i> ; * population, 400,000,000.	Head of the most symmetrical shape, almost round ; forehead of moderate extent ; cheek-bones rather narrow, without any projection, but having a direction downwards from the malar process of the frontal bone ; alveolar edge well rounded ; front teeth of both jaws placed perpendicularly ; face of an oval shape, and straight ; features moderately prominent ; forehead arched ; nose narrow, and slightly arched, or at least with the bridge somewhat convex ; mouth small, with lips slightly turned out, particularly the lower one ; chin full and round. The Caucasians are of all complexions, from the Hindoos and Arabs (some of whom are as black as African Negroes) to the Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen (who are fair, with flaxen hair, and light-blue eyes).	This class embraces the ancient and modern inhabitants of Europe (except Laplanders and Finns), the ancient and modern inhabitants of Western Asia as far as the Obi, the Bolor-Tagh, and the Ganges, such as the Assyrians, Babylonians, Medes, Persians, Sarmatians, Scythians, Parthians, Jews, Arabs, Syrians, Turks, Tahtars properly so called, tribes of Caucasus, Armenians, Affghans, and Hindoos ; the Africans who live on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea and throughout the Sahara, the Egyptians and Copts, the Abyssinians, and the Guanches, or ancient people of the Canary Islands.
2. The <i>Mongolian</i> ; † population, 470,000,000.	Head almost square ; cheek-bones projecting ; nose flat ; nasal bones and the space between the eyebrows nearly on the same horizontal plane with the cheek-bones ; arches of the eyebrows scarcely to be perceived ; nostrils narrow ; chin slightly prominent ; face broad and nose flat ; parts imperfectly distinguished ; cheeks project-	The numerous tribes that occupy the central, north-east, east, and south-east parts of Asia, the Chinese and Japanese, the people of Thibet, Bootan, and Indo-China, the Finns and Laplanders of Northern Europe, and the Esquimaux,

* The languages of this great and important class are polysyllabic, copious, and highly inflexional. Of the Europeans, a branch of the Caucasians, a late celebrated geographer remarks that they "are distinguished for their advanced state of civilisation, their superior intellectual powers, as evinced in their enterprise, invention, perseverance, and power of combination, and for the vast influence they exert over their fellow-creatures throughout other parts of the globe. The European is master of nearly the whole of the Western World, whilst in Asia some of the oldest, most extensive, and richest countries are in his power, and he has founded settlements in Africa and Australia that will, no doubt, spread over the habitable portions of those vast regions. It is a remarkable trait in his character that he never rests satisfied with what he has achieved, but is always pressing forward with ardour in the career of industry and invention, and is at this moment as anxious to advance himself as his ancestors were centuries ago."

† Languages inartificial, limited in range of literature, and divided into two principal families,—the *monosyllabic*, which has no inflexions, and the *Finno-Tahtarian*, which is slightly inflexional and phonetic. Religious aspirations obtuse, the forms being various, as Buddhism, Shamanism, Mohammedanism, and Polytheism.

GEOGRAPHY CLASSIFIED.

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN—(continued)

Class and Population.	Distinguishing Features.	Geographical Distribution.
	ing, round, and narrow; linear opening of the eyelids extending towards the temples; inner corner of the eye sunk towards the nose, and the upper eyelid at that part continued into the lower by a rounded sweep; complexion generally olive (sometimes very slight, sometimes approaching to yellow, — commonly called <i>sallow</i>); iris of the eye black; hair black, straight, and strong, but seldom curled or in great abundance; little or no beard. Those of this class who are most exposed to the sun and air have the darkest complexions.	who inhabit the shores of the Polar Sea (in North America) and Greenland.
3. The <i>Ethiopic</i> , <i>Negro</i> ,* or <i>black class</i> ; population, 80,000,000.	Head narrow, and compressed at the sides; forehead very convex and vaulted; cheek-bones projecting; nostrils wide; jaws long; front teeth of the upper jaw turned obliquely forward; lower jaws strong and large; skull generally thick and heavy; face narrow, with lower part projecting; eyes prominent; nose spread, and almost confounded with the cheeks; lips, especially the upper one, very thick; jaws prominent, and chin retracted; skin, and the iris of the eye, a deep black; hair black and woolly.	Includes all the natives of Africa to the south of the Sahara and Abyssinia; the natives of Australia, Van Diemen's Land or Tasmania, Papua or New Guinea, New Britain, the Solomon Islands, New Georgia, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, the Feejee Islands, and various tribes throughout the Indian Archipelago.
4. The <i>American</i> ; population, 10,000,000.	Approaches the Mongolian. Cheek-bones prominent, but more arched and rounded than in the Mongol, without being so angular or projecting at the sides; orbits nearly always deep; shape of the forehead and the crown often artificially modified; skull generally light; face broad, without being flat; features, viewed in profile, prominent and deeply marked; forehead low; eyes deep-seated; nose rather flat, but prominent; skin red, more or less dark or copper-colored, and approaching to black, according to climate and other circumstances; hair like that of the Mongolian class, with little or no beard.	In this class are comprehended all the native American tribes and nations, excepting, of course, the Esquimaux and the descendants of the European and African colonists.
5. The <i>Malay</i> ; population, 40,000,000.	Top of the head slightly narrowed; forehead a little arched; cheek-bones not prominent; upper jaws a little pushed forward; prominence of the parietal bones strongly marked; face less narrow than that of the Negro, somewhat advancing, when seen in profile, in the lower part; features generally more prominent than in the Negro class; nose full, broad, and thick towards the point, or what is commonly called a bottle-nose; color of the skin brown or tawny; hair black, soft, curled, and abundant.	This class includes all the natives of the islands of the Pacific Ocean (excepting those already pointed out as belonging to the <i>Ethiopic</i> class), and the dominant nations of the Indian Archipelago.

* Languages of this class agglutinate, slightly inflexional, but one step removed from the simplest monosyllabic, and no written literature. Religion—fetishism, or demon-worship, but Mohammedanism among the northern tribes; but in a civilised state they are susceptible of deep devotional feelings.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAMMALIA.

Orders of Mammalia.	Total No. of Species.		Europe.		Asia.		Africa.		North America.		Central & South America.		Oceania.	
	Johnston's Physical Atlas.	Wagner and Waterhouse.	No. of Species.	Peculiar Species.	No. of Species.	Peculiar Species.	No. of Species.	Peculiar Species.	No. of Species.	Peculiar Species.	No. of Species.	Peculiar Species.	No. of Species.	Peculiar Species.
Quadrumanæ	170	186	1	..	49	49	63	62	..	..	74	74	..	..
Carnivora	514	731	64	20	276	224	174	151	101	88	188	180	8	8
Marsupialia	123	140	..	..	4	4	..	..	4	3	28	27	105	105
Rodentia	604	604	61	21	185	126	104	94	118	118	166	161	21	19
Edentata	28	34	..	..	5	5	6	6	1	1	20	19	3	3
Pachydermata	39	38	1	..	17	16	18	17	..	..	4	4	..	..
Ruminantia	161	169	14	7	67	59	65	62	13	9	13	12	..	..
Cetacea	75	75	24	7	29	9	16	7	24	4	25	14	13	3
Total No. of species	1704	1967	165	55	632	492	446	399	260	218	518	491	150	138

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAMMALIAN FAUNA OF THE GREAT DIVISIONS OF THE GLOBE.

Continent.	Peculiarities.
Europe	Comparatively few species peculiar to it, and those belonging to the minor forms of animal life; pouched and toothless animals entirely wanting; the monkeys and thick-skinned tribes, each represented by a single species.
Asia	Comprises the greatest number of species and individuals of any quarter of the globe; carnivorous animals, rodents, and ruminants are the most numerous.
Africa	Has no pouched animals; numerous carnivora, rodents, and ruminants; more thick-skinned animals than any other region; the giraffe the most peculiar ruminant, and the hippopotamus the most remarkable of the thick-skinned group.
North America	Monkeys and thick-skinned animals entirely absent; only three orders—carnivora, rodents, and ruminants—very numerous.
Central and South America.	Fewer large quadrupeds than in any other region except Australia; more monkeys and toothless animals than occur in other divisions of the globe.
Oceania	Ruminants, thick-skinned animals, and monkeys entirely unrepresented; the single order of pouched animals, all peculiar, comprehend more than two-thirds of the total number of species.

NUMBER OF KNOWN SPECIES OF VERTEBRATED ANIMALS.

Classes of Vertebrata.	Kieferstein in 1834.	Swainson in 1840.	Wagner and Waterhouse in 1846-8.	Johnston's Physical Atlas, 1856.
Mammalia (Mammals)	883	1000	1967	1704
Aves (Birds)	4099	6000	8000	6226
Reptilia (Reptiles)	1270	1000 (?)	1600	657
Pisces (Fishes)	3586	6000	8000	3000
Total	9838	14,000	19,567	16,581

Note.—The probable number, therefore, of existing vertebrata may be assumed to be about 20,000. It may be here remarked that some birds and reptiles range nearly round the globe, within certain latitudinal limits, as parrots and crocodilians; others are limited to the Old World, as nightingales and vipers; some are as confined to the New World, as humming-birds and rattle-snakes; while others are restricted to particular districts, as the condor to the Andes, the ostrich to Africa, and the birds of paradise to New Guinea. Of the vertebrata there may be said to be 20,000; mollusca, 20,000; radiata, 5000; and articulata, 5000; making a total of 50,000 species.

BOTANY.

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTS.

Regions.	Number of Species.
Europe	7,000
Temperate regions of Asia	1,500
Asia within the tropics, and islands	4,500
Africa	3,000
Both the temperate regions of America	4,000
America, between the tropics	18,000
New Holland, and the islands of the Pacific	5,000

Note.—This table represents the number and distribution of species as given by Humboldt; but very many others have been discovered since he wrote. Steudal, the German botanist, who wrote in 1844, believed that the total number of known forms to be 95,000, of which 80,000 are flowering, and 15,000 flowerless, plants; while it is said that, at the present time, the recognised number of species does not fall far short of 120,000.

THE THREE GREAT CLASSES OF PLANTS.

	Classes.	Their Nature.	Embracing—
PHENOGAMOUS, OR FLOWER-BEARING PLANTS.	1. Cryptogamous ..	Flowerless plants.	Ferns, mosses, lichens, fungi, and seaweeds.
	2. Endogenous	Having their stems increasing from within.	Sedges, rushes, and the numerous grasses, comprehending the most important of all vegetable tribes, viz., the valuable pasture and all the corn-yielding plants, wheat, barley, oats, maize, rice, the sugar-cane, &c., with lilies and the palm family. These are designated <i>monocotyledons</i> , from having only <i>one</i> seed-lobe.
	3. Exogenous	Having their stems growing from additions without.	This is the most perfect, beautiful, and numerous class, including all the forest trees of the temperate and colder zones, as the oak, elm, pine, chestnut, poplar, hazel, willow, birch, &c., with some of the stateliest members of the tropical forest, as the mimosa, tamarind, and the trees yielding logwood, Brazil wood, &c., most of the flowering shrubs and herbs, as the rhododendron, azalea, arbutus, thyme, sage, lavender, mint, rosemary, with the plants yielding castor, croton, and numerous other oils; also the dahlia, artichoke, thistle, lettuce, marigold, dandelion, daisy, &c. They are known as <i>dycotyledons</i> , from the seed consisting of <i>two</i> lobes.

VEGETATION ZONES.

Zones.	Extent and Temperature.	Remarks.
1. Equatorial zone of palms and bananas.	On both sides of the equator of temperature to about 15°. Its temperature ranges from the maximum heat to 70°.	May also be distinguished as the region of the spices and aromatic plants: it includes the Molucca group of islands and the northern part of South America. The region of medicinal barks is that of the elevated regions of South America, from 1,200 to 10,000 feet above the sea-level.
2. Tropical zone of tree-ferns and figs.	From lat. 15° to the tropics. Mean annual temperature, 76°.	In the Old World the date-palm flourishes; in Western Africa is the peculiar genus <i>Adansonia</i> , the baobab, or monkey-bread,—the largest known tree in the world. In both the Indian peninsulas monster fig-trees, and woods of aromatic barks, as the cinnamon and cassia, abound.

VEGETATION ZONES—(continued).

Zones.	Extent and temperature.	Remarks.
3. Sub-tropical zone of myrtles and laurels.	From the tropics to lat. 34°; having a mean annual temperature of 76°.	Distinguished in the New World by various species of conifers, oaks, and walnuts. In the southern part of North America, the magnolias, chiefly large trees, with large leaves and highly odorous flowers, and the palmetto-palm. In the Old World, the slender date-palm soars aloft, and the tender-leaved acacias flourish. Arborecent euphorbias, which, with their leafless prismatic stems, so singularly imitate the cactuses of America, give a remarkable feature to the flora of the Canary Islands. Within this limit the palm family is numerous throughout the continent of Asia.
4. Warm temperate zone of evergreen trees.	From lat. 34° to lat. 45°. Mean annual temperature 58°.	The European portion of this region is that which has been most thoroughly investigated. It is characterised by the presence of evergreen shrubs, and by the general absence of the rich grassy meadows and verdant turf which form so striking a feature of more northern Europe. Among its most characteristic plants are the ilex, the cork-tree, and the myrtle, the olive, the pistacias, and the stone-pine and cypress. This zone is the true native region of the vine. The fragrant cistuses, or rock-roses, acquire their maximum in the Spanish peninsula, where the <i>Cistus ladaniferus</i> frequently extends over many square leagues, to the almost exclusion of every other plant. The beautiful oleander clothes the margins of streams; narcissuses, hyacinths, and other showy bulbous roots, abound; multitudes of aromatic labiate give a decided character to the Mediterranean flora; and the dwarf forms the connecting link, by which the vegetation of Europe passes into that of the south. In the New World this region is marked by a great variety of oaks and firs.
5. Cold temperate zone of European trees.	Between lat. 45° and 58°. Mean annual temperature, 48°.	Comprises the lake district in the New World, and is bounded in the Old on the south by the Pyrenees, Alps, and Caucasus. It is characterised by vast forests of different species of pine, and by deciduous trees, which take the place of the evergreens of the warm temperate zone. In central and western Europe there are extensive woods of chestnut. In the more eastern part, the lime and the elm contribute abundantly to the composition of forests.
6. Sub-arctic zone of conifers.	From lat. 58° to the polar circles; and has a mean annual temperature of 40°.	Consists of widely-extended masses of forest, including firs and pines, Siberian stone-pines, birch, aspen, and, in Siberia, the larch. By brooks and on damp soil the willow and alder occur: on dry hills grow the rein-deer lichen and Iceland moss. A rich carpet of variegated flowers serves for the decoration of this zone.
7. Arctic zone of rhododendrons.	Between the polar circle and lat. 72°. Mean annual temperature, 30°.	Characterised by the <i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i> , by the abundance of mosses and lichens, and by the presence of the saxifrages, crow-foots, and gentians; the chickweed tribe, sedges, willow, and fir.
8. Polar zone of Alpine plants and red-snow algae.	Beyond lat. 72°....	The region of everlasting ice and snow, in which all animal life goes out.

III.—POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

Continent.	Population.
Europe.....	265,417,785
Asia	625,500,000
Africa	60,000,000
North and Central America	59,681,250
South America	18,447,312
Oceania	21,000,000
Total	1,057,046,827

NUMBER OF KNOWN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS,

ACCORDING TO PROFESSOR ADELUNG.

European, 587. | Asiatic, 987. | African, 276. | American, 1,624. | Oceanic, 240.

LINGUISTIC FAMILIES,

ACCORDING TO MILNER.

Families.	Classes.
1. The <i>Indo-European</i> : * sometimes called the Japetic, Arian, or Iranian.	The Sanscrit, with its derivative dialects in India; Medo-Persic, the ancient and modern languages of Persia; Græco-Latin, the two ancient classical languages, with their derivatives, the Romaic, Albanian, Wallachian, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese; Slavonic, comprising the Russian, Polish, Lithuanian, Illyrian, and Bohemian; Teutonic, embracing the German dialects, Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, English; Celtic, including the Welsh, Cornish, Armorican, Gaelic, Erse, and Manx.
2. The <i>Semitic</i> ; or, Syro-Arabian.	Comprehending the Aramæan or Syriac; Hebrew; Arabic; and Ethiopic; with their derivatives.
3. The languages of High Asia, often styled the <i>Turanian</i> and <i>Ugro-Tahtarian</i> .	Embracing the Tahtarian, Siberian, and Uralian tongues, with the Finno-Tahtarian, Samodiæ, Magyar, Kal-muck, and Malayo Polynesian.
4. The Chinese and Indo-Chinese; or, <i>uninflected and monosyllabic</i> .	The Chinese, Japanese, Siamese, and Thibetian.
5. The <i>African</i>	Comprising the languages of the tribes south of the parallel of 20° N. lat.
6. The <i>American</i> ; remarkable for their number, great lexicographical discordance, and close grammatical affinity, analogous in their structure to those of High Asia.	.....

LARGEST EMPIRES.

Empire.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at last Census.
British	8,503,960	208,810,645
Russian	8,017,653	65,237,437
Chinese	5,398,000	404,600,000
Braslian	3,956,000	7,677,800
United States	3,260,000	23,191,876

* See under "Europe" for a fuller exposition and classification of this family.

IV.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE CONTINENTS.

I. EUROPE.
SUMMARY OF EUROPE.

	States.	Area in English square miles.	Population according to last Census.	Inhabitants to the square mile.	Name of Capital.	Position of Capital.	Population of Capital.	Form of Government, &c.
EMPIRES.	Austria	257,830	39,411,309	138	Vienna	Danube	579,457	Absolute till recently, except in Hungary and Transylvania. Constitution granted in 1849, but not settled.
	Russia	2,090,000	60,362,000	32	St. Petersburg.	Neva	532,000	Absolute monarchy.
	Ottoman Empire	203,820	15,500,000	73	Constantinople.	Bosphorus	500,000	Absolute monarchy.
	Great Britain and Ireland	120,495	28,000,000	227	London	Thames	2,862,236	Limited monarchy, with two Houses of Parliament.
	France	207,237	36,039,364	173	Paris	Seine	1,178,263	Limited monarchy.
	Bavaria	29,337	4,541,556	154	Munich	Isar	132,112	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers.
	Belgium	11,366	4,529,461	406	Brussels	Senne	260,659	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers.
	Denmark	60,500	2,468,713	102	Copenhagen	Sound	143,591	Limited monarchy, with provincial legislatures.
	Holland	13,616	3,523,823	259	Amsterdam	Amstel	360,037	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers, forming the States General.
	Hanover	14,846	1,819,777	122	Hanover	Seine	42,000	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers.
KINGDOMS.	Prussia	108,410	17,202,831	164	Berlin	Spree	426,602	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers.
	Württemberg	7,658	1,788,720	230	Stuttgart	Nesenbach	46,507	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers.
	Sardinia	29,167	5,167,542	231	Turin	Po	179,635	Limited monarchy; government unsettled.
	Spain	176,955	15,807,753	90	Madrid	Manzanares	301,660	Limited monarchy, with a National Assembly called the Cortes.
	Portugal	35,268	3,499,121	99	Lisbon	Tagus	230,000	Limited monarchy, with a National Assembly called the Cortes.

SUMMARY OF EUROPE—(continued).

States.	Area in English square miles.	Population according to last Census.	Inhabitants to the square mile.	Name of Capital.	Position of Capital.	Population of Capital.	Form of Government, &c.
Two Sicilies	41,521	8,400,000	211	Naples	Bay of Naples ..	413,920	Limited monarchy.
Papal States	17,494	3,126,963	174	Rome	Tiber	179,953	Elective Ecclesiastical government unsettled.
Greece	15,237	1,045,232	68	Athens	Gulf of Egina ..	31,125	Limited monarchy.
Saxony	5,770	2,039,075	355	Dresden	Elbe	108,732	Limited monarchy, with two Chambers.
Hesse Cassel	4,439	755,350	210	Cassel	Fulda	92,000	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
Baden	5,904	1,314,837	229	Carlsruhe	Rhine	25,160	Limited sovereignty, with two Chambers.
Hesse-Darmstadt	3,761	836,424	263	Darmstadt	Darm	27,000	Limited sovereignty, with two Chambers.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	4,845	539,331	104	Schwerin	Stor	20,000	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,094	96,500	94	New Strelitz .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
Oldenburg	2,431	287,163	116	Oldenburg	Hunte	8,000	Limited sovereignty.
Weimar	1,403	268,891	191	Weimar .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Tuscany, with Lucca	8,983	1,099,940	190	Florence	Arno	114,041	Limited sovereignty; government unsettled.
Anhalt-Bernburg	336	49,356	147	Bernburg .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Anhalt-Coethen	310	42,106	135	Coethen .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Anhalt-Deessau	357	62,603	139	Deessau .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Brunswick	1,625	270,090	189	Brunswick .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
Modena and Massa	2,073	512,390	240	Modena	Seecchia	29,000	Government unsettled.
Nassau	1,751	434,064	234	Wiesbaden	Salzbach	13,000	Limited sovereignty, with two Chambers.
Parma	2,760	499,835	179	Parma	Parna	41,000	Government unsettled.
Saxe-Altenburg	491	147,125	299	Altenburg .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	790	156,830	195	Gotha .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Saxe-Meiningen	880	257,633	170	Meiningen .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Lichtenstein	53	6,350	114	Lichtenstein .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Lippe-Deimold	432	108,336	239	Deimold .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Lippe-Schaumburg	203	31,370	169	Buckeburg .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty.
Monaco	50	6,800	136	Monaco .....	..	..	Controlled by Sardinia.

Electorate.

GRAND DUCHIES.

DUCHIES.

Princel.

SUMMARY OF EUROPE—(continued).

	States.	Area in English square miles.	Population according to last Census.	Inhabitants to the square mile.	Name of Capital.	Position of Capital.	Population of Capital.	Form of Government, &c.
Prin- cipal Land- gr- vates.	Reuss-Elder	145	32,000	241	Greiz .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
	Reuss-Junior	448	80,000	178	Schleitz .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	410	66,604	188	Rudolstadt .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
	Schwarz-Sondershausen	359	56,000	183	Sondershausen .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
Land- gr- vates.	Waldeck	455	58,590	125	Corbach .....	..	..	Limited sovereignty, with one Chamber.
	Hesse-Homburg	154	24,973	235	Homburg .....	..	..	Absolute sovereignty.
	Switzerland	15,361	2,392,740	162	Berne	Aar	26,340	Confederation of Republics, with a Supreme Diet.
	Ionian Islands	998	205,567	206	Corfu .....	..	15,000	Free State, with Council and Cham-ber; under British protection.
FREE CITIES.	Andorre	144	15,000	143	Andorre .....	..	..	A Free Pyrenean valley, with Council and two Syndics.
	Bremen	67	76,000	..	..	Vistula .....	..	Free City, with Council and Convention.
	Cracow	498	134,000	..	..	..	..	Free City, with Senate and Repre-sentatives.
	Frankfort	91	65,524	..	..	Maine .....	..	Free City, with Senate and Legisla-tive Assembly.
REPUBLICS AND	Hamburg	151	155,000	..	..	Elbe .....	..	Free City, with Senate and Common Council.
	Lubeck	142	47,800	..	..	Trave .....	..	Free City, with Senate and Common Council.
	San Marino	21	8,100	..	..	..	..	Free City, with Senate and Council of Ancients.
	Kniphausen	17	2,859	..	Kniphausen .....	..	..	Member of the Germanic Confedera-tion, but without vote in the Diet.

MINERALS OF EUROPE.

The countries in this table are named in the order of the relative importance of their produce under each head respectively.

Minerals.	Countries.
Diamonds	Russia.
Other precious stones	Russia, Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, Saxony.
Gold	Russia, Hungary, Transylvania.
Silver	Bohemia, Hungary, Transylvania, Saxony, Hanover, Turkey, Norway, Spain.
Platinum	Russia.
Quicksilver	Illyria, Spain, Bavaria.
Iron	British Islands, Belgium, France, Russia, Germany, Sweden and Norway, Italy, Spain.
Copper	British Islands, Russia, Hungary, Sweden and Norway, Turkey, Germany, Spain.
Lead	Spain, British Islands, Illyria, Hungary, Bohemia, Germany, France, Norway.
Zinc	Great Britain, Belgium, Germany.
Tin	England, Spain.
Coal	British Islands, Belgium, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Hungary.
Salt	Russia, Austrian Poland (Galicia), France, Spain, British Islands, Portugal, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Norway, Ionian Islands, Greece.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF MINERAL FUEL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Coal area in square miles.	Proportion to the whole area of the country.	Annual production of coal in tons.
British Islands	12,000	1—10	32,100,000
France	2,000	1—100	4,150,000
Belgium	520	1—22	5,000,000
Spain	4,000	1—52	550,000
Prussia	1,200	1—90	3,500,000
Bohemia	1,000	1—20	
United States of North America ..	113,000	1—20	4,000,000
British North America	18,000	2—9	

FAUNA OF EUROPE.

	Orders.	Total No. of Species.	Total European Species.	Northern Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Southern Provinces.
EUROPEAN MAMMALS.	Quadrumana (four-handed)	202	1	..	..	1
	Carnivora (flesh-eating)	528	119	41	46	42
	Marsupialia (pouched animals)	123	..	..	..	..
	Rodentia (gnawing animals)	604	61	..	..	..
	Edentata (toothless animals)	28	..	..	..	..
	Pachydermata (thick-skinned)	39	1	..	1	1
	Ruminantia (ruminating)	180	17	..	..	..
	Cetacea (ocean-living animals)	75	24	..	..	..
	Total number of species	1,779	228	..	..	..

FAUNA OF EUROPE—(continued).

	Orders.	Total No. of Species.	Total European Species.	Northern Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Southern Provinces.
EUROPEAN BIRDS.	Rapaces (birds of prey) .....	..	54	28	37	41
	Scansores (climbers) .....	..	23	12	14	21
	Oscines (songsters) .....	..	186	70	122	120
	Gallinaceæ (gallinaceous birds) .....	..	28	6	21	21
	Grallatores (waders) .....	..	87	32	57	54
	Natatores (swimmers) .....	..	112	64	54	37
	Total number of species	6,226	490	212	305	294
EUROPEAN REPTILES.	Testudines (tortoises)	69	6	..	2	5
	Sauria (lizards)	203	29	2	12	20
	Ophidia (serpents)	265	15	3	8	15
	Batrachia (frogs)	120	23	5	9	11
	Total number of species	657	73	10	31	51

AREA OF THE PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN LAKES.

In Russia.

Lake Ladoga	6,330	English square miles.
„ Onega	3,280	„ „
„ Ilmen	390	„ „
„ Peipous	1,250	„ „
„ Pskov	280	„ „
„ Bieloe	420	„ „
„ Saima	2,000	„ „
„ Enara	1,200	„ „

In Sweden.

Lake Wener	2,136	English square miles.
„ Wetter	850	„ „
„ Mälar	760	„ „

In Switzerland.

Lake of Geneva	240	English square miles.
„ Constance, or Boden See }	228	„ „
„ Neufchatel	115	„ „
„ Lucerne	99	„ „
„ Zurich	76	„ „

In Italy.

Lake Maggiore	152	English square miles.
„ of Como	66	„ „
„ Garda	183	„ „

In Hungary.

Lake Balaton, or Platten See }	250	English square miles.
Neusiedler See	150	„ „

DRAINAGE OF EUROPE.

Slope.	Basins.	Rivers.	*
NORTHERN.	Arctic Ocean.....	The <i>Kara</i> , which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia; the <i>Petchora</i> ; and the <i>Tana</i>	6
	White Sea	The <i>Mezene</i> ; <i>Onega</i> ; and <i>Northern Dwina</i>	
	Baltic	The <i>Neva</i> ; <i>Southern Dwina</i> ; <i>Niemen</i> ; <i>Vistula</i> ; and <i>Oder</i>	13
	German Ocean	The <i>Elbe</i> ; <i>Weeser</i> ; <i>Emu</i> ; <i>Rhine</i> ; <i>Meuse</i> ; <i>Thames</i> ; <i>Humber</i> ; and <i>Tay</i>	11
	Atlantic	The <i>Seine</i> ; <i>Loire</i> ; <i>Garonne</i> ; <i>Douro</i> ; <i>Tagus</i> ; <i>Guadalquivir</i> ; <i>Severn</i> ; and <i>Shannon</i>	13
SOUTHERN.	Mediterranean	The <i>Ebro</i> ; <i>Rhone</i> ; <i>Tiber</i> ; and <i>Po</i>	14
	Black Sea	The <i>Danube</i> ; <i>Dnieper</i> ; <i>Dniester</i> ; and <i>Don</i>	27
	Caspian	The <i>Ural</i> ; <i>Volga</i> ; <i>Kouma</i> ; and <i>Terek</i>	16
		* Total received by various basins of } discharged waters	100

THE PROPORTIONATE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY THE SIX LARGEST RIVERS,

REPRESENTING THE WHOLE RIVER-DISCHARGE OF EUROPE BY 100.

River.	Proportion.
Volga	14
Danube	12
Dnieper	6
Don	5
Rhine	3
Northern Dwina	2
Total	42

AREA OF EUROPEAN SEAS.

White Sea	88,600	English square miles.
North Sea, or German Ocean	244,000	" "
Baltic Sea, with its gulfs	134,900	" "
Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel...	25,900	" "
English Channel	28,200	" "
Mediterranean Sea	867,000	" "
Adriatic Sea	62,400	" "
Ægean Sea	73,400	" "
Sea of Marmora	3,800	" "
Black Sea, and Sea of Azov	181,000	" "
Total	1,659,200	" "

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN GULFS AND BAYS.

Gulf of Onega	} Belonging to the—	
Gulf of Kandalask		
Gulf of Mezene		
Bay of Archangel		
Gulf of Kara, between Nova Zembla and the Continent	} White Sea.	
Bay of Tcheskaya, in the government of Archangel ...		
Veranger Fiord, between Finmark and Lapland		
West Fiord, between the Loffoden Isles and Norway ...		
	} Arctic Ocean.	

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN GULFS AND BAYS—(continued).

	Belonging to the—
The Skagerrack, between Jutland and Norway	German Ocean.
The Cattagat, between Jutland and Sweden	
Zuyder Zee (South Sea), in Holland	
Gulf of Bothnia, between Sweden and Finland	Baltic Sea.
Gulf of Riga, between Livonia and Courland	
Gulf of Dantzic, in East Prussia, estuary of the Vistula	
Gulf of Lubeck, between Holstein and Mecklenburg ...	Atlantic Ocean.
Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain	
Gulf of Lyons, in the south of France	Mediterranean Sea.
Gulf of Genoa, in the north-west of Italy	
Gulf of Taranto, between the south projections of Italy	
Gulf of Lepanto, between Northern Greece and the Morea	Adriatic Sea.
Gulf of Trieste	
Gulf of Venice	
Gulf of Napoli	Ægean Sea.
Gulf of Ægina	
Gulf of Salonika	

PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN STRAITS.

- The *Little Belt*, an entrance into the Baltic from the Cattagat, separating the island of Funen from Jutland ; $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile wide at the narrowest place.
- The *Great Belt*, the central passage into the Baltic, separating the Islands of Funen and Zealand ; 8 miles wide.
- The *Sound*, a third gate of the Baltic, between Sweden and the Island of Zealand, almost the only entrance frequented by foreign ships, nearly 20,000 of which annually pass, each paying toll to Denmark ; nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, or 4,328 yards, according to actual measurement.
- Pentland Firth*, between the north of Scotland and the Orkneys.
- Strait of Dover*, between England and France, uniting the German Ocean with the English Channel ; 21 miles across.
- Strait of Gibraltar*, between Spain and Morocco, connecting the Atlantic and the Mediterranean ; 13 miles wide.
- Strait of Messina*, between Sicily and Italy ; a little more than $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide at its narrowest part.
- The *Dardanelles*, or *Hellespont*, joining the Ægean Sea with the sea of Marmora ; from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to 2 miles across.
- The *Bosporus*, or *Strait of Constantinople*, uniting the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea ; the width varying from $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
- Strait of Enikaleh*, dividing the Crimea and the Caucasus, and connecting the Black Sea and the sea of Azov ; 4 miles in width.

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS

(ACCORDING TO DR. KOMBST).

(1.) *Of pure blood.*

Teutonic	52,000,000
Slavonian	50,000,000
Celtic	12,000,000
Magyar	9,000,000
Finns and Samoiedes	3,000,000
Tahtar	2,000,000
Jews	2,000,000

Total European population of pure blood. 130,000,000

SUMMARY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS—(continued).

(2.) *Of mixed blood.*

Teutonic-Celtic	22,000,000
Teutonic-Slavonian	6,000,000
Teutonic mixed with Walloons, in Belgium	1,200,000
Teutonic Northmen in Normandy	1,500,000
Celtic, in its various crosses	56,000,000
Slavonian	6,000,000
Lettons (in Livonia, to the east of the Baltic)	2,000,000
Turks	4,000,000
Turco-Tahtar-Slavonic (in the centre, south-east, and east of Russia)	2,600,000
Kalmuck (between the rivers Volga and Don)	300,000

Population of mixed blood 101,600,000

Total people of *pure blood* in Europe 130,000,000Total people of *mixed blood* in Europe ... 101,600,000*Gipsies* 600,000

Total population of Europe 232,200,000

LANGUAGES OF EUROPE.

*Indo-European * Family.*

Group.	Branch.	Including—	Where spoken.
CELTIC....	Gaelic, or Erse.	Irish	Ireland.
		Scottish Gaelic....	North and West of Scotland.
TEUTONIC.	Kymric, or Ancient British.	Manx	Isle of Man.
		Welsh	Principality of Wales.
		Cornish	Cornwall.
		Breton, or Armoric	Bretagne.
	German ..	German	Germany, Prussia, Austria, and Switzerland.
		Dutch	Netherlands.
		Flemish	North of Belgium.
		English	British Isles, British Colonies, and United States.
		Scotch	Lowlands of Scotland.
	Scandinavian.	Icelandic	Iceland.
		Faroese	Faroë Isles.
SLAVONIC...	South-Eastern.	Danish	Norway and Denmark.
		Swedish	Sweden.
		Russian	In the Great Plain of North-Eastern Europe.
		Rusniak	Gallicia, Hungary, Volhynia, and Podolia.
		Bulgarian	In the basin of the Lower Danube, and on the Drave and Save.
		Servian	
		Dalmatian	
		Croatian	
		Boenian	Middle of Lower Germany.
		Wendish	

* Besides the Indo-European family, the Finno-Tahtarian languages are spoken in Europe by the Mongolian class of mankind:—the *Finns* (including the Finns Proper, Lapps, Quärians, Esthonians, Woguls, Permians, Tobuwasches, Mordwins, and Tcheremesses), extending from the Gulf of Bothnia and the River Niemen to the Ural Mountains; the *Samoiedes*, between the White Sea and the River Kara; the *Magyars*, or Hungarians, in Hungary (allied to the Finns); the *Tahtars*, in the region north of the Black Sea and the River Kouban; the *Kalmucks*, north of Mount Caucasus and between the mouths of the Rivers Don and Volga; and the *Turks*, in Roumelia, allied to the Caucasians in language.

LANGUAGES OF EUROPE—(continued).

Group.	Branch.	Including—	Where spoken.
SLAVONIC (continued)	North-Western.	Polish	Poland, on the Vistula and Niemen.
		Bohemia, or Tche- kian.	Bohemia and Moravia.
		Slowak	Chiefly in the north-west of Hungary.
		Lettish	On the Baltic coast, between the Niemen and Lake Pelpus.
	Greek, or Eastern.	Lithuanian	Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, and Smolensk.
		Ancient Greek	Greece from the earliest times, and afterwards in numerous other coun- tries.
		Modern Greek, or Romaic.	Greece, the Archipelago, and parts of the Turkish Empire.
	Latin, or Western.	Ancient Latin	Now a dead language; was the original language of Italy, and afterwards spread over the greater part of the Roman Empire.
		Italian	Italy, part of Switzerland, the Italian Islands—Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, &c.
		Spanish	Spain, the Balearic Isles, Mexico, &c.
		Portuguese	Portugal, Madeira, Azores, Brasil, &c.
		French	France, Channel Islands, parts of Bel- gium and Switzerland, Lower Canada, Louisiana, &c.
	Thraco- Illyrian.	Wallachian	Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Transylvania.
		Albanian, or Arnaute.	The eastern coast of the Adriatic, espe- cially Albania, Servia, and Dalmatia; but of doubtful position here.

RELIGIONS OF EUROPE*.

Religion.	Estimated number of adherents.
† Roman Catholics	128,000,000
‡ Greek Church	64,000,000
§ Protestants	62,000,000
Mohammedans and Heathens	8,000,000
Jews	2,000,000
Gipsies and others, not accounted for	1,417,785
Total	265,417,785

* The Religions of Europe may be reduced to three classes, which harmonise, in a remarkable degree, with the groups of languages and races of men already described.

† The Latin or Western Church differs from the Greek Church in acknowledging the chiefship of the pope of Rome, while both communions are alike in attaching to insignificant forms and gross corruptions of Christian doctrine, both equally admitting a supreme human authority in matters of faith and observance.

‡ The Greek or Eastern Church is distinguished by a multitude of superstitious rights and rigorous fasts, and great ignorance of the Scriptures, both among the priests and people.

§ Protestants, in opposition to the two former sections, maintain the Holy Scriptures to be the only rule of religious belief and practice, and renounce the papal supremacy and all merely human interposition, professing "to rely for pardon and justification before God on Christ only, through faith alone in him, wrought in the heart of the believer by the Holy Spirit."

LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.*

Libraries.	No. of Volumes.	Libraries.	No. of Volumes.
<i>Paris</i> (National)	824,000	<i>Paris</i> (Arsenal)	180,000
<i>Munich</i> (Royal)	600,000	<i>Milan</i> (Brera)	170,000
<i>St. Petersburg</i> (Imperial)	446,000	<i>Paris</i> (St. Genevieve)	150,000
<i>London</i> (British Museum)	435,000	<i>Darmstadt</i> (Grand Ducal)	150,000
<i>Copenhagen</i> (Royal)	412,000	<i>Florence</i> (Magliabecchi)	150,000
<i>Berlin</i> (Royal)	410,000	<i>Naples</i> (Royal)	150,000
<i>Vienna</i> (Imperial)	313,000	<i>Brussels</i> (Royal)	133,000
<i>Dresden</i> (Royal)	300,000	<i>Hague</i> (Royal)	100,000
<i>Madrid</i> (National)	260,000	<i>Paris</i> (Mazarine)	100,000
<i>Wolfenbützel</i> (Ducal)	200,000	<i>Rome</i> (Vatican)	100,000
<i>Stuttgart</i> (Royal)	187,000	<i>Parma</i> (Ducal)	100,000

* The present average number of volumes annually added to the Royal Library at Paris is stated to be 12,000; to the British Museum, 30,000; to the Royal Library of Munich, 10,000; that of Berlin, 5,000; that of Vienna, 5,000; that of St. Petersburg, 2,000; the Ducal Library of Parma, 1,800; and to the Royal Library of Copenhagen, 1,000.

The number of public libraries in Europe is 385; viz. France, 107; Austrian Empire, 48; Prussia, 44; Great Britain and Ireland, 28; Spain, 17; Papal States, 15; Belgium, 14; Switzerland, 13; Russia, 12; Bavaria, 17; Tuscany, 9; Sardinia, 9; Sweden, 8; Naples, 7; Portugal, 7; Holland, 6; Saxony, 6; Denmark, 6; Baden, 4; Hesse, 4; Württemberg, 3; and in Hanover, 3.

The British Islands.

EXTENT AND POPULATION.

Division.	Extent in square miles.	Population to the square mile.	Population, 1821.	Population, 1831.	Population, 1841.	Population, 1851.
<i>England</i>	50,387	} 813 {	11,261,487	13,091,005	14,995,138	} 18,000,000
<i>Wales</i>	7,425		717,438	806,182	911,603	
<i>Scotland</i>	30,238		2,093,456	2,365,114	2,620,184	
<i>Ireland</i>	32,445		6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	
Total	120,495	1232	20,874,168	24,029,702	26,702,049	28,000,000

BRITISH FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Division.	Name.	Area in English square miles.	Population at last Census.	Capital.	Remarks.
EUROPE.	British Islands (in 1851):—				
	England and Wales	57,812	18,000,000	London.	The Isle of Man having got into the possession of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, passed into the hands of the Murrays, Dukes of Athol, who ultimately disposed of their sovereign rights over the island in favour of the Royal Family of England. The Channel Islands have been annexed to England ever since the Norman Conquest. <i>Capitulated</i> in 1807. <i>Taken</i> by Sir George Rooke in 1704. <i>Capitulated</i> in 1800. <i>Under British protection</i> since 1814.
	Scotland	30,238	2,000,000	Edinburgh.	
	Ireland	32,445	7,000,000	Dublin.	
	Isle of Man and Channel Islands	313	143,000	.. ..
	Heligoland	5	2,400	.. ..
	Gibraltar	8	16,000	.. ..
	Malta and Gozzo	122	140,000	Valetta	
	Ionian Islands	1,097	227,000	Corfu	
	British India:—				
	Bengal Presidency	612,840	85,520,000	Calcutta	} Commenced in 1757, and gradually extended. In 1824. In 1795. <i>Purchased</i> of the Arabs, in 1839, by the East India Company, and used as a depôt for the supply of coals to the steamers engaged in the intercourse between Great Britain and India. <i>By Treaty</i> in 1843. <i>Ceded</i> to Britain.
ASIA.	Bombay ditto	120,065	11,100,000	Bombay	
	Madras ditto	135,680	22,301,000	Madras	
	Protected States	400,000	45,000,000	.. ..
	Strata, Settlements (Penang), &c.	1,575	200,000	.. ..
	Ceylon	24,000	1,560,000	Colombo	
	Aden	9	40,000	.. ..
	Hong Kong	80	80,000	.. ..
	Labuan Island	26	1,260	.. ..
	Western Africa (including Gambia, Sierra Leone, and settlements on the Gold Coast)	232	62,500	Bathurst and Freetown.	
	Cape Colony (Cape of Good Hope). Natal	200,000 18,000	267,000 111,000	Cape Town D'Urban	
AFRICA.					Constitutes a dependency of Cape Colony, under a Lieutenant-governor.

BRITISH FOREIGN POSSESSIONS—(continued).

Division.	Name.	Area in English square miles.	Population at last Census.	Capital.	Remarks.
AFRICA	Ascension	34	400	Georgetown	Discovered on <i>Ascension-day</i> , in 1501, by a Spanish navigator.
	St Helena	47	7,000	Jamestown	Since 1668 a British possession.
	Mauritius and its dependencies	1,020	239,000	Port Louis	Taken in 1810.
	Canada	350,000	2,800,000	Ottawa	<i>Capitulated</i> in 1750.
AMERICA	New Brunswick	27,700	194,000	Fredericton	<i>Capitulated</i> about 1500, and is under the administration of a lieutenant-governor, &c. Formed part of Nova Scotia till 1786.
	Nova Scotia (with Cape Breton Island)	18,725	300,000	Halifax	Finally attached to the British Crown in 1763, after a long period of conflict and alternate mastery.
	Prince Edward Island	2,139	72,000	Charlotte Town	Named after the late Edward Duke of Kent.
	Newfoundland	86,000	120,000	St. John	<i>Ceded</i> to England by Louis XIV. of France at the Treaty of Utrecht.
	British Columbia	225,000	25,000	Victoria	Formed into a colony in 1849.
	Vancouver Island	14,000	100,000	Fort York	The Hudson Bay Company was established in the reign of Charles II. of England.
	Hudson Bay Territory and Labrador	2,500,000	820,792	Spanish Town	In 1841
	West Indies	13,414	10,000	Hamilton	Formed a dependency of Jamaica, and is governed by a superintendent.
	Bermuda Islands	22	500	Stanley Harbour	
	Falkland Islands	6,000	10,710	Belize	
	British Honduras	19,200	305,000	Sydney	First settlement made at Port Jackson, in 1788, by Captain Phillip, the first governor of New South Wales, who took over more than a thousand persons, more than three-fourths of whom were convicts. The British flag was hoisted on the banks of Sydney Cove, on the 26th of January in that year.
	New South Wales	300,000	517,000	Hobart Town	
	Queensland	98,000	120,000	.. ..
	Victoria	900,000	14,000	Auckland	The worst class of criminals were formerly banished here from neighbouring penal settlements. Formally declared a subject possession of the British Crown.
OCEANIA	South Australia	800,000	..		
	Western Australia (settled portions)	40,000	..		
	Unoccupied regions of Australia	2,000,000	82,000		
	Tasmania	24,000	..		
	Norfolk Island	13	130,000		
	New Zealand	99,500			

SUMMARY, IN ROUND NUMBERS.

Position.	Area.	Population.
British Islands	120,000	28,000,000
Colonies, &c., in Europe	1,200	700,000
" " Asia	1,805,000	166,000,000
" " Africa	219,000	700,000
" " America	8,230,800	4,000,000
" " Oceania	8,124,000	1,800,000
Total of British Empire	8,000,000	200,700,000

* Nets to Channel Islands, British Foreign possessions;—

	Square miles.	Population.
Jersey	62	87,000
Guernsey	23	82,000
Alderney	5	1,000
Sark (with Herm)	3	800
Total	93	90,800

†† BRITISH INDIA,
WITH THE VARIOUS DEPENDENT STATES.

	Area in English square miles.	Population.
PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL:		
Lower Provinces	244,852	47,000,000
North-West Provinces	88,571	28,800,000
Punjab	78,447	4,100,000
Oude	28,788	2,970,000
Nspore Territory	76,482	4,650,000
Indo-Chinese provinces (Assam, Aracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim)	100,800	8,000,000
Total of Bengal	612,840	85,590,000
PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS	135,680	23,801,000
PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including Sinde	130,065	11,100,000
EASTERN SETTLEMENTS (Penang, Malacca, and Singapore).	1,575	200,000
Total under direct British rule	870,160	119,121,000
DEPENDENT STATES.		
I. Subordinate to the Bengal Presidency:		
Hyderabad Territory, or Nizam's Dominions ..	98,937	10,666,000
Gwalior Territory, or Dominions of Scindia ..	88,116	8,222,000
Bundelcund States, &c., &c.	56,311	5,871,000
Indore (Holkar's Dominions)	15,690	1,415,000
Bhopaul	8,312	815,000
Rajpoot States	112,850	8,746,000
Cashmere (Gholab Singh's Dominions)	25,123	750,000
Smaller Hill States	13,572	1,211,000
Bakawalpore	20,003	600,000
Protected Sikh States	6,746	1,005,000
South-west Frontier States	25,431	1,246,000
Sikkim	2,504	92,000
North-east Frontier States	7,711	231,000
Munnepore	7,584	76,000
Cuttack Mehals	16,921	762,000
Total dependent on Bengal	454,221	86,715,000
II. Subordinate to the Madras Presidency:		
Mysore	80,886	8,000,000
Travancore	4,723	1,012,000
Cochin	1,988	288,000
Jeypore and Hill Zemindars	13,041	891,000
Total dependent on Madras	50,637	4,691,000

BRITISH INDIA—(continued).

	Area in English square miles.	Population.
III. Subordinate to the Bombay Presidency:		
Guicowar's Dominions (including Kattywar and other Tributary Chiefships).	29,499	2,183,000
Cambay, Daung Rajahs, &c.	3,308	245,000
Kolapore	3,445	500,000
Sawunt Warree and Myhee, &c.	3,529	766,000
Cutch	6,764	500,000
South Mahratta Jaghiredars, &c.	3,775	419,000
Total dependent on Bombay	56,320	4,618,000
Total under direct British rule	870,160	119,121,000
Total of Dependent States	551,178	46,019,000
Grand total.....	1,421,338	165,140,000

‡ WEST INDIA ISLANDS,
WITH THEIR GOVERNMENTS, &c.

Islands.	Government.	Area in English square miles.	Population at last census.
San Domingo, Hayti, or Hispaniola.	Hayti and Dominica.	29,500	563,000
Cuba, Porto-Rico, Isles of Pines, and the two Virgin Isles.	Spain	47,130	1,832,062
The Bahamas, Jamaica, and most of the Windward Islands; Trinidad, Tobago, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Barbuda, Anguilla, Virgin Isles, &c.	Britain.....	13,414	820,792
Guadaloupe, Desirade, Martinique, Marie Galante, Saintes, north part of St. Martin,—all in the Windward group.	France.....	1,691	256,511
Curaçoa, Buen Ayre, Oruba, Los Roques (Leeward Islands), St. Eustatius, Saba, and south part of St. Martin (Windward Islands).	Netherlands ..	413	83,600
St. John's, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz (Virgin Isles).	Denmark	110	37,137
St. Bartholomew (Windward Islands).	Sweden	85	10,000
Margarita, Tortuga, &c. (Leeward Isles.)	Venezuela	500	20,000
Total .. . . .	.. . . .	92,793	3,578,102

ETHNOGRAPHY OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Of Celtic blood, comparatively pure	6,000,000	
Of Celtic blood, mixed	4,000,000	
		10,000,000
Of Teutonic blood, pure	10,000,000	
Of Teutonic blood, mixed	6,000,000	
		16,000,000
Completely intermingled.....		2,000,000
Total population of British Isles.....		<u>28,000,000</u>

PER CENTAGE OF OCCUPATION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

Years.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Miscellaneous.
1811	35 per cent.	44 per cent.	21 per cent.
1821	33 "	46 "	21 "
1831	28 "	42 "	30 "
1841	22 "	46 "	32 "

REVENUE AND NATIONAL DEBT

REVENUE—	Years.	£
At the time of the Revolution	1688	2,000,000
In the year	1763	8,523,000
"	1801	34,113,000
"	1816	73,210,512 (War.)
"	1857-8	73,866,363 (Peace.)
"	1858-9	65,477,283
"	1859-60	71,089,669

NATIONAL DEBT—	Years.	£	
At the Revolution	1688	664,263	
" Peace of Ryswick	1697	21,000,000	War with France.
" " Utrecht	1713	54,000,000	War of Spanish Succession.
" " Aix la Chapelle	1748	78,293,312	War of Austrian Succession.
" " Paris	1763	146,682,814	Seven Years' War.
" " Versailles	1783	233,484,870	American War of Independence.
" " Amiens	1802	528,839,277	} Revolutionary Wars.
" " Paris	1815	861,822,441	
In the year	1834	773,234,401	
"	1841	792,209,685	
"	1853	769,082,549	
"	1856	808,108,722	Russian War.
"	1859	805,078,554	

Cause of increase.

The annual interest on which amounts to £28,204,299

STATISTICS OF TRADE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS IN 1858, ETC.

Foreign Country.	Declared Value of Exports to.	Estimated Value of Imports from.
	£	£
United States and California	14,491,448	34,285,498
Hanse Towns	9,031,877	4,319,065
Holland	5,473,812	6,265,257
France	4,863,131	13,271,890
Turkey, Moldavia, and Wallachia	4,255,612	4,000,000
Brazil	3,984,917	2,275,497
Russia	2,724,609	11,500,000
Spain	2,071,219	2,258,238
Prussia	1,956,199	4,107,509
Egypt	1,965,829	6,126,191
Belgium	1,815,257	8,060,585
Cuba and Porto-Rico	1,797,219	3,798,777
China	1,730,778	.. ..
Hanover	1,640,189	.. ..
Two Sicilies	1,569,166	1,656,253
Portugal	1,432,233	1,079,778
Austria	1,298,199	1,000,000
Sardinia	1,174,580	.. ..
Peru	1,163,155	4,822,253
Chili	1,117,580	1,900,323
Buenos Ayres	1,008,819	1,194,977
Africa (West Coast)	.. ..	1,563,085

STATISTICS OF TRADE OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS IN 1855, ETC.—(continued)

Colony.	Exports to.	Imports from.
	£	£
East Indies	16,782,886	14,989,089
Victoria	5,417,601	2,110,277
New South Wales	2,919,544	1,980,147
West Indies	1,792,823	4,800,488
Canada	1,737,750	2,663,084
Cape of Good Hope	1,602,612	1,669,920
Hong Kong	1,145,669	.. ..
New Brunswick .....	.. ..	1,102,111
Ceylon .....	.. ..	1,679,852
British Guiana .....	.. ..	1,451,841
Mauritius .....	.. ..	1,584,952

VESSELS AND TONNAGE.

		Tons.	Seamen.
Sailing	85,512	.. ..	.. ..
Steam	2,239	.. ..	.. ..
	87,751	5,609,623	288,845

VESSELS CLEARED FROM AND TO.

British	51,970 vessels.	12,891,405 tons.
Foreign	45,573 „	9,418,576 „

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports.	Exports.	
From foreign countries	£125,970,332	.. ..	.. ..
From colonies, &c.	38,613,500	.. ..	.. ..
Produce of the United Kingdom ..	.. ..	£116,608,756	.. ..
Foreign and colonial re-exported ..	.. ..	23,174,028	.. ..
Total	£164,583,832	£139,782,779	£204,366,611

IMPORTS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS IN 1855.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Raw cotton	9,235,189 cwt.	Flour	4,000,000 cwt.
Sheep's Wool	126,738,723 lbs.	Palm oil	778,230 cwt.
Goat's hair, or wool ..	8,790,262 lbs.	Wine	5,791,686 galls.
Raw and waste silk ..	8,155,256 lbs.	Rum	7,511,219 galls.
Flax	1,283,905 cwt.	Brandy	1,044,663 galls.
Leather and hides	2,951,940 lbs.	Pepper	12,357,518 lbs.
Sheep and lamb skins	8,764,894 lbs.	Tobacco	59,643,780 lbs.
Goat skins	1,241,370 lbs.	Cigars and snuff ..	2,578,935 lbs.
Tea	75,432,535 lbs.	Rice	8,692,023 cwt.
Coffee	60,697,265 lbs.	Hemp	1,633,360 cwt.
Cocoa	10,838,404 lbs.	Gold	5,941,169 oz.
Sugar (raw)	9,010,796 cwt.	Silver	25,296,489 oz.
Wheat and other grains	10,000,000 qrs.		

EXPORTS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS IN 1858.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
White calico	1,517,898,665 yards.	.. ..
Printed calico	785,666,473 yards.	.. ..
Cotton twist and yarn	200,016,902 lbs.	.. ..
Cotton and linen, mixed	2,598,463 yards.	.. ..
Cotton thread	4,517,730 lbs.	.. ..
Mixed woollen stuffs, carpets, blankets, &c.	76,584,532 yards.	.. ..
Woollen cloth	565,709 pieces.	.. ..
Worsted stuffs	2,349,908 pieces.	.. ..
Sheep's wool	13,456,984 lbs.	.. ..
Hardware and cutlery	663,400 cwt.	.. ..
Steam engines .....	.. ..	£1,097,278
Other machinery .....	.. ..	2,502,074
Tin plates .....	.. ..	1,350,150
Linen goods, plain	110,986,886 yards.	.. ..
Linen goods, printed	5,008,075 yards.	.. ..
Linen thread	3,176,134 lbs.	.. ..
Linen yarn	32,647,492 lbs.	.. ..
Coals	6,292,190 tons.	.. ..
Silk stuffs and ribands	490,078 lbs.	.. ..
Fringes and mixed silks .....	.. ..	700,000
British spirits	1,325,311 galls.	.. ..
Gold	8,285,042 oz.	12,567,040
Silver	26,564,428 oz.	7,061,836
Gunpowder	8,840,647 oz.	.. ..
Apparel, old and new .....	.. ..	1,559,895
Haberdashery and millinery .....	.. ..	3,462,832
Salt	592,719 tons.	.. ..
Sailcloth	3,629,839 yards.	.. ..

MINERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH ISLANDS IN 1858.

	Minerals.	Quantity.	Value.	Yielding Metal.	Value.
		Tons.	£	Tons.	£
Produced in the United Kingdom.	Tin ore	10,618	671,057	6,920	823,480
	Copper ore	226,852	1,336,538	14,456	1,562,693
	Lead ore	95,855	1,370,726	68,303	1,489,005
	Zinc ore	11,556	36,199	6,900	174,325
	Iron ore	8,040,959	2,570,701	3,455,064	10,712,728
	Silver ore .....	.. ..	.. ..	569,345 oz.	156,569
	Coal ore	65,008,649	16,252,162	.. ..	.. ..
	.. ..	.. ..	£22,037,383	.. ..	.. ..
	Other metals .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	£14,919,770
	Coal .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16,252,162
	...Total value of minerals produced in the United Kingdom				£31,266,932

COAL OBTAINED ON THE CONTINENT.

Country.	Quantity.
	Tons.
France	5,490,702
Belgium	8,285,432
Austria (coal and lignite)	1,162,950
Prussia (coal and peat)	7,454,624
Spain (coal and peat)	144,293
Total	22,538,001

The consumption of cotton in Great Britain in 1817 was 110,000,000 lbs.
 " " " " 1829 " 219,000,000 lbs.
 " " " " 1846 " 612,000,000 lbs.
 " " " " 1859 " 1,818,750,000 lbs.

Five-sevenths of the raw cotton comes from the United States of America ; one-twentieth from the Mediterranean ; one-twenty-eighth from Brazil ; and one-fifth from British India.

Wool is imported to the amount of 130,000,000 lbs. annually ; about the half of which is brought from Australia, and 6,000,000 lbs. from India.

About 8,000,000 lbs. of raw silk is annually imported.

The linen goods manufactured are valued at about £8,000,000.

Great Britain produces 8,000,000 tons of iron annually : about the half of the whole quantity yielded in Europe.

Coals are exported to the value of £2,250,000.

The produce of the fisheries is about £3,000,000.

ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE BRITISH ISLANDS.

Continent	Country.	Articles imported.
EUROPE.	Russia	Timber, deals, tallow, corn, hemp, flax, furs, linseed, hides, leather, pitch, tar, wax, feathers, pearl ashes.
	Sweden and Norway	Timber, deals, iron, pitch, tar, turpentine, resin, oak-bark, juniper-berries, fish.
	Germany	Wheat in large quantities from Dantzic, hemp, flax, wool, bark, amber, Rhenish wines, hops, toys, &c.
	Denmark	Hogs, rape-seed, fish, feathers.
	Holland and Belgium	Butter, cheese, spirits, flower-roots, madder, hops, lace, linen, clocks, toys, &c.
	France	Wines, brandy, fruits, silk, gloves, perfumery, trinkets, fancy articles.
	Spain	Wines, fruit, olive-oil, cork, wool.
	Portugal	Wine, fruits, cork.
	Italy	Raw and manufactured silks, fruits, olive-oil, straw-plait, cheese, macaroni, vermicelli, sulphur, pumice-stone, marble.
	Greece	Raw silk, dried fruits.
	Turkey	Leather, raw silks, figs.
ASIA.	Hindustan	Silk, sugar, coffee, pepper, indigo, rice, lac-dye, salt-petre, precious stones.
	Birman Empire	Teak, timber, rice, indigo, gums, drugs, palm-sugar, cotton goods, silk, varnish.
	China	Tea, silk, cotton goods, porcelain, lacquered ware, gums, paper, drugs.
	Japan	Silk and cotton goods, drugs, spices, varnish, porcelain, rice, cedar.
	Persia	Silks, carpets, cotton goods, shawls, stuffs, sugar, rice, dried fruits, leather, drugs, tobacco.
	Arabia	Coffee, aloes, gums, myrrh, frankincense, perfumes, drugs.
	Turkey in Asia	Coffee, carpets, silks, fruits, drugs, opium.
	Siberia	Furs, minerals.
AFRICA.	Kamschatka	Furs, dried fish.
	Asiatic Islands	Cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, pepper, ginger, sago, camphor.
	Mauritius	Palm-oil, teak-timber, aloes, dye-woods, ostrich feathers, ivory, gold, sugar.
	Morocco	Leather, goat-skins, gums, fruits.
	Algiers and Tripoli	Ostrich feathers, dates, wax, wool.
	Egypt	Cotton, indigo, drugs, fruits, rice.
	Madeira Islands	Wine, fruits.
	Canary Islands	Wines, fruits, silk, barilla.

ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE BRITISH ISLANDS—(continued).

Continent.	Country.	Articles imported.
AMERICA.	North.	Canada Timber, corn, pot and pearl ashes, furs.
		Newfoundland Cod-fish.
		Nova Scotia Timber, dried fish, plaster of Paris.
		Hudson's Bay Furs.
		United States :—
		Northern Timber, fish, beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes.
	South.	Middle Wheat, flour, and (from Maryland) tobacco.
		Southern Cotton, tobacco, rice.
		Caraccas Cocoa, coffee, indigo, tobacco.
		Guiana Sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, tobacco, indigo, cayenne pepper.
		Brasil Cotton, sugar, coffee, tobacco, dye-woods, drugs from the northern provinces, gold and diamonds from the middle, and wheat, hides, and tallow from the southern.
		Buenos Ayres Gold, silver, hides, beef, tallow.
		Peru Silver, gold.
		Chili Silver, gold, and copper from the northern provinces, and wheat and hemp from the southern.
		West Indies Sugar, coffee, rum, molasses, cotton, pimento, ginger, logwood, mahogany, cocoa, cochineal, cigars.

England and Wales.

GEOLOGICAL STRATA OF ENGLAND.

System.	Part of System.	Geological Formation.
1. Pennine	Pennine Chain	Carboniferous.
	Cambrian Group	Limestone.
	North York Moors	Silurian.
		Oolitic.
2. Devonian	Mendip Hills	Cretaceous.
	North Downs	
	South Downs	
	Chiltern Hills	
	East Anglian Heights	
	Lincoln and York Wolds	Tertiary.
	Essex and Middlesex Heights	
	Exmoor	
	Cornish Heights ..	Carboniferous.
	Dartmoor	Limestone.
		Devonian.
		Limestone.
3. Cambrian	Welsh Mountains	Cambrian, Silurian,
		and Old Red Sandstone.

The formations may be thus classed :—

1. IGNEOUS ;including.....*Granitic* and similar rocks.
2. PRIMARY ;including.....

	{	<i>Cambrian</i> and <i>Silurian</i> ,
		and
	}	<i>Devonian Limestone</i> .

3. SECONDARY ;.....embracing ... { *Old Red Sandstone,*
Carboniferous Limestone,
Magnesian Limestone,
New Red Sandstone,
Oolitic, and
Cretaceous.
4. TERTIARY ; containing ... { Rocks of the
Tertiary formation.

CULTIVABLE AND UNCULTIVABLE LAND.

1. In ENGLAND :—		Acres.	
Cultivated	25,632,000		
Capable of cultivation	3,454,000		
			29,086,000
Unproductive land			3,256,400
Total			32,342,400
2. In WALES :—		Acres.	
Cultivated	3,117,000		
Capable of cultivation	530,000		
			3,647,000
Unproductive land			1,105,000
Total			4,752,000
Grand Total			37,094,400

RIVER-SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

Basins.	Rivers.	Length in English Miles.	Watersheds.	Chief Towns.	Remarks.
	Tyne.....	70	Cheviot Hills and Pennine Chain.	Hexham, Newcastle, Gateshead, North and South Shields, and Tynemouth.	Area of basin, 1,100 square miles. Formed by the North and South Tyne, which unite near Hexham; the former having its origin in the Cheviots, the latter in the Pennine Chain, in Crossfell. Navigable at Newcastle for large ships.
	Wear.....	67	Pennine Chain....	Durham, Sunderland, and Wearmouth.	Rises in Crossfell; flows through the centre of Durham; and becomes navigable at Durham.
	Tees.....	90	Pennine Chain....	Darlington, Stockton, and Middlesbrough.	Rises in Crossfell; forms a boundary between Yorkshire and Durham; and becomes navigable at Stockton. Area, 744 sq. m.
	Ouse.....	150	Pennine Chain....	Boroughbridge, York, Selby, Howden, and Goole.	Formed by the Ure and Swale, which unite near Boroughbridge. This river, with its tributaries, drains nearly the whole of Yorkshire. <i>Tributaries</i> .— <i>l. b.</i> , Toss, and Derwent; <i>r. b.</i> , Nidd, Wharfe, Aire, Calder, and Don.
	Trent.....	180	Staffordshire Moorlands and Lincoln Heights.	Stoke, Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough.	These two rivers unite and form the Humber; area of basin, 9,550 square miles. Chief towns, Hull and Grimsby.
	Witham..	75	Lincoln Heights and Lincoln Wolds.	Grantham, Lincoln, and Boston.	Rises in the north-west of Staffordshire; flows through "The Potteries;" near Burton, where it becomes navigable, it suddenly bends to the north-east, and flowing through the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, joins the Yorkshire Ouse. <i>Tributaries</i> .— <i>l. b.</i> , Sow, Tame, Soar, Devon; <i>r. b.</i> , Dove, Derwent, Erewash, Idle.
	Welland..	60	Central table-land and Lincoln Heights.	Stamford, Deeping, and Spalding.	Rises in Lincolnshire; flows north by Grantham to Lincoln; thence south-east to Boston, and enters the Wash. Becomes navigable at Lincoln.
	Nen.....	85	Central table-land	Northampton, Fotheringay, and Peterborough.	Rises in Northamptonshire, which it bounds on the north. Becomes navigable at Stamford, and enters the Wash.
	Great Ouse	145	Central table-land and East Anglian Heights.	Buckingham, Olney, Bedford, St. Neot's, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynne Regis.	Rises in, and flows through, Northamptonshire. In its course it forms the boundary of the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk on the right, and that of Northampton and Lincoln on the left; and falls into the Wash.

I. INCLINED TO THE GERMAN OCEAN.

I. INCLINED TO THE GERMAN OCEAN.	Yaro	74	East- Heights.	Anglian Hills	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises near Attleborough, in Norfolk. The Wensum, its largest branch, joins it a little below Norwich. At Yarmouth it is joined by the Waveney. Area, 1,180 square miles. Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
II. INCLINED TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.	Thames ..	215	Cotswold Hills	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Ouse	35	Wealden Heights and South Downs.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Arun	40	North and South Downs.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Itchen	25	South Downs	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Salisbury Avon.	70	Hills of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Frome	45	Dorset Heights	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
III. INCLINED TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.	Exe	60	Exmoor and Black- down Hills.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Tamar	60	Cornish Heights ..	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Parrot	47	Dorset Heights	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Severn	210	Plynlimon Moun- tain, Wenlock Edge, Clive Hills, and Malvern Hills on r. b.; and the Staffordshire Moorlands, Clent Hills, and Cota- wold Hills on the l. b.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=
	Towey	60	.. .. .	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Norwich, and Yar- mouth.	Lechlade, Abingdon, Oxford, Henley, Eton, Windsor, King- ston, Richmond, Ful- ham, London, Wool- wich, Gravesend, &c., &c.	Rises in Gloucestershire, and flows east under the name of Isis, till it meets the Thames, when it assumes that of Thames (=

RIVER-SYSTEM OF ENGLAND AND WALES (*continued*).

Basins.	Rivers.	Length in English Miles.	Watersheds.	Chief Towns.	Remarks.
III. INCLINED TO THE ATLANTIC (OCEAN <i>continued</i>).	Dee	90	North Welsh Mountains and Berwyn Hills.	Llangollen, Chester, Mold, Flint, and Holywell.	Rises in Merionethshire, and flows into Lake Bala; thence in a rapid course through Denbighshire into Flintshire. Area of basin, 862 square miles.
	Mersey	70	Lancashire Moorlands, Pennine Chain, and Staffordshire Moorlands.	Stockport, Warrington, Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Manchester.	Formed by a number of small streams rising in the Pennine Chain, and becomes navigable at its junction with the Irwell. Below Warrington it expands into a large estuary, which narrows as it approaches Liverpool. Its mouth is impeded by sandbanks. Area of basin, 1,748 square miles. <i>Tributaries</i> ,— <i>f. b.</i> , Irwell, Sankey; <i>L. b.</i> , Goyt, Rollin, Weaver.
	Ribble	60	Pennine Chain, and Lancashire Moorlands.	Preston, and Blackburn	Formerly one of the most important rivers of the county. It rises in Yorkshire, and enters the Irish Sea by an estuary much contracted since the Roman period by some convulsion of nature. Area, 730 square miles.
	Lune	50	Pennine Chain	Lancaster.	Rises in Westmoreland, and flows through Cumberland into the Solway Frith. It is navigable at Carlisle. Area of basin, 995 square miles.
	Eden	70	Cambrian Group and Pennine Chain.	Carlisle, and Appleby.	

FALL OF BRITISH RIVERS.

River.	Length in English miles.	Fall.	Average per Mile.
Severn	210	465 feet from Newton in Montgomeryshire ..	26 inches.
Shannon ..	224	845 feet from Shannon Pot, in the county of Cavan	18 inches.
Thames ..	215	376 feet from Thames Head in Wiltshire	21 inches.
Clyde	135	1,400 feet from source in Laparkshire	14 feet 3 in.
Tweed	96	1,500 feet from source in Peebles-shire	16 feet.
Dee	87	4,060 feet, from Mount Braeriach, in Aberdeenshire.	46 feet 8 in.

ENGLISH LAKES.

Lakes.	Length in English miles.	Breadth in English miles.	Elevation above Sea-level in feet.	Remarks.
Windermere	10½	1	116	Discharged by the River Leven into Morecambe Bay.
Rydal Water	½	½	....	Flows into Windermere by River Rothay.
Grassmere	1	½	180	Connected with Rydal Water by a small river.
Esthwaite Water	2	½	198	Flows into Windermere by a stream called Cunsey Beck.
Coniston	5½	½	105	Flows by River Crake into Morecambe Bay, entering the estuary formed at the mouth of the Leven.
Wast Water	3½	½	160	Connected with the Irish Sea by the River Irt.
Ennerdale	3	½	....	United with the Irish Sea by the river Ehen.
Buttermere	1½	½	....	Flows by a small stream into Crummock Water.
Crummock	3	½	260	Discharged by the River Cocker into the River Derwent.
Lowes Water	1½	½	....	Connected by a small stream with Crummock Water.
Derwent Water ..	3	1½	288	Connected with Bassenthwaite Lake by the River Derwent.
Bassenthwaite ..	4	½	210	Discharged by the River Derwent into the Irish Sea.
Thirlmere	2½	½	473	A stream called St. John's Beck flows from Thirlmere into the River Greta, which joins the Derwent at the foot of Derwent Water.
Ullswater	8	½	318	Discharged by the River Eamont into the channel of the River Eden.
Hawes Water	2½	½	714	Connected with the River Eamont by the river Lowther.

MEAN ANNUAL QUANTITY OF RAIN AT PLACES IN ENGLAND.

Place.	Inches.	Place.	Inches.
Hastings	28	Coniston	85
Dover	30.	Bolton	47
London	24	Manchester	36
Cambridge	20	Liverpool	35
Norwich	25	Swansea	35
Bedford	27	Cheltenham	32
Derby	27	Bristol	30
York	23	Salisbury	35
Shields	25	Exeter	36
Carlisle	30	Plymouth	40
Whitehaven	52	Falmouth	40
Keswick	70	Penzance	41
Kendal	56		

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE OF PLACES IN ENGLAND.

Place.	Mean tem- perature of Winter.	Mean tem- perature of Spring.	Mean tem- perature of Summer.	Mean tem- perature of Autumn.	Mean tem- perature of the Year.	Difference of Sum- mer and Winter.
Penzance	44·23	49·31	60·91	52·67	51·78	16·68
Falmouth	42·31	48·47	58·45	51·83	50·27	16·14
Truro	41·63	51·37	58·37	52·10	50·87	16·74
Plymouth	44·88	49·68	60·87	52·91	52·08	15·99
Exeter	36·33	45·33	57·67	47·67	46·75	21·34
Gosport	40·97	50·14	62·74	53·44	51·82	21·77
Chichester	38·85	47·76	60·78	50·64	49·51	21·93
Bristol	40·33	50·33	64·33	51·67	51·67	24·00
Swansea	45·50	49·67	63·67	56·00	53·71	18·17
London	39·50	49·06	62·93	51·83	50·83	23·43
Oxford	37·00	47·17	60·37	50·03	48·64	23·37
Cheltenham	40·60	50·28	64·32	50·96	51·54	23·72
Bedford	40·51	51·10	62·68	52·25	51·64	22·17
Malvern	40·00	41·53	60·00	49·43	47·74	20·00
Derby	36·33	44·67	54·33	44·33	44·92	18·00
Boston	37·74	48·24	61·98	48·54	49·12	24·24
Liverpool	41·30	49·26	61·14	51·52	50·80	19·84
Manchester	38·33	47·37	59·80	49·73	48·81	21·47
Bolton	38·80	47·93	60·50	49·37	49·15	21·70
York	36·28	49·37	62·37	48·68	49·16	26·09
Lancaster	37·08	44·21	56·83	47·32	46·36	19·75
Kendal	37·04	45·83	57·79	47·52	47·05	20·74
Whitehaven	39·90	47·03	59·64	49·77	49·09	19·74
Keswick	37·53	45·51	58·60	47·48	47·28	21·07
Carlisle	37·25	45·49	57·39	47·76	46·97	20·14
Dunfermline, Scotland	36·66	43·03	55·19	46·01	45·22	18·53
Dundee (Ditto)	41·39	49·89	63·47	53·03	51·94	22·08

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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County.†	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Number of Parishes.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Northumberland ..	1,871	303,568	162	85	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Coal trade, and glass manufacture. Wallsend, a village near Newcastle, is famous for producing the best kind of coal. Near this town is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland. Enjoys the privileges of a county by itself. It has been the scene of several bloody battles. A bathing-place. Coal trade. Bishop's see; seat of a university; tomb of the Venerable Bede; &c. May be regarded as one town. Most extensive ship-building place in Great Britain; coal trade. Life-boat invented here; coal trade. Manufacture of sail-cloth, checks, &c. The grindstones are quarried here, for which Newcastle is famous. Manufactures of linen, woollen, and leather.
Durham	1,097	390,997	356	76	Alnwick	
					Berwick	
					Tynemouth	
					North Shields	
					Durham	
					Sunderland	
					Bishop Wearmouth	
					Monk Wearmouth	
					South Shields	
					Stockton	
					Gateshead	
					Darlington	

* *England* is derived from *Engle*, the *Angles*, and *land*; meaning, therefore, the land of the *Angles*, an important tribe of the Saxons who conquered Britain. The Dutch of *England* is *Engeland*; the German orthography is the same as our own. The French *Angleterre* is the nearest approximation to the original form and sound.—The name *Britannia* no doubt originated from the circumstance of the natives painting their skins, and was a native term. The most probable derivation of the word is that which deduces it from *brit*, which means *tailed*, *striped*, or *painted*. Mr. Dawson Turner, in his admirably-executed *Heads of an Analysis of English and French History*, has the following:—"Name of Britain perhaps derived from *Bruit-tan*, *Tin-land*.—*O'Brien*. Or, from the Hebrew or Phœnician word *Barata-nac*, equivalent to the Greek *Cassiterides* (*Tin Islands*).—*Beckart*. According to an ancient Cambrian tradition, from its being called the island of *Brut*, or *Prigyn*, son of Aodh, a Cambrian, who was supposed to have united the whole island under one monarchical government far before the time of the Roman conquests.—*Thierry*. Others derive the name from the Gallic *brith*, *painted*.—*Adelung*."

† *County*. Formerly the tract of country belonging to a *count*, and exactly answering to a *shire*, which was derived from the A. S. *sciran*, to cut or divide. From the word *shire* the *sheriff* took his title, he being the *reeve* or *steward* of the *shire*. *Count* comes from the Latin *comes*, a companion, because counts were, originally, companions to the king.

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES—(continued).

County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Number of Parishes.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Yorkshire (Divided into the East Riding, West Riding, North Riding, and the Ainstrey of York.)	5,838	1,787,995	308	613	York	See of an archbishop. Magnificent cathedral of gothic architecture. Principal seat of the woollen manufacture.
					Leeds	Woollen manufacture.
					Huddersfield	
					Halifax	
					Bradford	
					Wakefield	
					Sheffield	
					Hull	Outlery and plated goods, of the manufacture of which it is the chief seat. Prodigious roasting-trade; extensive trade with the Baltic; has a large stake in the whale fisheries.
					Scarborough	A favourite watering-place.
					Harrogate	Mineral springs.
					Doncaster	A fashionable race-course.
					Whitby	Birth-place of Captain Cook.
Cumberland	1,523	195,492	128	104	Carlisle	An ancient castle (in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined by Elizabeth's order); a fine cathedral; cotton manufacture.
					Whitehaven	Extensive coal-mines.
					Workington	Coal trade.
					Keswick	Beautiful lake scenery.
					Borrowdale	Yields the finest plumbago in the world.
					Appleby	A fine old castle.
					Kendal	Cotton and woollen manufactures.
					Lancaster	A noble castle.
					Liverpool	A fine sea-port,—the second in Great Britain and Ireland.
					Manchester	A bishop's see; the chief seat of the cotton manufacture, and the depôt for the cotton fabrics of the whole county.
					Preston	Cotton manufacture; the Scots defeated here by Cromwell, in 1648.
					Blackburn	
					Wigan	
					Bury	
					Rochdale	
					Bolton, &c.	
						Cotton manufacture.

II. THE FIVE EASTERN COUNTIES.

County	Area (sq. miles)	Population (1851)	Population (1861)	Population (1871)	Notes
Lincolnshire	2,611	407,292	155	633	<p>Fleetwood Oldham Ormskirk</p> <p>Built by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, in 1856. Manufacture of hats. Famous for gingerbread.</p>
Cambridgeshire	887	186,405	216	164	<p>Liscola Boston Gainsborough Grantham Grimsby Cambridge</p> <p>Magnificent cathedral; the cathedral town of the largest diocese in England. Has one of the largest parish churches, the spire of which can be seen forty miles out at sea. A good river-port. Sir Isaac Newton was educated here. Possesses magnificent docks. Celebrated university, to which are now attached fourteen colleges and three halls. The see of a bishop; venerable cathedral; market for barley.</p>
Norfolk	2,094	442,714	218	730	<p>Wisbeach Newmarket Norwich</p> <p>Great trade in corn. Famous for horse-racing. A bishop's see; fine cathedral; manufacture of crapes, camlets, woollen stuffs, &c., of which it has been the seat ever since the Flemish Protestants, who, in the sixteenth century, fled from the fury of the Duke of Alva, and found refuge in it. Excellent roadside; herrings, known as "Yarmouth bloaters."</p>
Suffolk	1,515	337,215	222	510	<p>Yarmouth Lynn Regis North Walsham</p> <p>Great trade in corn; one of the principal sea-ports of Norfolk. The decayed village of Worstead, near this town, gave name to woollen twist, thence called <i>worsted</i>, the manufacture of it having been introduced there by the Flemings under Henry I. Mating and corn; birth-place of Cardinal Wolsey. Great corn and cattle market; once had a famous abbey, which, in extent and splendour, was inferior only to that of Glastonbury, in Somersetshire.</p>
Essex	1,533	360,218	240	406	<p>Lowestoft Chelmsford Colchester Harwich Tilbury Fort</p> <p>Sea-bathing; herring fishery; the extreme eastern point of England. Handsome shire-hall and corn exchange; foundry for the making of agricultural implements. Baitze; famous for oysters; abounds with Roman remains. Watering-place; royal dockyard; packets for Holland, &c. Where Queen Elizabeth addressed her troops before their embarkation to encounter the Spanish Armada.</p>

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES—(continued).

County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Number of Parishes.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Kent	1,537	615,766	396	409	<i>Maidstone</i> Canterbury	Great emporium of the hop trade. The archiepiscopal see of the Primate of all England; fine cathedral. Bishop's see; a ruinous castle where Henry VIII. entertained the Emperor Charles V. Royal observatory; hospital for superannuated seamen, and famous schools. Arsenal, dockyard, and military academy. Royal dockyard; fine wet docks. Royal dockyard. Naval station, and royal dockyard. Packets from here to Calais; a famous castle; chalk cliffs; cinque port. The coast station in the Boulogne route. Favorite sea-bathing place. Medicinal springs, much resorted to in the summer. Sea-bathing place. Historically noted for a battle fought in its vicinity between the troops of Henry III. and those of the barons, under Simon de Montfort, in 1264. Bishop's see; elegant cathedral; Collins, the poet, born here.
Sussex	1,466	336,844	229	311	Chichester	Most important place in the county; fashionable watering-place since George IV. made it his summer home. One of the original cinque ports; fashionable watering-place; here Harold was defeated by William the Winner. A fashionable suburb of Hastings. Trade in corn, flour, and timber; manufacture of pins, ribbons, blankets, &c. In the vale of the White Horse; birth-place of Alfred the Great. Royal castle and forest; the modern burial-place of the sovereigns of England. Considerable trade in timber and corn. Grindall, Whitgift, Sheldon, Wake, and Potter, archbishops of Canterbury, interred here.
Berkshire	753	170,065	226	154	Brighton	
					Hastings	
					St. Leonards	
					Reading	
					Wantage	
					Windsor	
Surrey	759	683,082	899	145	<i>Guildford</i>	
					Croydon	

III. THE TEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES—(continued).

Hampshire	1,625	405,370	249	313	Kingston	Some of the Saxon <i>Kings</i> were crowned here ;—the coronation-stone is still preserved here.
Wiltshire	1,367	254,221	186	300	Southwark	"The Borough."
Dorsetshire	1,006	184,207	183	268	Lambeth	Contains Lambeth Palace, the town residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Somersetshire	1,645	443,916	269	475	Epsom	Famous for its race-course; and for a well which gives name to the salts used in medicine.
Devonshire	2,585	567,098	219	467	Kew	Royal botanical gardens, much resorted to by Londoners.
					Farnham	Around this town are the finest hop grounds in the kingdom.
					Richmond	Much frequented for its extensive and beautiful scenery.
					Southampton	Fine harbour and docks; starting-place for steamers that carry the overland mail to India.
					Winchester	Bishop's see; great public school; first capital of Wessex, and afterwards, for some time, of all England; revived in London till the time of William I.; many Saxon kings buried here.
					Portsmouth	Principal naval station in the kingdom; largest dockyard and arsenal in Great Britain.
					Lymington	Sea-bathing; Epsom and glauber salts manufactured here.
					Alton	Famous for ale.
					Salisbury	Bishop's see; spire of the cathedral 410 feet high; Salisbury Plain, on which is the celebrated Stonehenge, named from this city.
					Bradford	Formerly noted for its manufacture of fine cloths.
					Clarendon	Once a favourite royal residence; the "Constitutions of Clarendon" passed in council here in the reign of Henry II.
					Dorchester	Formerly noted for the making of broad cloth.
					Weymouth	Frequented as a bathing-place.
					Poole	The principal port; much engaged in fishery.
					Taunton	Abounds in orchards and pleasant villages.
					Bath	A bishop's see, and magnificent city; long famous for its medicinal waters.
					Glastonbury	Once famous for its fine abbey.
					Frome	Manufacture of cloths and kerseymeres.
					Wellington	Near Taunton; gave title to the "Iron Duke."
					Exeter	Bishop's see; an elegant city.
					Honiton	Near Exeter; this village gives name to the finest lace.
					Torquay	A favourite winter place of resort for invalids.
					Plymouth	Second naval arsenal in the kingdom; great trade with West Indies, Mediterranean, and Baltic.
					Devonport	
					Taivstock	Birth-place of Sir Francis Drake.

COUNTRIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES—(continued).

	County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion in 1851.	Inhabi- tants to the Square Mile.	Number of Pa- rishes.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
III. (continued).	Cornwall	1,890	355,558	267	305	<p><i>Lanvecoan</i></p> <p>Truro</p> <p>Falmouth</p> <p>St. Ives</p> <p>Pennance</p>	<p>Remains of an ancient castle and priory.</p> <p>Sea-port for tin.</p> <p>Principal port of the county; packets sail for the Mediter- ranean and West Indies.</p> <p>Pilchard fishery.</p> <p>Remarkable for its salubrity.</p>
	Gloucestershire	1,253	448,805	364	339	<p><i>Gloucester</i></p> <p>Bristol</p> <p>Tewkesbury</p> <p>Stroud</p> <p>Cheltenham</p> <p>Clifton</p>	<p>Bishop's see, in conjunction with Bristol; a great seat of the pin manufacture; cathedral.</p> <p>The largest town in the county; Chatterton, Southey, and Coleridge, born here; great trade, particularly with the West Indies; extensive manufactures, particularly in brass.</p> <p>Famous battle fought here in 1471, when the Lancastrians were beaten by the Yorkists.</p> <p>Extensive fine cloth trade, of which this town is a centre; the water celebrated for its property in dyeing cloth.</p> <p>From a mere village became, through the visits of George III. and his queen to its mineral waters, one of the principal watering-places in the kingdom.</p> <p>The west end of Bristol; has been called the Montpelier of England; hot springs; fine climate; romantic scenery.</p> <p>University, containing nineteen colleges and five halls, founded by Alfred the Great; bishop's see.</p> <p>Manufacture of blankets and thick woollens.</p> <p>Manufacture of gloves; Blenheim Park and palace, the gift of Queen Ann to the Duke of Marlborough.</p> <p>Vale celebrated for its fertility; in the middle of the county.</p> <p>Lace-making; near it are paper-mills; the Gardens of Stowe, belonging to the Duke of Buckingham.</p> <p>Military Academy; lace and paper.</p> <p>Corn; paper-mills.</p> <p>The seat of an eminent public school, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.</p>
IV. THE FIFTEEN MIDLAND COUNTIES.	Oxfordshire	756	170,439	225	217	<p><i>Oxford</i></p> <p>Witney</p> <p>Woodstock</p>	<p>University, containing nineteen colleges and five halls, founded by Alfred the Great; bishop's see.</p> <p>Manufacture of blankets and thick woollens.</p> <p>Manufacture of gloves; Blenheim Park and palace, the gift of Queen Ann to the Duke of Marlborough.</p> <p>Vale celebrated for its fertility; in the middle of the county.</p> <p>Lace-making; near it are paper-mills; the Gardens of Stowe, belonging to the Duke of Buckingham.</p> <p>Military Academy; lace and paper.</p> <p>Corn; paper-mills.</p> <p>The seat of an eminent public school, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.</p>
	Buckinghamshire	738	165,723	221	202	<p><i>Aylesbury</i></p> <p><i>Buckingham</i></p> <p>Great Marlow</p> <p>High Wycombe</p> <p>Eton</p>	<p>University, containing nineteen colleges and five halls, founded by Alfred the Great; bishop's see.</p> <p>Manufacture of blankets and thick woollens.</p> <p>Manufacture of gloves; Blenheim Park and palace, the gift of Queen Ann to the Duke of Marlborough.</p> <p>Vale celebrated for its fertility; in the middle of the county.</p> <p>Lace-making; near it are paper-mills; the Gardens of Stowe, belonging to the Duke of Buckingham.</p> <p>Military Academy; lace and paper.</p> <p>Corn; paper-mills.</p> <p>The seat of an eminent public school, founded in 1440 by Henry VI.</p>

IV. THE FIFTEEN MIDLAND COUNTIES—(continued).

Middlesex	282	1,886,576	6,690	190	London	Consists of the City, Westminster, and the Borough; Metropolis of the British empire; Westminster contains the Court, the law-courts, the Houses of Parliament, &c. Hospital for invalid soldiers; Royal Military Asylum, &c. Royal palace and gardens. Contains the beautiful palace and grounds of the Bishop of London.
Hertfordshire	680	167,298	266	133	Chelms. Kensington	Extensive royal palace, erected by Cardinal Wolsey. Largest wet docks in the kingdom. Great public school. Weaving and making extensively pursued. Famous abbey-church; the scene of two battles fought between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster during the Wars of the Roses,—the first in 1455, the second in 1461.
Bedfordshire	463	124,478	268	123	Fulham	Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle between the Lancastrians and Yorkists, in which the "King-maker" (or Earl of Warwick) was defeated and slain; famous for its annual cattle-fairs. Lace-making; many charitable institutions; considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber; straw-plaiting and the making of straw hats; birth-place of Howard.
Huntingdonshire ..	372	64,183	172	101	Hampton Court	Famous abbey; mansion of the Duke of Bedford. Distinguished chiefly as the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell; in its neighbourhood, at Godmanchester, are the remains of a Roman encampment.
Northamptonshire ..	1,016	212,380	209	303	Blackwall	One of the largest cattle-markets in England. A village, in the northern part of the county, which gives name to a well-known kind of cheese frequently called English Parmesan (most of it is, however, now made in Leicestershire).
					Harrow	Chief seat and depot of the boot and shoe manufacture; stockings and lace.
					St. Albans	Bishop's see; Dr. Paley was born here; fine and ancient cathedral.—Nine miles S.W. of it is Fotheringay, the castle of which was the scene of the confinement and execution of Mary Queen of Scots.
					Barnet	Near Daventry; has extensive barracks, and is the central military depot of England.
					Bedford	A village to the N.W. of Northampton; Charles I. defeated here by the parliamentary forces in 1645.
					Dunstable	
					Woburn	
					Huntingdon	
					St. Ives	
					Stilton	
					Northampton	
					Peterborough	
					Weedon	
					Naseby	
Rutlandshire	149	22,983	154	50	Oakham	

COUNTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES—(continued).

County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion in 1851.	Inhabi- tants to the Square Mile.	Number of Pa- rishes.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Leicestershire	806	230,308	285	212	Leicester	Chief seat of the stocking manufacture; place of great antiquity.—Twelve miles from here is Market-Bosworth, the scene of the battle which terminated the Wars of the Roses, in 1485, and in which Richard III. fell. Extensive hosiery and lace trade; trade in coals. Much resorted to by those addicted to field sports: it is, in fact, the capital of English fox-hunting. One of the principal seats (with Leicester) of the stocking and lace trade; fine cattle. Trade in corn, malt, and flour; King John died here.—Near Newark, at Southwell, Charles I. gave himself up to the Scottish army. An ancient town; hosiery, cotton, and lace manufactures. Silk manufacture; first English silk mill erected here; centre of an extensive system of railways.
Nottinghamshire ..	837	270,427	323	211	Loughborough .. Melton Mowbray .. Nottingham	Mineral springs; beautiful scenery. Manufactures large quantities of boots and shoes; cutlery and the tanning of leather. Adjacent to it is the district called "The Potteries," containing eight large towns and about twenty villages, which are solely employed in the manufacture of porcelain, earthenware, &c.
Derbyshire	1,028	296,084	288	189	Newark	Bishop's see; birth-place of Dr. Samuel Johnson and David Garrick. Extensive ale-breweries; limit of navigation on the Trent. Bishop's see; manufactures of porcelain and gloves; the scene of Cromwell's victory over Charles II., in 1651. Extensive manufacture of carpets. Glass, iron, and bricks. Iron trade; in the heart of the South Staffordshire coal-basin. Powerful brine-springs. Battle fought in its vicinity, in 1265, in which Prince Edward defeated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester.
Staffordshire	1,184	608,716	514	142	Mansfield	
					Derby	
					Matlock	
					Buxton	
					Stafford	
					Newcastle - under - Lyne	
					Lichfield	
					Burton-on-Trent ..	
Worcestershire	723	276,926	388	171	Worcester	
					Kidderminster	
					Stourbridge	
					Dudley	
					Droitwich	
					Evesham	

IV. THE FIFTEEN MIDLAND COUNTIES—(continued).

V. THE FOUR COUNTIES BORDERING ON WALES.										
Warwickshire.....	897	475,013	529	205	Warwick		Castle: various historical associations. — Leamington, nearly adjacent, resorted to for its medicinal springs. — Stratford-upon-Avon, also near it, is the birth and burial-place of the immortal Shakspeare.			
					Birmingham		In the centre of England; immense hardware manufactures, of which it is the chief seat; has been called the "toy-shop of Europe."			
					Rugby		The seat of a famous public school.			
Monmouthshire.....	496	157,418	317	125	Monmouth		Iron and tin works; Tintern Abbey near this town.			
					Newport		Export of iron and coal; large dockyard.			
Herefordshire	863	115,489	133	219	Chopstow		Export of timber, coals, iron, cider, &c.			
					Hereford		Bishop's see: trade in cider; important centre of railway communication.			
					Leominster		Good market for wool, wheat, hops, and cider.			
					Ross		Has acquired repute from Pope's "Man of Ross." John Kyrle, whose remains are interred in its churchyard.			
Shropshire	1,943	229,941	170	315	Shrewsbury		Chief mart for Welsh flannel; celebrated grammar-school; the battle between the troops of Henry IV. and Hotspur, in 1403, was fought in the neighbourhood.			
					Wellington		Coal and metal works.			
					Bridgenorth		Cloth, stockings, &c.			
Cheshire	1,052	455,725	433	88	Cheshire		Bishop's see; was an important Roman station (called Deva), of which it contains numerous interesting evidences.			
					Birkenhead.....		Has risen more rapidly from insignificance to commercial importance than any other place in the kingdom, the population in 1831 being 4,000, and in 1859 upwards of 50,000.			
					Stockport.....		Cotton manufacture.			
					Macclesfield		Manufacture of cotton, buttons, silk twist, &c.			
					Nantwich.....		Noted for their salt works; at Nantwich, however, these are now much less important than formerly.			
					Northwich.....					
					Middlewich.....					
Flintshire	244	68,156	279	27	Flint		The port of Chester.			
					Holywell		Manufacture of cotton, copper, and brass; in its neighbourhood are lead mines.			
					St. Asaph.....		Bishop's see; in the beautiful Vale of Clwyd.			
Denbighshire.....	633	92,583	146	59	Denbigh.....		Finely situated on an eminence overlooking the Vale of Clwyd.			
					Wrexham.....		Prosperity is due to the stone-quarries, lead-mines, and collieries in the immediate neighbourhood.			

COUNTIES IN ENGLAND AND WALES—(continued).

County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Number of Fisheries.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Caernarvonshire ..	544	87,870	161	71	Llangollen Caernarvon	Famous for its most beautiful vale. Its splendid castle built by Edward I.; famous summer watering-place; largest town in North Wales. Derives (with Conway) present importance from the great tubular iron bridges lately constructed in its vicinity; bishop's see; great slate quarries near. A bathing place; Parys Mountain, in this county, probably contains the largest worked bed of copper in the world.
Anglesea	271	57,327	211	67	Bangor Beaumaris	A sea-port, from which the Irish packets sail; its distance to Dublin is only 64 miles. Situated at the foot of Cader-Idris. At the northern extremity of the Bala Lake. The ruins of a castle. Pleasantly situated in the Vale of Severn, of the navigation of which river this town is the limit; considerable manufactures in wool.
Merionethshire	663	88,848	58	84	Holyhead..... Dolgelly..... Bala	Considerable coasting-trade; frequented as a watering-place. College for the education of the Welsh clergy. In a fertile and beautiful vale; trade in the agricultural produce of the neighbourhood.
Montgomeryshire..	839	67,335	80	54	Montgomery..... Welshpool	Good trade in cloths; manufacture of flannels, &c.; extensive market for agricultural produce.
Cardiganshire	675	70,796	104	65	Cardigan	In its castle Robert, Duke of Normandy, was imprisoned and met with his death; port of Merthyr; considerable trade in the export of mineral and agricultural produce; docks.
Radnorshire	426	24,716	53	52	Aberystwith	Centre of the South Wales coast and iron district; largest town in Wales; people principally engaged in mining and smelting.
Brecknockshire....	754	61,474	31	67	Lampeter..... New Radnor	
Glanorganshire ..	792	231,849	292	127	Presteign..... Brecknock, or Brecon Hay	
					Cardiff	
					Merthyr-Tydvil	

Carmarthenshire...	974	110,632	113	76	Swanson Llandaff Carmarthen.....	Great coasting-trade ; birthplace of Merlin, the celebrated Welsh prophet.
Pembrokeshire	610	94,140	154	145	Llanelli Pembroke Milford St. David's Haverfordwest	Extensive copper and iron works, and great quantities of coal for the use of steam vessels. Near it the remains of a magnificent castle, built in the time of William Rufus ; town of great antiquity ; government dockyard in its immediate vicinity. Packets sail hence to the south of Ireland ; possesses also some American and Baltic trade. Bishop's see ; but, although it ranks as a city, is now little more than a village, it being inhabited almost exclusively by the clergy connected with its cathedral. Mart of the agricultural produce of the county.

* *Wales* signifies the *foreign country*, or *country of foreigners*. The Saxons called the British, whom they repelled hither, *Welsh*, or *foreigners* ; and their country, *Wales*. "The root *Welsh*," says Milner, "signifies anything *strange* or *foreign* : hence we have *William*, a *stranger* or *foreigner*, from which *Welshman* has been formed. The Anglo-Saxons denoted the Britons in general by this term ; and the Teutonic nations applied it to all the other inhabitants of Latin Europe."

NOTE ON THE ETYMOLOGICAL MEANINGS OF THE NAMES OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.*

NORTHUMBERLAND signifies *land north* of the *Humber*; and, though its application is restricted now, the name was applied to the Anglo-Saxon kingdom which extended from the Humber on the south to the Forth on the north.

Newcastle took its name from a *castle* erected here by Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, as a check upon the inroads of the Scots. Anterior to the Conquest it was called *Monkchester* or *Monkcester*, from its numerous *monastic* institutions.

Alnwick, the *wic*, or *town* (from the Latin *vicus*, a *dwelling-place*), on the river *Alne*.

DURHAM, the *ham*, or *home*, of *wild animals*; from the Anglo-Saxon *deor*, a *wild animal*. Durham was also called *Dunholm*, from the Celtic *dun*, a *hill*, and *holm*, an *island*; it being on an eminence surrounded almost entirely by the river Wear. The bishop signs himself "*Dunelm*."

YORKSHIRE. York was called in Anglo-Saxon, *Eurewic*, i. e., the *dwelling-place* on the *Ure* (or Yorkshire Ouse).

York is a contraction of *Eurewic*. The Romans called it *Eboracum*, and the archbishop signs himself "*Ebor*." *Riding*, or *trithing*, means a *third part*.

Sheffield, the *field* of the river *Sheaf*. Properly speaking, a *field* is a place in which trees have been *felled*.

Scarborough, the *borough*, or *town*, on the *scar*, or *cliff*. It is almost inaccessible except on its western side.

Doncaster. From the Latin *castra*, a *fortified place*. It signifies the *encampment on the Don*.

Whitby, the *white dwelling*, from the *white cliffs* on the shore, and the Anglo-Saxon *by*, a *dwelling*.

CUMBERLAND. The land of the *Kymri*, or *Cymri*; and not, perhaps, as is frequently stated, the *land of valleys* (*combe*, a *valley*), although its valleys are numerous.

Carlisle. From the Celtic *cathair*, a *fort*, or *encampment*, and *luil*, a contraction of *Luguvallum*, the ancient name of this city. *Luguvallum* = the *city near the wall* (the great Roman wall). It is said by some to have been founded by *Luil*, a petty king of that district, a considerable time prior to that of the Romans.

WESTMORELAND. The land in the *west* abounding in *moors* (Anglo-Saxon *mor*, a *heath*).

Kendal, the town in the *dale*, or *vale*, of the *Kent*.

LANCASHIRE.

Lancaster = the *encampment on the river Lune*.

Liverpool. There have been very many conjectures as to the probable derivation of this name. One of the most popular is that the town was originally situated on a *pool* or estuary of the river Mersey, which was the resort of a waterfowl called the *liver*. Gibson, however, and with some degree of probability, too, says—that it is the *pool*, or *river* (Mersey), at which goods are *livered*, or *delivered*, i. e., *landed*.

Manchester. The Britons called it *Mancenion*, the Romans, *Mancunium* and *Mancestre*; and, on the departure of that people from our island, it was designated *Man-kastal* = *Mancastle*, or the *city of man*.

Preston is said to be a corrupted form of *priests' town*, from the many religious people who lived in it.

* For a fuller explanation of many of the following names, the student is referred to *The Geographical Word-Expositor*, by Edwin Adams, Esq., F.R.G.S. (London: Longmans).

Blackburn = the town on the *black stream*.

Ormskirk signifies the *church* (or *kirk*) of the *Ormes*. The tower and steeple of the ancient *church*—which was Gothic—are said to have been built by two sisters named *Orme*.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincoln was called by the Romans *Lindum Colonia*, from the Celtic *lyn*, a deep pool, *dinas*, a hill, and the Latin *colonia*, a colony; thus meaning the colony on the hill near the water (of the Witham).

Boston. A corruption of *Botolph's town*, from *Botolph*, a Saxon, who possessed a monastery here.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge signifies the town with the bridge over the *Cam*, a tributary of the Ouse.

Ely, the island or sea of eels; from the Anglo-Saxon *ea*, water, &c.

NORFOLK. So called to distinguish it from *Suffolk*, or the south people.

Norwich, or the north town, is used in contradistinction to *Sudbury*, or the south town.

Lynn Regis. From the British *lyn*, a deep pool. It appears that up to the time of king Henry VIII., this place was known as *Bishop's Lynn*, but, falling into that monarch's hands in consequence of some exchange of property, it was called *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*.

SUFFOLK. See under "NORFOLK."

Ipswich was formerly written *Gyppenswich*, from *Gipping*, a tributary of the Orwell, upon which Ipswich stands, and *wic* (from the Latin *vicus*), a dwelling.

Bury St. Edmunds received its appellation from the circumstance of *Edmund* having been buried here, thirty-three years after his cruel murder by the Danes.

ESSEX. That portion of the country occupied in the time of the Saxons by the *East Saxons*.

Chelmsford. The place where the river *Chelmer* was forded.

Colchester was the first colony planted by Claudius in this country; the word *colonia*, a colony surviving in *Colchester*, or the fortified colony; or, as advanced by some, it may mean the encampment on the Colne.

KENT. From the British or Celtic word *can*, or *ceann*, a head or projection. This is a very appropriate derivation of the word, applying, as it does, extremely well to the country originally occupied by the British tribe styled the *Cantii*. It is an element, likewise, in the names *Canterbury*, *Cantyre*, &c. The *Cantii* were described as "the easternmost people."

Maidstone, the town on the *Medway*. *Ton* comes from the Anglo-Saxon *tynan*, to hedge or wall in, or to enclose.

Rochester, the encampment on the *roche*, or rock. The Romans called it *Durobrivac*, and the Saxons, *Roffcaster*.

Greenwich, or, as the Saxons called it, *Grenevic*, signifies the green town, and was so designated from its noble green park.

Margate is said to have derived its name, *Mare-gate*, from a gate through which a stream of water ran into the sea.

Tonbridge, or *Tunbridge*, derived its name from having a stone bridge over the river *Medway*.

SUSSEX. The country occupied by the South Saxons.

Lewes. From the Anglo-Saxon *leswes*, pasture.

Chichester. Probably a corruption of its ancient name *Cissanceaster*, or the fortified place of *Cissa*, who was the second king of the South Saxons, and who, it is alleged, built the city.

Brighton is a contraction of *Brighthelmstone*, its former name.

BERKSHIRE. A contraction of *bare-oak-shire*, or the county in part of which

(viz., Windsor Forest) meetings were formerly held at a *bare or polled oak*.

SURREY means the *south kingdom*; from the Anglo-Saxon *suth, south, and rica, a kingdom*. Some, however, make it to have reference to its position with regard to the Thames; *ea*, Anglo-Saxon, meaning *land near water, &c.*

Croydon signifies *chalk-hill*.

Kingston. Historically famous as a place at which many of the Saxon kings were crowned.

Lambeth. From *lam, mud or loam, and hithe, a little port or haven*. It was formerly written *Lambhithe*.

Farnham, which produces large quantities of *fern*, signifies the *home of ferns*.

Richmond has, in all likelihood, the same general meaning with its ancient name, *Sheen*, which implies *resplendent, shining, or beautiful*.

HAMPSHIRE.

Southampton was used in contradistinction to *Northampton*.

Winchester, or, in Anglo-Saxon, *Wintanceaster*, is said to mean the *white city*, from the *chalky* cliffs which surround it.

Clarendon is derived from the Celtic *dun, a hill, or a town near a hill*, and implies the *hilly place* clear of trees.

WILTSHIRE received its name from *Wilton, a town* formerly of very great importance on the *Wiley*, and is a contraction of *Wiltonshire*.

Bradford, which is applied to at the least twelve British places of greater or less importance, signifies the *broad ford*.

DORSETSHIRE.

Dorchester was formerly called *Durnovaria, or the passage of the river* (Frome).

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Taunton is the *town* on the river *Tone*, which runs through the beautiful vale of the *Tone*.

Bath received its name from its warm *baths*, for the benefit derived from which it was, and is, very much resorted to. The Roman name of the city was *Aquæ Solis*, or the *Waters of the Sun*. By the Britons it was called *Caeryn Enniant* and *Caer Baden*, and, by the Saxons, *Ackmanchester*.

DEVONSHIRE probably survives from *Dumn*, or *Dum*, the district occupied by the British tribe, viz., the *Dumnonii*, described as "the westernmost people."

Exeter, a contraction of *Exechester*, means the *encampment* on the river *Eze*. *Honiton*, the *town* famous for *honey*.

CORNWALL. From the British *cernyw, a horn, and walli, foreign*. The Britons gave the first portion of the name to this district because they thought it resembled a *horn* in jutting out into the sea, and the Saxons the latter part, as that portion of the country continued to be occupied by a people—viz., the Britons—who were *foreigners* to them. *Cornwall* means, therefore, *Cornish Wales*.

Launceston. A corruption of *Llanstyphan, or St. Stephen's Church*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester is either derived from the British *glow, beautiful*, or from the Welsh *gleaw, strong, and castra, a fortified place*. The Saxons called it *Gleaucestre*.

Bristol was called, by the British, *Caer Oder nant Baden, or the city of Oder in Baden* (or *Bath*) *valley*, and also *Caer Brito*; and, in Anglo-Saxon, *Brightstowe, or pleasant place*, which was easily corrupted into *Brightstow, or Bristol*.

Cheltenham. The *home* on the river *Chelt*.

Clifton signifies the town built on the cliffs.

OXFORDSHIRE

Oxford was formerly written *Oxna-ford*, that is, the *ford* (from Anglo-Saxon *faran*, to go) of *oxen*.

Woodstock. The "*stock*," or place, in the wood.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Buckingham is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *boc*, a beech-tree, and *ham*, a home. *Beech-trees* are very numerous about this town.

Eton signifies the town on the water (of the Thames); *ea*, Anglo-Saxon, meaning land near water, &c.

MIDDLESEX

The country occupied by the *Middle Saxons*; that is, between Essex, Sussex, and the now absent Wessex.

London. Of the very many conjectures which have been made as to the origin of this name two only appear to merit attention. We may, however, rest assured that it is of British, and not of Roman, origin. The first is that which deduces it from *lyn*, a deep pool, and *dinas*, a hill, or town; and the second that which with a still greater degree of probability, derives it from *lhong*, ships, and *dun*, or *thun*, which is equivalent to the Saxon word *town*; making it thus to mean the town of ships, or the town for ships; for there is every reason to believe that the spot was greatly frequented by vessels in consequence of the excellence of its position in the centre, as nearly as possible, of the land hemisphere, a fact which, with numerous others arising out of its situation, has made London the first city in the world.

Chelsea means, probably, the island near the shelf, or sand-bank.

Fulham. Formerly written *Pullonham*, that is, the home of fowls.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Hertford. From the Anglo-Saxon *here*, an army, and *ford*, from *faran*, to go (over the river Wye).

St. Albans takes its name from *St. Alban*, the British Protestant martyr. *St. Albans* had previously existed under the name of *Verulamium* or *Verulam*, and gave title to the celebrated Bacon as Baron Verulam. It was also called *Watlingceaster* by the Saxons, because the Roman road *Watling* street ran by it.

Barnet. Sometimes called *Chipping Barnet*, from the Anglo-Saxon *ceap*, cheap or trading-town, is probably a corruption of *Bergnet*, *berg* meaning a hill, and *et* being a diminutive.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Bedford. Formerly written *Bedicanford*; from the Anglo-Saxon *bedician*, to fortify. It signifies the *ford* situated in proximity to the fortress.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Huntingdon implies the hunter's hill; from the Anglo-Saxon *hunt*, and *dun*, a hill or fortification. It was at one time a famous hunting-place, and the forest in which Huntingdon was built was very much frequented by sportsmen.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Northampton. See "*Southampton*."

Peterborough signifies the borough or town of *St. Peter*, and was so named from a monastery built here about A.D. 660, and dedicated to *St. Peter*. Its former appellation was *Medeshampsted*, probably given on account of its position among the marshes and meadows.

RUTLANDSHIRE

From the Anglo-Saxon *rute*, meaning red; many parts of Rutlandshire consist of red soil.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Leicester signifies the encampment on the *Leir* (now the Soar).

Loughborough. The borough or town, near the lough, or river Soar.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham is contracted from *Snotenga-ham*, the ancient name of the town, probably from *snotlenga*, *caves*, and *ham*, a *home*; thus meaning the *dwelling* among *caves*, which are very numerous in and about the town. "It will probably," says Dr. Cornwell, "be remembered that the murderers of Mortimer, Isabella's paramour, entered the castle by a subterranean cavern."

DERBYSHIRE.

Derby is a contraction of *Derwentby*, from the Anglo-Saxon *by*, a *dwelling*, and implies the *dwelling* on the *Derwent*.

Buxton. The town abounding in *beech-trees*; from the Anglo-Saxon *boc*, a *beech-tree*, and *ton*, a *town*.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Stafford. From the Anglo-Saxon *staef*, a *staff*, and *ford* (from *faran*, to go).

Newcastle-under-Lyne, or *Lyme*, derived its appellation from a *castle* built by Edmund, Earl of Leicester, because Chesterton castle had fallen into decay; and the addition of *Lyne* or *Lyme* obtained from the circumstance of its proximity to the forest of *Lyne*, which, a long time back, extended nearly to the town.

Lichfield is said to have obtained its designation from the great number of battles that used to take place here; the Anglo-Saxon *lych* meaning both a *morass*, and a *dead body*. It is stated by some, moreover, that upwards of a thousand Christians perished here in the persecution under Dioclesian.

Burton-on-Trent. The Anglo-Saxon *burne*=a *stream*. *Burton-on-Trent*, therefore, signifies the *town* on the *river Trent*.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon *wire*, a *forest*, and *ceaster* (the Latin *castra*), a *fortified place*. Its appellation in the time of the Heptarchy was *Wierornaceaster*. The county abounds in *woods* even at the present time. One of its ancient names, however, was *Wigraceaster* (Anglo-Saxon), which, from *wig*, *war*, would make *Worcester* imply *war-town*; but, as there is no reason given by etymologists for such an origin, this derivation is very doubtful.

Stourbridge is situated on the river *Stour*, over which it has a fine stone bridge.

Dudley is derived from *Dudo*, a Saxon prince to whom it belonged, and by whom it was built in the time of the Heptarchy. The Anglo-Saxon *leag* means a *meadow*, *pasture*, &c.

Droitwich. A "*wich*," famous, like the other "*wiches*" in its neighbourhood, for its *salt-springs*. It is said to mean the *dirty* or *plashy* "*wich*," and was so named from its *dirty* appearance and wet situation. It was anciently called *Diertwich*.

Evesham. The *home* on the *brink* of the river (*Stratford Avon*). The Anglo-Saxon *efese* means a *brim* or *brink*.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwick is probably a contraction of *Wæringwig*, or the *war-town*; *wig*, or *wering*, meaning *war*, and *wic* (from the Latin *vicus*), a *town*. *Warwick* castle is said to be one of the largest and strongest in the country.

Birmingham. Probably but an altered form of *Bermicham*, the ancient appellation of the *town*, so called from a family of that name who possessed the manor. William Hutton, a self-educated but ingenious writer who was born in the first half of the last century, submits that the original epithet was *Bromwich*, which, he states, was derived

from *brom*, or *broom*, a *shrub*. According to this account (the addition of *ham* may be naturally accounted for), *Bromycham* means the *broom home*. It appears that the soil here is especially favorable to the growth of a *shrub*.

Rugby was formerly called *Rocheberie*, and, more subsequently, *Rocheby*, easily contracted into *Rugby*, or the *habitation on the rock*.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Monmouth stands at the junction of the rivers *Munnow* and *Wye*.

Chepstow=the *cheap*, or *trading-place*; from the Anglo-Saxon *ceapian* (hence *cheap*, *shop*, &c.), *to buy*, or *to traffic*, and *stow* (formerly much used as a substantive, but now as a verb), a *place*.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford. From the Anglo-Saxon *here*, an *army*, and *ford* (from *faran*, *to go*): It implies, and is applied to, the place at which the *army* used to *ford* the river *Wye*.

Leominster (pron. *Lemster*) is said to signify the *monastery of nuns*.

SHERBOPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury was called by the Saxons *Scrobbes-Byrig*, or the town encircled by *shrubs*, from the Anglo-Saxon *scrobb*, a *shrub*, and *burh*, a *town*. The Britons called it *Pengeherne*, or the *brow of alders*, because a vast number grew in the neighbourhood.

Bridgnorth, or *Bridgenorth*, is divided into two parts by the river *Severn*, over which, at this place, there is a handsome *bridge* with seven arches.

CHESHIRE.

Chester. From the Anglo-Saxon *ceaster* (and that from the Latin *castra*), a *fortified place*, or *encampment*. Chester contains more remains of Roman *fortifications* than any other town in the kingdom.

Nantwich is said to take its name from the British word *nant*, a *marsh*, or *brook*, and "*wich*," a term used in connexion with many other *salt-towns* in the neighbourhood. Because this is the place in which *salt* was first manufactured in Britain the Romans gave it the name of *Salinis*. The Britons called it *Halen Gwyn*, or the *white salt town*.

Northwich derives its appellation *north* from its position with regard to the other "*wiches*." It was called by the Britons *Hellath-Du*, or the *black salt town*.

Middlewich is situated in about the *middle* of the "*wiches*."

Holywell, in Flintshire, derived its name from *St. Winifred's Well* in its vicinity, to which miraculous powers were formerly attributed. It is the most copious spring in the British Isles, throwing up 21 tons of water per minute, or 30,240 tons daily.

St. Asaph was so named from one of its former bishops.

Denbigh. The *dwelling* in the *valley*; from the Anglo-Saxon *denu*, a *valley*, and *by*, a *dwelling*.

Caernarvon. From *caer*, a *castle*; *yn*, *in*; and *Arfon*, the district opposite "*Mona*."

Bangor. From *Beau-choir*, the *beautiful church*.

Holyhead. So named from *St. Gybi*, a *pious* man who lived here in the second half of the fourth century, A.D., and who founded a small monastery here. The Welsh call Holyhead *Caer Gwybi*, after *St. Gybi*.

Anglesea. The *island of the Angles*; from the Anglo-Saxon *ea*, an *island*, &c.

Merioneth received its name from one *Merion*, to whose grandfather a large part of this division of the Welsh territory was assigned in the fifth century.

Montgomery took its appellation from *Roger de Montgomery*, the Earl, in 1093, of Arundel and Shrewsbury, who fortified it.

Cardigan stands for *Caredigion*, or the territory of *Caredig*, the first king of this district.

Llampeter = the church of *Peter*, from *Ilan*, a church.

Brecon. This name was imparted by *Brychan*, a Welsh prince of the fifth century.

Glamorganshire. Derived from *Gwlad Morgan*, the county of *Morgan*, a former prince of South Wales.

Cardiff. The fortified place on the river *Taaf*. *Car* is from the Celtic *cathair*, and that from the Latin *castra*, an encampment.

Merthyr Tydvil. From *Martyr St. Tudful*, the daughter of *Brychan* (see *Brecon*), who suffered for her religion.

Caermarthen is derived from *Caer-mur-din*, a fortified city surrounded by a wall.

PRINCIPAL SEA-PORTS OF ENGLAND, WITH THEIR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

	Sea-ports.	Exports, &c.	Imports.
EAST COAST.	Berwick	Coal, salmon, and wool	Timber, flax, and hemp.
	Newcastle	Coal, wrought-iron, glass, lead, and chemicals.	Timber, flax, hemp, brimstone, tallow, and hides.
	Sunderland	Coal, lime, glass, chemicals, and pottery.	Flour, wine, timber, flax, hemp, tallow, and tobacco.
	Stockton	Coal, lead, and provisions.	Timber, hemp, flax, and iron.
	*Hull	Manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire.	Corn, timber, flax, hemp, oil, tallow, and wool.
	Grimsby	Coal, salt, corn, and manufactured goods.	Timber, oil, flax, and hemp.
	Boston	Grain, wool, and agricultural produce.	Timber, flax, hemp, and coal.
	Lynn Regis	Corn, wool, and manufactured goods.	Coal, wine, and timber.
	Yarmouth	Herrings, mackerel, and corn.	Coal, wine, timber, and colonial produce.
	Lowestoft	Herrings and mackerel	Timber and cattle.
	Harwich	Fish and agricultural produce.	Cattle, timber, and coal.
	*London	Manufactures of the kingdom. Bullion.	Tea, sugar, wine, silk, tobacco, coal, and corn.
SOUTH COAST.	†Chatham	Naval stations	Coal, timber, flax, and hemp.
	†Sheerness		
	Dover	Packet station to the continent.	Eggs, dairy and farm produce, from the continent.
	†Portsmouth	Great naval station	Coal, cattle, corn, timber, wines, &c.
	Southampton	Packet station to the Mediterranean, East Indies, China, &c., &c.	Wine, brandy, stone, coal, fruits, and eggs.
	Poole	Corn, potter's clay, and oysters.	Fish, oil, timber, hides, and wine.
	Dartmouth	Cider, barley, and pilchards..	Wines, oil, and coal.
	†Plymouth	Minerals, granite, slate, clay, marble, and fish. Naval station.	Timber, corn, coals, wines, and dried fruits.
	Falmouth	Tin, copper-ore, and pilchards.	Timber, hemp, tallow, and coal.
	Truro	Tin and copper-ore.	Coal.
	Penzance	Pilchards, copper-ore, tin, china-clay, and wool.	Timber and wines.

* Denotes the largest sea-ports in England.

† The other naval stations are Woolwich and Deptford, on the Thames; and Devonport, in Devonshire.

PRINCIPAL SEA-PORTS OF ENGLAND, WITH THEIR EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—(continued).

	Seaports.	Exports, &c.	Imports.
WEST COAST.	Barnstaple	Malt, lead-ore, and corn	Wood and lime.
	*Bristol	Soap, iron-ware, chemicals, coal, and manufactured goods.	Sugar, wool, tobacco, hides, and timber.
	Gloucester.....	Agricultural produce	Corn and timber.
	Swansea	Coal, culm, iron, and copper..	Copper-ore, fruit, wool, and colonial produce.
	†Pembroke Docks..	Naval dockyard	Naval stores.
	Milford	Coal, limestone, and culm. Packet station to the south of Ireland.	Provisions from Ireland, and timber.
	Holyhead	Packet station to Ireland. Submarine telegraph submerged.	
	Chester	Cheese, salt, coal, and lead ..	Hides, skins, timber, tallow, and fruits.
	*Liverpool	Minerals; and manufactures of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midland Counties.	Cotton, wool, flour, sugar, spices, tobacco, mahogany, timber, live stock, and grain.
	Whitehaven	Coal, lime, ironstone, gypsum, and grain.	Timber, flax, linen, and colonial produce.

* Denotes the largest sea-ports in England.

† The other naval stations are Woolwich and Deptford, on the Thames; and Devonport, in Devonshire.

MANUFACTURES OF ENGLAND, WITH THEIR TOWNS AND CENTRES.

Cotton	{ MANCHESTER, Oldham, Preston, Bolton, Blackburn, Wigan, Bury, Chorley, Rochdale, and Stockport.	Cutlery and Tools	{ SHEFFIELD, and Birmingham.
		Silk Weaving	{ LONDON (Spitalfields, &c.), Coventry, and Macclesfield.
Woollen	{ LEEDS, Huddersfield, Bradford (in Yorkshire), Halifax, Trowbridge, Bradford (in Wilts), Frome (in Somersetshire), and Stroud (in Gloucestershire).	Earthenware	{ Various towns in North Staffordshire.
		Porcelain	{ DERBYSHIRE, Leeds, and Worcester.
Iron and Hardware	{ MERTHYR-TYDVIL, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Wednesbury, Bilston, Walsall, BIRMINGHAM, West Bromwich, and Rotherham.	Glass	{ NEWCASTLE, London, Staffordshire, BIRMINGHAM, and Bristol.
		Boots and Shoes	{ NORTHAMPTON, Stafford, and London.

EMPLOYMENT OF PEOPLE IN LONDON.

The following facts, derived from the Report of the Census Commissioners for 1851, show strikingly what are the chief industrial pursuits amongst the people of the British metropolis:—

There are in London, among the *male* population *exceeding twenty years of age*—

nearly.....	27,000	shoemakers, and
upwards of	20,000	tailors ;
there are more than	25,000	domestic and inn servants ;
“ “	15,000	clerks and commercial travellers ;
“ “	17,000	people employed as coachmen, carriers, drivers, waggoners, or draymen ;
besides	14,000	messengers and porters ;
there are more than	21,000	carpenters ;
“ “	16,000	bricklayers ;
“ nearly ...	14,000	painters and glaziers ;
“ “	10,000	bakers ;
“ above ...	7,000	butchers ;
“ nearly ...	7,000	publicans ;
“ above ...	6,000	grocers ;
“ about ...	3,500	each of milk-sellers and greengrocers ;
“ above ...	2,000	fishmongers and cheesemongers ; and
“ “	14,000	employed in writing, printing, bookbinding, and in selling books and periodicals.

Of *adult females*—

there are nearly ...	12,000	employed in the metropolis as domestic servants ;
“ above ...	73,000	needle-women of various kinds ;
“ “	45,000	engaged as charwomen, washerwomen, and manglers.

Among the *juvenile population of either sex*—

there are nearly ...	20,000	employed as errand boys ;
“ above ...	46,000	girls engaged in domestic service ; and
“ “	20,000	in the use of the needle as a partial means of livelihood.

POPULATION OF THE ENGLISH COUNTIES IN VARIOUS YEARS.

County.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Bedford	63,898	70,218	84,052	95,483	107,936	124,478
Berks	110,480	119,430	132,639	146,234	161,759	170,065
Buckingham	108,132	118,065	135,113	146,977	166,439	168,725
Cambridge	89,346	227,031	122,887	143,955	164,459	185,405
Chester	192,305	220,525	270,098	334,391	395,660	455,725
Cornwall	192,281	183,665	261,045	301,806	342,159	385,558
Cumberland	117,230	185,487	156,124	169,262	178,038	195,492
Derby	161,567	185,487	213,551	237,170	272,202	296,064
Devon	840,308	382,778	438,417	493,908	532,959	567,098
Dorset	114,452	124,718	144,980	169,385	175,054	184,207
Durham	149,384	165,293	193,511	239,256	307,963	390,997
Essex	227,682	252,473	289,424	317,507	344,979	366,318
Gloucester	250,723	285,955	336,190	387,398	431,495	468,305
Hereford	88,436	98,526	102,669	110,617	113,272	116,489
Hertford	97,393	111,225	129,781	142,844	156,660	167,396
Huntingdon	37,568	42,208	48,946	53,192	58,549	64,183

POPULATION OF THE ENGLISH COUNTIES IN VARIOUS YEARS—(continued).

County.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Kent	308,667	371,701	427,224	479,558	549,353	615,766
Lancaster	673,486	823,499	1,052,948	1,336,554	1,667,064	2,031,236
Leicester	130,082	150,559	174,571	197,003	215,867	230,308
Lincoln	208,625	237,634	283,058	317,465	362,602	407,222
Middlesex	318,129	353,774	1,145,057	1,358,330	1,576,636	1,886,576
Monmouth	45,568	62,105	75,801	98,126	134,368	157,418
Norfolk	275,479	291,947	344,368	390,054	412,664	442,714
Northampton	131,525	141,353	163,097	179,336	199,228	212,980
Northumberland	168,078	183,269	212,589	236,959	266,020	303,568
Nottingham	140,350	162,964	186,873	225,327	249,910	270,427
Oxford	111,977	120,376	138,224	153,526	163,127	170,439
Rutland	16,300	16,380	18,487	19,385	21,302	22,983
Salop	169,248	184,978	198,311	213,518	225,820	229,341
Somerset	273,577	302,836	355,789	408,795	435,599	443,916
Southampton	219,290	246,514	282,897	313,976	354,862	405,370
Stafford	242,693	294,540	345,972	409,480	509,472	608,716
Suffolk	214,404	233,963	271,541	296,317	315,073	337,215
Surrey	268,233	323,851	399,417	486,434	584,036	683,082
Sussex	158,471	190,343	233,328	272,644	300,075	336,844
Warwick	206,798	228,906	274,482	336,645	401,703	475,013
Westmoreland	40,805	45,922	51,359	55,041	56,454	58,287
Wilt	183,820	191,853	219,574	237,244	256,280	254,221
Worcester	146,441	168,982	194,047	222,655	248,460	276,926
York (City)	16,826	19,099	21,711	26,260	28,842	36,303
" (East Riding) ..	111,192	133,975	154,643	168,391	184,936	220,983
" (West Riding) ..	572,168	662,375	809,363	984,609	1,163,580	1,353,495
" (North Riding) ..	158,927	170,127	188,178	192,306	204,701	215,214
Anglesea	33,806	37,045	45,063	48,325	50,891	57,327
Brecon	32,325	37,735	43,326	47,763	55,603	61,474
Caermarthen	67,317	77,217	90,239	100,740	106,326	110,632
Caernarvon	41,521	49,655	58,099	66,318	81,093	87,870
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,784	64,780	68,766	70,796
Denbigh	60,299	64,249	76,428	82,665	88,478	92,563
Flint	39,469	45,937	53,893	60,244	66,919	68,156
Glamorgan	70,879	85,067	102,073	126,612	171,188	231,849
Merioneth	29,506	30,854	34,382	35,315	39,332	38,843
Montgomery	48,184	52,184	60,345	66,844	69,607	67,335
Pembroke	56,280	60,615	73,788	81,425	88,014	94,140
Radnor	19,135	20,417	22,533	24,743	25,458	24,716

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION OF ENGLAND.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

(a.) Railways.*

London to York, by the *Great Northern*, 191 miles; continued to Newcastle and Berwick by the *North Eastern*, 151. Total, 342 miles.

London to Birmingham, by the *London and North Western*, 113 miles; with branches to Manchester, 197, and Liverpool, 210; extending from Liverpool to Carlisle, 310, and thence by the *Caledonian Railway* to Edinburgh, 410, and Glasgow, 415 miles from London.

London to Holyhead, *via* Liverpool—first, by the *London and North Western* to Liverpool, 210, thence by *Chester and Birkenhead* to Chester, 224, and by *Chester and Holyhead* to Holyhead, 310 miles from London.

* In January, 1859, there were 58 main lines of railway in operation, with a great number of branches, affording 6,976 miles open for traffic. The first railway in England intended for the use of the public—the Surrey iron railway between Wandsworth and Croydon in Surrey—was opened in 1805; but the first to employ locomotive engines was the Stockton and Darlington railway, which was opened in 1825.

London to Haverfordwest—first, by the *Great Western* to Gloucester, 114, and thence by the *Gloucester and Haverfordwest* to Haverfordwest, 276 miles from London.

London to Cornwall—first, by the *Great Western* to Bath, 107, Bristol, 118, and Exeter, 194; and thence by other lines to Plymouth, 247, Truro, 297, and Penzance, 324 miles from London.

London to Dorchester—first, by the *South-Western Railway* to Southampton, 79, with a branch to Portsmouth, 94, and thence by the *Southampton and Dorchester* to Dorchester, 140 miles from London.

London to Brighton, by the *London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway*, 50 miles from London.

London to Dover, by the *South-Eastern Railway*, by Reigate, 28, Tunbridge, 41, Ashford, 67, Folkestone, 83, and Dover, 88 miles from London.

London to Yarmouth, by the *Eastern Counties, viâ Cambridge*, 57, Norwich, 126, to Yarmouth, 146½ miles from London.

The *Newcastle and Carlisle Railway* crosses the north of England from sea to sea, 59½ miles.

The estuaries of the Mersey and Humber are connected by two railways—first, the *Liverpool and Manchester*, 31 miles, connecting these two cities; and then the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway* to Hull, 107 miles.

(b.) Canals.*

The *Leeds and Liverpool Canal* connects the Irish Sea and the German Ocean; length, 127 miles. It is connected with the *Lancaster Canal* from Wigan to Kirkby-Kendal, 76 miles; and with the *Bridgewater Canal* from Manchester to Runcorn on the Mersey, 27 miles.

The Mersey and Severn are united by the *Montgomery Canal*, 27 miles, and the *Ellesmere and Chester Canal*, 61 miles; length from Montgomery to Liverpool, 88 miles.

The *Grand Trunk Canal* unites the Mersey and the Trent, and commences at Preston Brook in Cheshire, proceeding through Stafford and Derby to the confluence of the Derwent and Trent, 93 miles.

The *Thames and Severn Canal* commences at Lechdale on the Thames, proceeding to Stroud, 30 miles, and thence to the Severn, 8 miles, by the *Stroudwater Canal*, thus joining the Thames and the Severn; they are also connected in another place by the *Kennet and Avon Canal*, from Newbury in Berkshire, in the basin of the Thames, to near Bath, in that of the Severn, 57 miles.

The *Staffordshire and Worcester Canal* commences from the Severn at Stourport, and joins the Grand Trunk Canal, near Haywood, in Staffordshire, 46½ miles.

The *Basingstoke Canal* begins at Basingstoke, in Hampshire, and terminates at Weybridge, on the Wey, where it is prolonged by the *Wey and Arun Junction* to the River Arun, thus connecting the Thames and the English Channel, 55 miles.

The *Bridgewater and Taunton Canal* unites the Parret and Exe Rivers, or the Bristol and English Channels; length, 42½ miles.

* The oldest canal is the *Sankey Brook Canal*, in Lancashire, which was completed in 1768. The total estimated length of the English canals is about 3,000 miles; and of rivers rendered navigable (hence called *navigations*) by artificial means there are about 2,000 miles. In addition to railroads and canals, England is traversed by about 35,000 miles of *turnpike roads*, and 100,000 miles of *cross-roads*.

LEADING EPOCHS IN THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

1. The invasion and establishment of the English power in Ireland during the reign of Henry II.
2. The union of the crowns of England and Scotland in 1604, on the accession of James VI. of Scotland to the throne of England, rendered vacant by the death of Queen Elizabeth.
3. The great civil war in the reign of Charles I., followed by the execution of that monarch in 1649, the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the restoration of Charles II. in 1660.
4. The Revolution, justly styled "glorious," in 1688, which expelled the Stuart family from the throne; defined and firmly established the principles of the constitution; and introduced a liberal, tolerant, and really responsible system of government under our great deliverer, William, Prince of Orange.
5. The establishment of the legislative union between England and Scotland, in 1707.
6. The accession of the House of Hanover, in 1714.
7. The American war, 1776-1784.
8. The war with revolutionary France, commenced in 1793, and terminated by the battle of Waterloo, in 1815.
9. The legislative union of Ireland with England and Scotland, in 1799.
10. The passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832.

PRINCIPAL ENGLISH WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, Herbert, S. Butler, Waller, Prior, Dryden, Pope, Young, Cowper, Crabbe, Byron, Rogers, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Tennyson, &c.

HISTORY.—Clarendon, Gibbon, Coxe, Roscoe, Napier, Lingard, Thirlwall, Hallam, Grote, Macaulay, &c.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—Bacon, Boyle, Newton, Ray, Locke, Hobbes, Cudworth, Tucker, Malthus, Bentham, Davy, Whewell, Sedgwick, Owen, &c.

THEOLOGY.—Bede, Hooker, Jeremy Taylor, Chillingworth, Bishop Hall, Barrow, Walton, Patrick, Bishop Lowth, Owen, Howe, Baxter, Bunyan, Poole, Doddridge, Henry, Lardner, Butler, Samuel Clarke, Paley, Scott, Robert Hall, Foster, Whately, Isaac Taylor, Blomfield, &c.

MEDICINE.—Hervey, Jenner, Heberden, Parry, Gooch, Hall, Willan, Bateman, Cooper, Bird, &c.

TRAVELS.—Drake, Frobisher, Dampier, Anson, Byron, Cook, Denham, R. and J. Lander, Franklin, M'Clintock, Livingstone, &c.

FINE ARTS.—Wren, Hogarth, Reynolds, Chambers, Chantrey, Haman, Gainsborough, Wilson, Opey, Romney, Wright, Northcote, Morland, Lawrence, Haydon, Turner, Landseer, Purcell, Ruskin, &c.

GEOGRAPHY.—Hugh Murray, Blackie, Johnstone, Clyde, William Hughes, Mackay, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Addison, Johnson, Bentley, Sydney Smith, De Foe, Fielding, Warren, Thackeray, Bulwer Lytton, Dickens, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Farrar, &c.

DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES AND SECTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

(27 native and indigenous ; 9 foreign.)

1. PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

(a.) *British.*

Church of England and Ireland.

Scottish Presbyterians :—

Church of Scotland.

Free Church of Scotland.

United Presbyterian Synod.

Presbyterian Church in England.

Independents, or Congregationalists.

Baptists :—

General.

Particular.

Seventh Day.

Scotch.

Society of Friends.

Unitarians.

Moravians, or United Brethren.

Wesleyan Methodists :—

Original Connexion.

New Connexion.

Primitive Methodists.

Wesleyan Methodists :—

Bible Christians.

Wesleyan Association.

Independent Methodists

Wesleyan Reformers.

Calvinistic Methodists :—

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.

Countess of Huntingdon's Con-
nexion.

Sandemanians, or Glassites.

New Church.

Brethren (commonly termed Ply-
mouth Brethren).

(b.) *Foreign.*

Lutherans.

German Protestant Reformers.

Reformed Church of the Netherlands.

French Protestants.

2. OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

Roman Catholics.

Greek Church.

German Catholics.

Italian Reformers.

Catholic or Apostolic Church (or
Irvingites).

Latter-Day Saints (or Mormons).

3. JEWS.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1781. First Sunday-School established by Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester.

1792. The monitorial system of instruction begun by Dr. Bell, at Madras.

1796. Mr. Joseph Lancaster began to instruct the children of the poor, and, in 1798, introduced the monitorial system.

1808. "The British and Foreign School Society" established.

1811. "The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church" founded.

1833. Annual Parliamentary Grant in aid of day-schools commenced.

ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

1833—1838.....	£20,000	1848—1850.....	£125,000	1856.....	£451,213
1839—1841.....	30,000	1851, 1852.....	150,000	1857.....	541,233
1842—1844.....	40,000	1853.....	260,000	1858.....	663,000
1845.....	75,000	1854.....	263,000	1859.....	836,920
1846, 1847.....	100,000	1855.....	396,921	1860.....	798,167
1839. Administration of education grants transferred from the Treasury to the Committee of Privy Council on Education.			1846. Minutes, which now form the basis of the present system of Government aid to education, promulgated.		

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Period.	Population at each period.	Number of Scholars at each period.		Proportion of Scholars to Population at each period.	
		Day.	Sunday.	Day.	Sunday.
1818	11,642,683	674,883	477,255	One in 17.25	.. 24.40
1833	14,386,415	1,276,947	1,548,890	.. 11.27	.. 9.28
1851	17,927,609	2,144,378	2,407,642	.. 8.36	.. 7.45

NUMBER OF EXISTING SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED AT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PERIODS:—

Period.	Public Schools.	Private Schools.	Total.
Before 1801.....	2,876	487	3,363
" 1801—11.....	599	443	1,042
" 1811—21.....	1,120	1,087	2,207
" 1821—31.....	1,265	2,217	3,482
" 1831—41.....	3,035	4,432	7,467
" 1841—51.....	5,454	16,760	22,214
Date not specified....	1,169	5,098	6,267

PUBLIC SCHOOLS (ENGLAND AND WALES), 1851.

	Schools.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total No. of Scholars.
1. Supported by general or local taxation ..	610	28,708	20,118	48,826
2. " endowments.....	3,125	138,495	67,784	206,279
3. " religious bodies.....	10,595	569,300	479,551	1,048,851
4. Other public schools.....	1,081	59,129	50,085	109,214
Total.....	15,411	795,632	617,558	1,413,170

1. Schools supported by Local or General Taxation.

	Number.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total No. of Scholars.
Military schools.....	35	2,560	788	3,348
Naval schools.....	14	1,963	385	2,348
Woods and Forests school.....	1	135	124	259
Corporation schools.....	3	1,364	1,030	2,394
Workhouse schools.....	523	20,660	17,407	38,067
Prison schools.....	34	2,026	384	2,410
Total.....	610	28,708	20,118	48,826

GEOGRAPHY CLASSIFIED.

2. Endowed Schools.

	Number.	Male Scholars.	Female Scholars.	Total No. of Scholars.
Collegiate and Grammar schools.....	566	82,221.	8,391	35,612
Other endowed schools	2,559	106,274	64,593	170,667
Total	3,125	188,495	67,784	206,279

INCOME OF 1,911 ENDOWED SCHOOLS FROM WHICH RETURNS WERE MADE IN 1851.

	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Perma- nent en- dowment.	Voluntary Contribu- tions.	Govern- ment Grants.	Payments by Scholars.	Other sources.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Collegiate and Grammar schools.	304	17,725	87,681	8,508	497	28,000	4,117	128,693
Other endowed schools	1,607	112,170	101,247	17,540	1,102	30,293	10,111	160,293
Total	1,911	129,895	188,878	26,048	1,599	58,293	14,228	288,986

3. DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

	Excluding Schools in which the endowment exceeds the subscriptions of religious bodies.		Including all Schools receiving support to any amount from religious bodies.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
Church of England	8,571	801,507	10,555	929,474
Church of Scotland	5	940	5	946
United Presbyterian Church	8	217	8	217
Presbyterian Church in England ..	25	2,447	28	2,723
Scottish Presbyterians	1	345	1	345
Presbyterians	7	1,321	13	2,030
Independents	431	47,406	453	50,186
Baptists	115	8,665	131	9,890
Society of Friends	23	2,247	33	3,026
Unitarians	30	3,736	39	4,306
Moravians	7	366	7	366
Wesleyan Methodists	363	39,764	381	41,144
Methodist New Connexion	13	1,815	14	1,851
Primitive Methodists	25	1,297	26	1,342
Bible Christians	8	367	8	367
Wesleyan Association	10	1,112	11	1,176
Calvinistic Methodists	41	2,814	44	2,920
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	9	644	10	714
New Church	9	1,551	9	1,551
Dissenters	43	5,392	49	5,805
Isolated Protestant Congregations ..	14	1,144	14	1,144
Lutherans	1	157	2	221
French Protestants	1	15	1	15
German Mission	1	100	1	116
Roman Catholics	311	38,583	339	41,882
Jews	10	1,234	12	2,861
<i>Undenominational.</i>				
British	514	82,597	514	82,597
Others	4	1,062	4	1,062
Total	10,597	1,048,851	12,708	1,188,786
Income	£760,218		£960,188	

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS—(continued).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Masters and mistresses	6,941	10,981	17,922
Paid monitors and pupil teachers	5,196	4,877	10,073
Unpaid teachers	18,942	11,208	25,150
Total	26,079	27,066	53,145

RAGGED SCHOOLS.

	Number.	Males.	Females.	Total No. of Scholars.
Ragged schools (exclusive of those supported by religious bodies)	123	12,705	9,632	22,337
Orphan schools	89	1,712	2,052	3,764
Blind schools	11	342	267	609
Deaf and dumb schools	9	202	190	392
School for idiots	1	16	2	18
Factory schools	115	9,724	8,110	17,834
Collier schools	41	2,013	1,498	3,511
Chemical works' schools	4	433	399	832
Foundry school	1	55	48	103
Mechanics' Institution schools	5	1,223	841	1,564
Industrial schools	6	333	224	607
Agricultural schools	3	203	61	264
Railway schools	5	440	402	842
Philanthropic Society's farm school	1	96	..	96
Subscription schools of no specific character	717	29,582	26,859	56,441
Total	1,081	59,129	50,085	109,214

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.		No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
Protestant Churches:—			Wesleyan Meth.—(cont.)—		
Church of England	10,247	935,892	Wesleyan Association ..	811	43,661
Scotch Presbyterians:—			Independent Methodists ..	24	3,902
Church of Scotland	13	1,628	Wesleyan Reformers	141	16,561
United Presbyterian	58	6,590	Calvinistic Methodists ..	962	112,740
Church			Lady Huntingdon's Con-		
Presbyterian Church in			nexion	53	7,987
England	64	8,244	New Church	27	3,484
Independents	2,590	343,478	Brethren	15	638
Baptists	1,767	186,510	Undefined Congregations ..	542	63,334
Society of Friends	85	8,212	German Protestant Church ..	1	20
Unitarians	140	15,279	Other Christian Churches:		
Moravians	24	1,818	Roman Catholics	232	33,254
Wesleyan Methodists:—			Catholic and Apostolic ..		
Original Connexion	4,126	429,727	Church	1	47
New Connexion	227	37,943	Letter-day Saints	23	984
Primitive Methodists ..	1,113	98,294			
Bible Christians	221	13,812	Total	23,137	2,369,089

TABLE SHOWING THE PROGRESS OF SUNDAY-SCHOOLS FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE PRESENT CENTURY.

Religious denomination.	Total No. of existing Schools.	Periods during which existing schools have been established.						
		Before 1801.	1801 to 1811.	1811 to 1821.	1821 to 1831.	1831 to 1841.	1841 to 1851.	Not stated.
Church of England	10,427	986	842	1,325	1,452	2,291	2,459	1,071
Independents	2,590	273	378	471	408	452	514	99
Baptists	1,767	118	210	329	307	358	396	54
Wesleyan Original Connexion	4,126	161	415	810	783	903	924	130
Methodist New Connexion ..	227	17	16	39	45	72	88	..
Primitive Methodists	1,113	2	4	14	139	361	542	..
Bible Christians	221	1	1	3	16	85	115	..
Wesleyan Association	311	5	8	13	23	152	86	22
Calvinistic Methodists	963	180	214	173	130	135	121	9
Roman Catholics	232	6	7	21	22	55	106	15
Other denominations	1,161	92	74	124	125	167	439	140
Total	23,137	1,836	2,170	3,322	3,447	5,031	5,740	1,591

Scotland.

MOUNTAIN-SYSTEM.*

System.	Name.	Position.	Height in feet above the sea.	Remarks.
1. Northern Highlands.	Ben-Attow ..	Between Ross and Inverness.	4,000	This system commences on the borders of Caithness, and extends over a large portion of Sutherland, Ross, and Inverness, separating the waters that flow into the Moray Frith and those that flow into the Atlantic.
	Ben-Wyvis ...	Near Dingwall	3,720	
	Ben-Dearg ...	Near the head of Loch Broom.	3,550	
	Ben-More	In Assynt, Sutherland.	3,230	
	Ben-Cliberich .	South of Loch Naver, Sutherland.	3,165	
	Morven	In the south-east of Caithness.	2,334	
2. Grampians.	Ben-Nevis	In the south-west of Inverness.	4,368	The loftiest system in the British Isles, and extends from near Stonehaven and Aberdeen on the east coast, Loch Linnhe in Argyle.
	Ben-y-Gloe ..	In Blair-Athol	3,690	
	Ben-Maodhul..	In the south-west of Aberdeen.	4,295	
	Cairngorm ..	In Banffshire	4,090	
	Ben-Avon	Between Banff and Aberdeen.	3,826	
	Cairntoul	Near Ben-Avon, in Aberdeen.	4,245	
	Schehallion ..	In Perthshire	3,564	
	Ben-Lomond ..	In Stirling	3,190	

* Besides the above three systems there are several ranges of minor importance:—the *Ochil and Sidlaw range*, parallel with the Grampians, from which they are separated by the Valley of Strathmore; and the *Lammermoor and Pentland range*, separated from the Ochils and Sidlaw Hills by the Frith of Forth; containing the Lammermoor Hills, the Moorfoot Hills, the Pentland Hills in Mid-Lothian, and Tinto Hill in Lanarkshire.

MOUNTAIN-SYSTEM—(continued).

System.	Name.	Position.	Height in feet above the sea.	Remarks.
8. Cheviot and Lowther; sometimes called the Southern Highlands.	Cheviot Peak...	Near Wooler, in Northumberland.	2,684	This system extends from Loch Ryan in Wigtonshire, to Peel Fell, and forms the great watershed of the south of Scotland.
	Carter Fell	Near Wooler, in Northumberland.	2,020	
	Peel Fell.....	Near Wooler, in Northumberland.	..	
	Ettrick Pen ..	In Selkirk	2,200	
	Hart Fell	In Dumfries	2,635	
	Broad Law....	In Peebles	2,741	
	Lowther Hill..	In Lanark	2,520	

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE ON THE NAMES OF MOUNTAINS IN SCOTLAND.

Ben, or *pen*, a very common epithet as applied to the Scottish mountains, is from the Celtic *beann*, a *hill* or *promontory*, and is the same with *sliebh*, or *slieve*, in Ireland: thus, *Ben-Macdhui* signifies the *black swine mountain*; *Ben-Avon*, the *river-mountain*; *Ben-More*, the *great mountain* (*mor* meaning *great*); *Ben-Lomond*, probably the *bare mountain* (*lom* implying *bare* or *naked*); *Ben-Dearg*, the *red mountain*; &c. This Celtic root answers to the Danish one, *Fell*.

Cairn, from the Celtic *carn*, signifies a *rocky eminence*; as, *Cairngorm*, the *blue mountain* (*gorm* meaning *blue*); and *Cairntoul*, from the Celtic *toll*, a *hole*.

RIVER-SYSTEM OF SCOTLAND.

Basin.	Length in English miles.	Area in square miles.	Capitals and other large towns.
Tweed.....	96	1820	Peebles, Greenlaw, Jedburgh, Selkirk.
Forth (including the estuary).	100	1400	Haddington, Edinburgh, Kinross, Linlithgow, Clackmannan, Stirling, Leith.
Tay	160	2250	Perth, Forfar, Dundee.
Dee and Don....	90	1230	Aberdeen.
Ness and Moray basin.	120	5000	Banff, Elgin, Nairn, Inverness, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Wick.
Linnhe	120	1500	Oban, Fort William.
Clyde	135	2500	Rothsay, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Glasgow, Paisley.
Solway	90	2500	Wigton, Kirkpatrick, Dumfries.

LAKES OF SCOTLAND.

In what River-Basin.	Name.	Position.	Remarks.
Tweed.....	St. Mary's Loch *	Selkirkshire ..	Drained by the Yarrow, a tributary of the Tweed; 3 miles long, and in some places 180 feet deep.
Forth	Loch Ard	Perthshire	One of the sources of the Forth.
	Loch Leven	Kinross	Drained by the Leven; the largest lake not in the Highlands; 4 miles long, 3 broad, and 363 feet high.
	Lochs Venmachar	} All drained by the Taithe.
	Achray .....	.. ..
	Katrine ....	.. ..
	Lubnaig, and	.. ..
	Voil .....	.. ..
Tay	Loch Dochart ..	Perthshire	At the source of the Tay.
	Loch Tay	Perthshire	At the source of the Tay; 1½ miles long, and between 1 and 2 broad.
	Loch Earn	At the source of the Earn.
	Tummel	} Drained by the Tummel.
	Rannoch .....	.. ..
	Ericht .....	.. ..
	Lydoch .....	.. ..
	Loch of Skene ..	Aberdeenshire	
Dee	Morlich	Drained by the Leuchar.
Spey	Loch-an-Ellan	} 22 miles long, by 1½ broad; in its central part upwards of 800 feet deep.
	Inch .....	.. ..
Ness	Ness	Inverness.	
	Oich .....	.. ..
	Garry, and .....	.. ..
	Quoich	5 miles in length.
Dornoch and Oikel basin.	Loch Shire	Sutherland ..	18 miles long, and the largest lake in the Northern Highlands.
Helmsdale..	Loch-na-Clar	Sutherland.	} 12½ miles long, by 3 in its greatest breadth. The high mountains by which it is surrounded are among the few present haunts of the eagle in Great Britain.
Naver	Loch Naver	Sutherland.	
Ewe	Loch Maree	Ross	
		
		
Moidart and Shiel basin.	Loch Shiel	Inverness and Argyll.	} 9 miles long.
Linnhe and Speau basin	Lochy .....	.. ..
	Archaig	Inverness.	
	Laggan .....	.. ..
	Awe	Argyll	
		Drained by the Awe. Loch Awe is 23 miles long, and 1½ in average breadth, and is the second of the Scotch lakes in point of size.
	Avich	Argyll.	} Largest in Great Britain; drained by the Leven; 24 miles in length, 7 in greatest breadth; area, 40 square miles.
Clyde	Loch Lomond ..	.. ..
Doon	Loch Doon	Ayrshire.	}
Dee	Loch Ken	Kirkcudbright.	

* Although called by the same appellation of *loch*, these are essentially different from the salt-water lochs of the western coast.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND,*

WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

I. ELEVEN CENTRAL COUNTIES.					FOR WHAT NOTED.
County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	
1. Haddingtonshire, or East-Lothian.	272	36,386	125	Haddington.....	Large market for grain; birthplace of Knox, the Scottish reformer.
				Dunbar	A castle now in ruins; the scene, in former times, of many important events in Scottish history.
				Prestonpans	Ale and oysters; battle, in 1746, between the English forces and the troops of Prince Charles Edward.
				North Berwick	Near it is Bass Rock, the last British ground which surrendered to William I.; visited yearly by the solan geese.
2. Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.	354	259,435	653	Edinburgh.....	Capital of Scotland; palace of Holyrood; of its public libraries, that called the Advocates' Library has upwards of 150,000 volumes; university stands high as a medical school, although law is the leading profession of the city; the seat of the Supreme Courts of Law for Scotland.
				Leith	The port of Edinburgh; great coasting and foreign trade, ranking, in order of importance among the Scotch ports, second only to Glasgow; now an independent borough.
				Portobello	Sea-bathing.
				Musselburgh.....	Near it is Pinkie, not far from which was fought the battle of Pinkie, in 1547.
				Dalkeith	One of the largest grain-markets in Scotland; the magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleuch.
3. Linlithgowshire, or West-Lothian.	120	30,135	300	Linlithgow	Ruins of a royal palace in which Queen Mary was born, in 1542, and the Regent Murray assassinated.
				Bathgate	Markets for cattle and agricultural produce.
4. Fifeshire	451	153,546	305	Cupar	A small, but pretty town; linen manufacture.
				St. Andrew's.....	The seat of the oldest university in Scotland, founded in 1411 once the ecclesiastical capital of the north; the ruins of an ancient cathedral and castle; the Scotch Reformation began near this place.

* Scotland was so named from the *Scots*, a people of Ireland who invaded the northern division of the island of Great Britain in the first half of the sixth century A.D., and who, by degrees, became the sole possessors of the country.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND—(continued).

	County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
					Largo	Birthplace of Alexander Selkirk (the original Robinson Crusoe).
					Kirkcaldy	Birthplace of Adam Smith, author of <i>Wealth of Nations</i> ; extensive grain-markets.
					Dunfermline	A place of great historical celebrity; ruined abbey and church, in which were found, while digging for the foundation of a new erection in 1818, the remains of King Robert Bruce; eight kings lie buried here; Charles I. born here; seat of the linen manufacture.
5.	Kinross-shire	72	8,924	123	Kinross	On Loch Leven.—It was a castle erected on an island in this lake, which was one of the many prison-houses of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, and which was the scene of her romantic escape to England.
6.	Clackmannanshire..	48	22,951	494	Alloa	Famous for ale, large quantities of which are exported; considerable trade in malt; coal-trade; the remains of the castle of King Robert Bruce.
7.	Stirlingshire	489	86,237	187	Dollar	A populous village at the foot of Ochil Hills.
					Stirling	Fine castle, the former residence of the Scottish kings; from the turrets of this castle may be seen twelve battle-fields; in its neighbourhood is Bannockburn, the scene of the decisive victory gained by Bruce over the English, in 1314, which secured the independence of Scotland; cotton and woollen manufactures.
					Falkirk	Noted for its three* annual fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle, called the "brysts," the largest in Scotland; here the Pretender's army defeated the royalists, in 1746; and near it Edward I. gained a victory over the Scotch, in 1298. At Carron, near Falkirk, are the largest iron-works in Scotland.
8.	Dumbartonshire, or Lennox.	228	45,103	152	Grangemouth	A thriving port.
					Dumbarton	A place of great antiquity; an ancient castle, which played a conspicuous part in the early and troublous annals of Scotland.
					Kirkintulloch	A populous town; inhabitants engaged in weaving.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND—(continued).

	County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
					Largo	Birthplace of Alexander Selkirk (the original Robinson Crusoe). Birthplace of Adam Smith, author of <i>Wealth of Nations</i> ; extensive grain-markets.
					Kirkcaldy	A place of great historical celebrity; ruined abbey and church, in which were found, while digging for the foundation of a new erection in 1818, the remains of King Robert Bruce; eight kings lie buried here; Charles I. born here; seat of the linen manufacture.
					Dunfermline	On Loch Leven.—It was a castle erected on an island in this lake, which was one of the many prison-houses of the unfortunate Mary Stuart, and which was the scene of her romantic escape to England.
					Kinross	Famous for ale, large quantities of which are exported; considerable trade in malt; coal-trade; the remains of the castle of King Robert Bruce.
	5. Kinross-shire	72	8,924	123	Kinross	A populous village at the foot of Ochil Hills.
	6. Clackmannanshire..	43	22,951	494	Alloa	Fine castle, the former residence of the Scottish kings; from the turrets of this castle may be seen twelve battle-fields; in its neighbourhood is Bannockburn, the scene of the decisive victory gained by Bruce over the English, in 1314, which secured the independence of Scotland; cotton and woollen manufactures.
	7. Stirlingshire	439	86,237	187	Dollar	Noted for its three* annual fairs for horses, sheep, and cattle, called the "trysts," the largest in Scotland; here the Pretender's army defeated the royalists in 1746; and near it Edward I. gained a victory over the Scotch, in 1298. At Carron, near Falkirk, are the largest iron-works in Scotland.
					Stirling	A thriving port.
					Falkirk	A place of great antiquity; an ancient castle, which played a conspicuous part in the early and troublous annals of Scotland.
					Grangemouth	A populous town; inhabitants engaged in weaving.
					Dumbarton	
	8. Dumbartonshire, or Lennox.	228	45,108	152	Kirkintulloch	

I. ELEVEN CENTRAL COUNTIES—(continued)		a. Four Counties north of the Lowthers.		II. SEVEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.	
9. Lanarkshire, Clydesdale.	or	943	530,109	537	<p>Lanark 537</p> <p>Glasgow</p> <p>Airdrie</p> <p>Renfrew</p> <p>Paisley</p> <p>Greenock</p> <p>Port-Glasgow</p> <p>Ayr 187</p> <p>Irvine</p> <p>Kilmarnock</p> <p>Glenlaw</p> <p>Dunse</p> <p>Coldstream</p> <p>Berwick-upon-Tweed.</p> <p>Jedburgh</p> <p>Kelso</p> <p>Melrose</p> <p>Saltirk</p>
10. Renfrewshire.....		925	161,091	687	<p>Remarkable for the Falls of the Clyde, and for Mr. Robert Owen's establishment at New Lanark for the regeneration of society.</p> <p>The great seat of Scotch manufactures and commerce; flourishing university established, 1450; in the field of Langside, two miles to the south, the cause of Mary Queen of Scots was finally lost, in 1568.</p> <p>In the heart of an iron and coal district.</p> <p>A mere village in point of size.</p> <p>Manufacture of silks and cottons, especially shawls; distilleries; coal-pits; birthplace of Professor Wilson, Alexander Wilson the American ornithologist, and Robert Tannahill the Scottish poet.</p> <p>Good harbour and docks; considerable commerce; ship and steam-boat building; birthplace of Watt, the inventor of the steam-engine.</p> <p>Chief port in the Clyde for importing American timber; excellent harbour and docks.</p> <p>Ship-building.—Two miles to the south of it is the cottage in which Robert Burns was born.</p> <p>Here the poet James Montgomery was born.</p> <p>Large manufacturing town.</p>
11. Ayrshire		1,039	189,858	187	<p>Smallest county-town in Scotland, excepting Dornoch. The birthplace of Duns Scotus, the mediæval champion of the Franciscans; of Thomas Boston, a popular theological writer; and of M'Crie, the biographer of John Knox.</p> <p>Where General Monk raised the Coldstream Guards. Declared independent of both England and Scotland by a treaty in 1551.</p> <p>Famous in the border warfare, when it frequently suffered by fire.</p> <p>Remains of an abbey erected by David I.; large cattle-market.</p> <p>Ruins, which are still beautiful, of a magnificent abbey. Three miles from it is Abbotsford, the delightful residence of the late Sir Walter Scott.</p> <p>Long famous for the manufacture of shoes; hence the corporation was called "the Sutors of Selkirk."—Near</p>
12. Berwickshire, or Merse.	or	442	86,297	75	
13. Roxburghshire, or Teviot-dale.		715	51,642	72	
14. Selkirkshire		263	9,809	87	

* The sales at a single fair have amounted to 50,000 cattle, 30,000 sheep, and 3,000 horses; and the whole number sold at the three fairs, to 80,000 cattle, 50,000 sheep, and 5,000 horses.

COUNTRIES OF SCOTLAND—(continued).

II. SEVEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES—(continued).						
b. Three Counties south of the Lowthers.						
County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.	
15. Peebles-shire, or Tweed-dale.	319	10,738	30	Galaashals Peebles	it is the birthplace of the African traveller, Mungo Park—Ettrick, 17 miles south-west of this town, is the birthplace of James Hogg, known as the "Ettrick Shepherd."	
16. Dumfries-shire	1,253	78,123	69	Dumfries	Woollen cloth manufactures. Various woollen manufactures.—Near it is the village of Innerleithen, with a mineral spring, the "St. Roman's Well" of Sir Walter Scott. May be called the provincial capital of the south of Scotland; a thriving seat of trade; the burial-place, in one of its churchyards, of the poet Robert Burns. Best port in the county.—Near it is Gretna Green, once famous for the celebration of clandestine marriages.	
17. *Kirkcudbright (Stewarty), or East-Galloway.	821	43,211	45	Moffat Lochmaben Kirkcudbright	Celebrated for its mineral springs. Birthplace of Robert Bruce. A fine harbour.—Near it is Dundrennan Abbey, in which Mary Queen of Scots spent her last night in Scotland.	
18. Wigtonshire, or West-Galloway.	451	43,389	85	Wigton	Steam communication to Liverpool; gives name to the Roman bay; abounds with antiquities previous to the Roman period. Hand-loom weaving, tanneries, nail-factories; steam communication with Glasgow, Belfast, and Whitehaven; good harbour. Submarine telegraph to Donaghadee (31 miles), constructed in 1853.	
19. †Buteshire	161	16,608	97	Stranraer Portpatrick	Gave the title of duke to the eldest sons of the Scottish kings, and still does to those of the sovereigns of Great Britain; sea-bathing place; distinguished for the mildness and salubrity of its climate; once a royal residence. A large and well-protected harbour, in Arran.	
20. †Argyllshire	3,129	89,298	27	Lamlash Inverary	Supported chiefly by the herring-fishery.—Near it is Inverary Castle, the residence of the Duke of Argyll.	

III. FIFTEEN NORTHERN COUNTIES.

a. Five Counties belonging wholly to the Highlands.

21. Inverness-shire.....	4,054	96,500	24	Campbeltown	Famous for its whisky; exports highland cattle and sheep.
				Oban	Has of late become a place of great resort to tourists on their way to the northern parts of Scotland, by the route of the Caledonian Canal.
				Inverness	May be regarded as the capital of the Highlands; by far the most populous town (in 1851, it was 12,793) to the north of Aberdeen, with which it is connected by railway; a town of great antiquity. It is situated at the mouth of the Ness, near the northern termination of the Caledonian Canal.—Five miles from it is Culloiden Moor, a dreary and desolate tract, where the battle was fought (in 1746) which for ever extinguished the hopes of the Stuart dynasty by the defeat of the Young Pretender.—On an eminence to the south-east of Inverness formerly stood an ancient castle, in which tradition says that Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. Inverness is the only important town in Great Britain in which the Gaelic language is usually spoken by all classes of the inhabitants.
				Fort George	The most important fortification in the kingdom, having accommodation for 3000 men.—Fort William has accommodation for 200, and Fort Augustus for 280 men.
22. Ross-shire	\$2,885	\$82,707	\$26	Tain.....	Ancient church and tower; a number of mills.
				Dingwall.....	At the head of the Cromarty Frith.—Near it is Strathpeffer, which has highly medicinal chalybeate and sulphurous springs resembling those of Harrowgate, and much frequented by invalids.
23. Sutherlandshire ..	1,754	25,793	14	Dornoch	Inhabitants chiefly engaged in fisheries; had, in 1851, only 599 inhabitants, although the county town; the last victim of Scotland of the laws against witchcraft was burnt in this town in 1722; once the see of the Bishops of Caithness; smallest county-town in the British Isles.
24. Perthshire	2,588	138,660	49	Helmsdale	Seat of an extensive herring fishery.
				Perth.....	Handsome town, at one time the capital of Scotland; surrounded by beautiful scenery; considerable import

* "Kirkcubright is called a stewarty, because the chief superintendent of its legal affairs bears the title of Steward instead of Sheriff."—*Clyde*.
† Comprises Bute and Arran, with the adjacent islands. Arran is the property of the Duke of Hamilton.
‡ In the northern part of this county is the wild pastoral valley of Glencoe, the scene of the infamous massacre of the Macdonalds, in 1692, their chief having, through accident, failed to give in his allegiance to William III. on the appointed day.
§ Including Cromartyshire.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND—(continued).

		County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion in 1851.	Inhabi- tants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
III. FIFTEEN NORTHERN COUNTIES—(continued).	b. Three Counties constituting Strathmore.	25. Forfarshire, Angus.	888	191,264	215	Dumblane	trade.—One mile to the north is Scone, in the ancient abbey of which was a stone which served as the coronation-seat of the Scotch monarchs, and which was removed to Westminster Abbey by Edward I., where it is placed below the chair upon which the sovereign is seated during the ceremony of receiving the crown. —The village of Abernethy, 7 miles south-east of Perth, was once the capital of an ancient Pictish kingdom. Fine ancient cathedral.—About 2 miles to the eastward was fought the battle of Sheriffmuir, in 1715. Once the capital of Scotland; here Gavin Douglas, the first translator of Virgil into English verse, was bishop. Near it are the ruins of Macbeth Castle. Considerable trade in weaving; lies in the centre of the Valley of Strathmore; valuable sandstone quarries in its neighbourhood. Largest town in the county; third town of Scotland in size (population, in 1851, being 78,931); linens and hempen goods very extensively produced; birthplace of Hector Boece and Admiral Lord Duncan. Exports more corn than any other seaport in Scotland; fine lunatic asylum; birthplace of Joseph Hume, the famous historian, and of the celebrated Marquess of Montrose. Flourishing seaport, with numerous manufactures; the remains of an abbey founded in 1178, and dedicated to Thomas-a-Becket. An ancient episcopal city, and the residence of Lord Panmure.
						Dunkeld	
						Forfar	
						Dundee	
						Montrose	
						Arbroath.....	
						Brechin	In the sea opposite the entrance to the Frith of Tay is Bell Rock, which was so named from a bell which the monks of Arbroath placed on it for the purpose of warning mariners of their danger; a pirate is said to have once stolen this bell, and to have been wrecked in the following year on the rock. The bell has, ever since 1811, been replaced by a lighthouse.

III. FIFTEEN NORTHERN COUNTIES—(continued).

c. Seven north-eastern Counties.

26. Kincardineshire, or Mearna.	380	34,598	91	Stonehaven	Chiefly engaged in the herring fishery.—Near it, to the north, is the village of Finnan, which is celebrated for its well-known slightly-smoked haddocks, immense quantities of which are cured and exported.
27. Aberdeenshire	1,960	212,032	108	Laurencekirk Strachan	For the manufacture of snuff-boxes. The birthplace of Dr. Thomas Reid, the eminent metaphysician and moral philosopher, and ornament of the University of Glasgow.
				Aberdeen	Consisting of Old and New Aberdeen. In Old Aberdeen is King's College, founded, in 1494, by James IV.; and, in New Aberdeen, founded, in 1563, by George, fifth Earl of Marischal in Scotland; population of Aberdeen in 1851 was 71,978. Both Old and New Aberdeen are built of granite, the valuable quarries of granite in the vicinity affording them the material.—Near the source of the Dee, and Lechnagar celebrated by Lord Byron, is the beautiful mountain-home of Her present Majesty Queen Victoria.
				Peterhead	Bathing-place; good mineral springs; excellent station for whalers, ranking next to Hull in this respect; exports large quantities of fine granite, particularly to London; extensive manufactures of woollen cloth, &c.
				Huntley	Magnificent public schools, erected at the expense of the Duchess of Gordon, who resides in the immediate vicinity at Huntley Lodge.
28. Banffshire	645	54,171	79	Banff	Shipping trade in fish, cattle, and grain.
				Portsoy,	} Extensive herring-fisheries.
				Cullen, and	
				Buckey	An ancient town in the interior of the county; birthplace of James Ferguson.
				Keith	Ruins of a cathedral, one of the finest ruins in Scotland.
29. Elgin, or Moray- shire.	473	38,959	73	Elgin	Ruins of a castle in which Duncan and Macbeth are said to have lived.—Near it is Sweno's stone, erected to commemorate a victory over the Danes, in 1008.
				Forres	Exports fish, stones, timber, and grain.—Near it is Cawdor, an agricultural village, in which is Cawdor Castle, where, according to tradition, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.
30. Nairnshire	195	9,956	46	Nairn	The entrance to the Cromarty Firth, upon which it is situated, is narrowed by two headlands known as the
31. Cromartyshire	*2,885	*82,707	*26	Cromarty	

* See Ross-shire. Cromartysire consists of fourteen detached portions scattered throughout Ross-shire and along its borders.

COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND—(continued).

		County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
III. FIFTEEN NORTHERN COUNTIES—(continued).	c. Seven north-eastern Counties—(continued).	32. Caithness-shire....	687	38,709	54	Wick.....	"Sisters of Cromarty;" has a magnificent and safe natural harbour, sufficiently large to contain the whole of the British navy; birthplace of the celebrated Hugh Miller, who here commenced his illustrious career as a geologist. Principal seat of the herring-fishery in the north of Scotland.—At the north-east extremity of Caithness-shire is "John o'Great's House." The most northerly town in the mainland of Scotland; manufactures of linen, woollen, and straw-plait. Properly speaking, a suburb of Wick, which, little more than half a century ago, was a huge uninhabited sand-bank. It now has a population of 4,000, and is the rendezvous of upwards of 1,500 boats during the season. An annual fair, the largest in Great Britain; smaller than many an English village (population, 3,500); has the perfect remains of an ancient Gothic cathedral, called the Church of St. Magnus; manufactures of linen and straw-plait.—Stromness, on the Orkney island, has in its neighbourhood the remarkable Standing "Stones of Stennis," supposed to have been a Druidical monument. The most northerly part of the British Islands, in a latitude corresponding to that of St. Petersburg; has manufactures of straw-plait, and whale, cod, and herring fisheries.
		33. Orkney and Shetland.	1,280	62,533	40	Orkney	
						Lerwick	

* "The site of this house, of which not a stone remains, is a piece of green sward. Tradition says that, on a festive occasion, a quarrel, which threatened to end in bloodshed, arose among the eight chiefs of the *O'Groat* clan, as to who should sit at the head of the table next the door. *John*, one of the eight, persuaded them to adjourn the controversy till their next meeting, promising to then settle it to the satisfaction of all. For that purpose he erected an octagonal building, with a door and window in each side, and an octagonal table inside. To each of his kindred he assigned a separate entrance, so that, on entering, each found himself at the head of a table next a door. This contrivance is said to have changed their anger into good humour, and to have ended the feud."—Dr. Clyde's admirable *School Geography*.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE TO SCOTLAND.

Ben, or *pen*, signifies, as we have seen, a *mountain*, &c., and comes from the Celtic *beann*.

Strath, from the British *ystrad*, and the Celtic *srath*, implies a *broad valley*; as *Strathmore*, *big and broad valley*; *Strathclyde*, &c. *Glen*, which is opposed to *strath*, is from the British *glyn*, and the Celtic *gleann*, a *small or narrow valley*; as *Glencoe*, &c.

Dunbar is from the Celtic *dun*, and that from the British *dinas*, a *hill*, or *town on a hill*, and signifies the *hill-town* in honour of *Bar*, an individual, according to Hollinshed and Buchanan, on whom it was conferred by Kenneth I.

Edinburgh stands for *Edwin's burgh*, or *town*. Its ancient name was *Dunedin*, which signifies the *dun*, or hill of *Edwin*.

Kinross, from the Celtic *ceann*, a *head*, or *headland*, and *ros*, a *promontory*. Compare *Roxburgh*, *Rossano* (Italy), &c.

Clackmannan. In Chambers's *Gazetteer of Scotland* we find the following interesting account of the origin of this name:—"At the east side of the quondam prison of Clackmannanshire lies a huge-shaped blue stone, which, having been broken into three pieces, is now bound with iron. This is a sort of burgal palladium or charter-stone, like the *Clachnacudden* of Inverness, the privileges of the town being supposed to depend, in some mysterious way, upon its existence, on which account it is looked upon by the inhabitants with a high degree of veneration. Its legendary history is curious. When King Robert Bruce was residing in Clackmannan tower, and before there was a town attached to that regal mansion, he happened, in passing one day near this way on a journey, to stop awhile at the stone, and, on going away, left his glove upon it. Not discovering his loss till he had proceeded about half-a-mile towards the south, he desired his servant to go back to the *clack* (for King Robert seems to have usually spoken his native Carrick Gaelic), and bring his *mannan*, or *glove*. The servant said, 'If ye'll just look about ye here, I'll be back wi't directly,' and accordingly soon returned with the missing article. From this trivial circumstance arose the name of the town which was subsequently reared about the stone, as also that of a farm at which the King stopped, about half-a-mile from the south, on the way to Kincardine, which took its name from what the servant said, namely, 'Look about ye,' and is so called to this day."

Stirling means the *three waters*, *lin* meaning a *deep pool*. In all the old records it is written *Stryvelin*, or *Stryveling*, because the *three waters*, viz., the Forth, Frith, and Allan, all unite near *Stirling*.

Falkirk implies the *church* at or near the wall, from the Latin *vallum*, a *wall*. The wall of Antoninus passed very near the church. In the Celtic language *Falkirk* is sometimes called *Eglisbris*, or *broken church*.

Dumbarton is derived from the Celtic *dun*, a *hill*, &c., and was formerly written *Dunbreaton*, or the *hill-town* of the *Britons*, "because the adjoining district was the residence of a tribe of *Britons*, called *Attacotti*, till the reign of Malcolm IV."

Glasgow. *Glas* in Celtic signifies *gray*, and *gow* is the same with the German *gau* (as *Aargau*), a *valley* or *country*. *Glasgow*, therefore, means the *dark vale* or *glen*, in allusion to the ravine near which the earliest settlement was made.

Paisley signifies the *moist pasture-ground*, *leag* being the Anglo-Saxon for *fallow-ground*, or a *meadow*. It is situated on the banks of the White Cart.

Ayr. So called because situated upon the river *Ayr*. The word in Celtic probably means *thin* or *shallow*.

Berwick-upon-Tweed. Two important etymologies have been advanced for the explanation of this name. One is that which deduces it from *Aberwick*, or the *town at the mouth of the river* (Tweed); *aber* signifying *the mouth of a river or estuary*, and *wic* (from the Latin *vicus*), *a dwelling*. Boswell supposes, and perhaps correctly, that it means the *town of the Bernicians*, the ancient inhabitants of that part of Northumbria. Its full title was *Berniciorum Vicus*.

Melrose. A poetic form of *Mulross*, which signifies the *bald or bare promontory*, &c. It is derived from the Celtic *maol*, a bald or bare head, and *ros*, a *promontory or peninsula*.

Inverary. At the *mouth of the Ary*, *inver* meaning *mouth*, being used by the first, and *aber* by the second migration of Celts. In like manner *Inverness* signifies at the *mouth of the Ness*, which falls into the Moray Firth.

Ross. From the Celtic *ros*, a *promontory*.

Perth was anciently called *Bertha*, probably derived from the Celtic *brae*, a *hill, slope, or declivity*, it being situated on a fine *slope* towards the Tay.

Dumblane. The *hill-town of St. Blane*, or *Blaan*, who was the superior of a convent of Culdees here.

Dunkeld. Derived from the Celtic *dun*, a *hill*, &c., and signifies the *fortified town* of the *Caledonians*. Gibson, however, makes it to mean the *town of hazel-trees*, and says, that "These trees, growing thick in a soil yet unreclaimed, gave name both to the town and to the natives, the *Caledons* or *Caledonians*. They were one of the famous nations among the ancient Britons, occupying the central division of the Pictish kingdom—the *Arcadia* of Scotland. . . . *Mons Viminalis*, one of the seven hills of Rome, which was covered with *osiers* (*vimina*), is a term nearly synonymous to [with]

Dunkeld."—*Etymological Geography*.

Arbroath is a contracted form of *Aberbrothick*, or the *mouth of the Brothick*; from the Celtic *aber*, a *mouth*.

Brechin means the *top or head of the brae or declivity*; *brae*, from the Celtic *brugh*, meaning a *slope or declivity*; and *chin*, from the Celtic *ceann*, a *head*.

Kincardine signifies, in the Celtic language, the *clan of friends or relations*; being compounded of *cine*, *kindred or tribe*, and *caraid*, a *relation or friend*.

Aberdeen, *Aberdon*, or *Old Aberdeen*, is situated at the *confluence of the Don with the sea*; *New Aberdeen* at the *mouth of the Dee*.

Orkney probably implies the *island* (*ea* meaning an *island*) of *seals or whales* (*oren*?). Buchanan, an eminent Scotch historian and poet, says of the term *Orkney*—"Concerning the name itself, writers, both ancient and modern, are agreed well enough, but none, that I know, have yet explained its meaning."

PARTS OF SCOTLAND KNOWN BY ANCIENT NAMES.

Angus, now Forfar.
Annandale, part of Dumfries.
Ardross, part of Ross.
Athol, part of Perth.
Badenoch, part of Inverness.
Breadalbane, part of Perth.
Buchan, part of Aberdeen.
Cantire, part of Argyll.
Carrick, the south-west part of Ayr.
Clydesdale, part of Lanark.
Cowal, part of Argyll.
Cunningham, the north part of Ayr.

Eskdale, part of Dumfries.
Ettrick Forest, now Selkirk.
Galloway, near Selkudbright and Wigtown.
Gowrie, part of Perth and Forfar.
Knapdale, part of Argyll.
Kyle, the middle part of Ayr.
Lauderdale, part of Berwick.
Lennox, now Dumbarton.
Liddesdale, part of Roxburgh.
Lochaber, part of Inverness.
Lorn, part of Argyll.

Lothian, East, now Haddington.
 Lothian, Middle, now Edinburgh.
 Lothian, West, now Linlithgow.
 Mar, part of Aberdeen.
 Mearns, now Kincardine.
 Monteith, part of Perth.
 Morse, now Berwick.
 Moray, now Elgin.

Nithsdale, part of Dumfries.
 Strathbogie, part of Aberdeen.
 Strathearne, part of Perth.
 Strathmore, part of Perth and Forfar.
 Strathspey, part of Elgin.
 Teviotdale, part of Roxburgh.
 Tweeddale, now Peebles.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION OF SCOTLAND.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

(a) Railways.*

Edinburgh to Berwick, by the *North British Railway*, 58 miles.
 Edinburgh to Carlyle, by the *Caledonian Railway*, 141 miles.
 Edinburgh to Glasgow, by the *Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway*, 46 miles.
 Edinburgh to Stirling and Perth, first by the *Edinburgh and Glasgow* to Castlecary, and then by the *Scottish Central*, 45 miles; whole distance to Perth, 68 miles.
 Edinburgh to Dundee, by the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway*, crossing the Frith of Forth at Granton, 50 miles.
 Glasgow to Carlisle, by the *Caledonian Railway*, 105 miles.
 Glasgow to Carlisle, by the *Glasgow and South-Western Railway*, passing Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Dumfries, 125 miles.
 Glasgow to Ayr, by the *Glasgow and South-Western* and *Glasgow and Ayr*, 40 miles.
 Glasgow to Greenock, by the *Glasgow and Greenock*, 22 miles.
 Glasgow to Helensburgh, 22 miles, with a branch from Dumbarton to Balloch on Loch Lomond.
 Glasgow to Perth, by *Edinburgh and Glasgow* to Castlecary, and thence by *Scottish Central*, 62½ miles.
 Perth to Forfar, by *Scottish Midland Junction*, by Cupar-Angus, 32½ miles.
 Perth to Forfar, by *Dundee and Perth* to Dundee, and by *Dundee and Arbroath* to Arbroath, &c., 53 miles.
 Perth to Aberdeen, by the *Aberdeen Railway*, 57½ miles.
 Aberdeen to Keith, by the *Great North of Scotland* (with branches to Banff, Alford, Old Meldrum, and Portsoy), 53½ miles.
 Aberdeen to Banchory, by the *Deeside Railway*, 17 miles.
 Keith to Nairn, by the *Inverness and Aberdeen Junction*.
 Nairn to Inverness, by the *Inverness and Nairn Railway*.

(b) Canals.†

Caledonian Canal, between Loch Linnhe and Beaully Firth, connecting the Moray Firth and the Atlantic; total length 60 miles, "but only 23 miles require to be executed, as the canal passes through Lochs Ness, Oich, and

* As Scotland is such a very mountainous country, it cannot, in respect of railways, vie with England in either their extent or completeness. This drawback is, however, in a great measure compensated by the great natural advantages offered by her noble friths and estuaries. Edinburgh and Glasgow, as the above table will show, are the two principal railway foci of Scotland. The main lines of railway communication amount to twenty; and the number, in January, 1859, of miles open for traffic was 1342, exclusive of some hundreds in the course of construction.

† Although Scotland is outvied by the sister kingdom in her railways and canals, she by far surpasses England in her turnpike roads, which is accounted for by the fact of the excellence of the materials which she so largely possesses, as well as by the circumstance that the trustees and surveyors of the various turnpike roads of Scotland are skilful and scientific men.

Lochy, and terminates in Loch Eil, an arm of the sea. Inverness stands near the one extremity, and Fort William near the other; and the long, narrow valley intervening is called Glenmore. Highest level, 91 feet; breadth, 120 feet; original depth, 15 feet; number of locks, 25; commenced in 1805 and finished in 1822; total cost 1,000,000*l.* sterling; but repaired and re-opened in 1847 at an expense of 200,000*l.*—Mackay's elaborate *Manual of Modern Geography*.

Forth and Clyde Canal, from Glasgow to Grangemouth, in Stirling, joining the Irish Sea and the German Ocean; length, 35 miles; completed in 1790; and extended from Falkirk to Edinburgh by the *Union Canal*, 31 miles long; and finished in 1822.

Paisley Canal, from Glasgow, through Paisley, to Johnstone in Renfrewshire; length, 11 miles.

Monkland Canal, between Glasgow and Airdrie, running by the Old Monkland Coal-Works; length, 12 miles.

Crinan Canal, across the Isthmus of Cantyre, connecting Loch Fyne and the Sound of Jura; 9 miles long.

Glenken's Canal, in Kirkcudbright, from the mouth of the Dee, through Loch Ken, to Daldry; length, 26 miles.

PRINCIPAL SCOTCH WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—*Gaelic poetry*—Ossian and Dugald Buchanan; *Latin poetry*—G. Buchanan; *Scottish poetry*—Gawin Douglas, Drummond, Dunbar, Lyndsay, Ramsay, Tannahill, Macneill, Tennant, Hogg, and Robert Burns; *English poetry*—Thompson, Beattie, Scott, Campbell, Pollok, J. Montgomery, and Professor Wilson.

HISTORY.—Buchanan, Burnet, Hume, Robertson, Henry, Russell, Watson, Scott, Mackintosh, Alison, Carlyle.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Napier, Ferguson, Gregory, Watt, Playfair, Maclaurin, Leslie, Sir David Brewster, Robert Brown, Hugh Miller, John Fleming, Sir Charles Lyell, and Sir Roderick Impey Murchison.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Reid, Hume, Kames, Stewart, Brown, Mackintosh, Adam Smith, and Sir William Hamilton.

THEOLOGY.—Knox, Leighton, Burnet, Boston, Maclaurin, Macknight, Campbell, Gerard, Brown of Haddington, Haliburton, Witherspoon, M'Crie, and Thomas Chalmers.

MEDICINE.—Pitcairn, Munro, Gregory, Cullen, Abercrombie, W. Hunter, Baillie, Alison, Simpson, Christison, A. Combe, Abernethy, J. Hunter, John Bell, Sir Charles Bell, Sir James Clark, Sir John Forbes, Liston, Lizars, Sime, Miller.

TRAVELS.—Bruce, Park, Clapperton, Simpson, Sir J. Ross, Dr. Livingstone.

FINE ARTS.—Wilkie, Nasmyth, Raeburn, Ramsay, and Jameson.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ruddiman, Boswell, Smollett, Mackenzie, Adam, Blair, Jeffrey, Lord Brougham, Professor Wilson, Sir Walter Scott, &c.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND.

	Burgh or Parochial Schools.	Endowed Schools.	Advantage Schools.	Charity Schools.	Totals.
Number of Schools ..	1,138	2,104	1,567	175	4,984
Number of Teachers ..	1,342	3,265	2,150	284	7,041
Number of Scholars ..	85,190	175,031	87,660	16,600	364,481
Whereof were edu- cated gratuitously.	10,257	20,362	2,173	16,308	49,100

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND—(continued).

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Educated gratuitously.	Total Income.
					£
Established Church	2,085	2,567	151,590	23,672	116,148
Free Church	768	1,324	67,956	7,529	46,373
United Presbyterian Church	54	70	5,616	1,099	2,444
Scottish Episcopal Church	68	132	5,914	1,326	3,760
Roman Catholic Church	88	104	5,332	1,820	2,322
Original Secession	1	1	90	10	35
Reformed Presbyterian	1	2	250	10	96
Church of England	1	1	84	—	66
Congregational	4	8	448	197	256
Baptist	2	2	210	—	108
New Denominational	1,981	2,890	126,991	13,487	100,021
	4,984	7,041	361,481	49,100	271,629

Ireland.

MOUNTAIN-SYSTEM.

Mountain-ridges, &c.	Position.	Highest Summits.
Mourne Mountains	In the south of Down, and between the Newry and Lagan.	Slieve-Donard, 2,796 feet; and Mount Eagle, 2,085 feet.
Glenocum Mountains ..	In Antrim, between and separating the basins of the Bann and Lagan, and extending from Belfast to Fair Head.	Mount Throston, 1,810 feet; Mount Davis, 1,568 feet.
Cantogher Mountains ..	In Londonderry, between the Bann and the Foyle.	Mount Sawell, 2,236 feet.
Mountains of Donegal ..	Between the Foyle and Atlantic.	Mount Errigal, 2,236 feet.
Nephin-Beg Mountains	In Mayo, between the west coast and the basin of the Moy.	Mount Nephin, 2,646 feet.
Mountains of Connemara.	South of Clew Bay, and between the west coast and the basin of the Corrib.	Mweelree, 2,679 feet; Croagh Patrick, 2,580 feet; Twelve Pins, 2,400 feet.
Mountains of Clare	Between the estuary of the Shannon and Galway Bay.	Mount Callan; Slieve-Boughty, &c.
Mount Brandon	Between Dingle Bay and the basin of the Shannon.	3,120 feet; the second highest summit in Ireland.
Macgillicuddy Reeks ..	In Kerry, between Dingle Bay and the basin of the Kenmare.	Carran Tual, west of Lake Killarney, 3,404 feet, the highest mountain in Ireland; Mangerton, south-east of Lake Killarney, 2,550 feet.
Muskerry, Bogragh, and Neagh Mountains.	In Cork, between the basins of the Lee and Blackwater.	
Mountains of Tipperary and Waterford.	Between the basins of the Blackwater and the Suir.	Galty Mountains, 3,000 feet; Knockmeledoun Mountains, 2,700 feet; Conemaraugh, 2,598 feet.
Blackstairs Mountains	In Wexford, separating the basins of the Barrow and Slaney.	
Mountains of Wicklow	Between the Slaney and Liffey basins.	Lugnaguilla, 3,039 feet; Kippur, 2,473 feet.
Slieve-Bloom Mountains.	Separating, in the interior of the Great Plain, the basin of the Shannon from that of the Barrow and Suir.	

Line of perpetual congelation in the latitude of Carran Tual, about 6,000 feet high.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in English square miles.	Area in English square miles.	County-Towns.
Shannon	224	7,000	Limerick, Carrick-on-Suir, Ennis, Mullingar, Tullamore, Roscommon, Longford.
Corrib	50	1,000	Galway.
Moy	45	750	Castlebar.
Erne	60	2,500	Enniskillen, Cavan.
Foyle	80	1,100	Londonderry, Lifford, Omagh.
Bann	90	2,300	Armagh, Monaghan.
Boyne	60	1,000	Trine.
Liffey	50	750	DUBLIN.
Slaney	60	700	Wexford.
Barrow and Suir	200	3,400	Carlow, Athby, Maryborough, Kilkenny, Waterford, Tipperary.
Blackwater	80	1,000	None.
Lee	50	600	Cork.

LAKES * OF IRELAND.

Basin.	Name, &c.	Remarks.
Shannon	On a line from the Inny Brusna with the main river { Lough Derg	Has an area of 29,500 acres. Covers 25,000 acres.
	{ Lough Ree	
	{ Lough Boffin.	Has a long and narrow shape.
	{ Lough Corry.	
	{ Lough Allen	
Shannon	On the Ennel { Lough Ennel.	
	{ Lough Owl,	
	On the Inny { Lough Derweragh.	
Shannon	{ Lough Sheelin.	
	On the Boyne { Lough Key.	
	{ Lough Gara.	
Corrib ...	Lough Corrib	Communicate by a subterranean channel; area, in acres of Corrib, 43,000, of Mask, 25,000.
	Lough Mask	
Moy	Loughs Conn and Cullin.	Area, 57 square miles.
Erne	Lough Erne	
Foyle ...	Loughs Oughter and Gounagh.	A smaller Lough Derg; contains a noted place of pilgrimage of the Irish Roman Catholics, called St. Patrick's Purgatory. 20 miles long by 10 in average breadth; the largest lake in the United Kingdom; area, 153 square miles; waters celebrated for their petrifying quality.
	Lough Derg	
Bann ...	Lough Neagh	Three in number—Upper, Middle, and Lower (or Lough Leane); total area, about 10 square miles. All are celebrated for their romantic scenery, and are much visited on that account.
Boyne	Lough Ramor.	
Dingle and Main Basin	Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry..	

* The word *lough*, by which they are distinguished (like the similar term *loch* in Scotland), is applied equally to inland lakes or to estuaries, or salt-water inlets.

COUNTIES OF IRELAND,*

WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

I. THE NINE COUNTIES OF ULSTER.					County.†	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Antrim.....						1,190	353,503	301	Antrim Belfast	Has extensive linen works. The only really important town in the county, being the second city in Ireland in point of population, and greatly surpassing Dublin in manufacturing industry, particularly in the linen and cotton manufacture; considerable foreign trade and intercourse with Liverpool and Glasgow; two important collegiate institutions; the inhabitants, numbering 100,000, having a decided taste for literature; beautiful environs. Cotton and linen manufactures; town of great antiquity; memorable in history as the place at which William III. landed on his way to the battle of the Boyne; near it is an extensive salt-mine, discovered in 1852. Forms a bishoprick with Down.
2. Down						957	317,778	332	Connor Lisburn Downpatrick	A thriving inland town. A bishop's see; has a very ancient cathedral, the place of the interment of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland; its holy wells much resorted to by Roman Catholic pilgrims; great trade in linens and agricultural produce. A sea-port, from which packets sail to Portpatrick, in Scotland, a distance of only 22 miles; a good harbour, with a lighthouse; embroidery and flax. A flourishing town, with considerable cotton and linen works; export trade very extensive. Formerly a parliamentary borough, having a remarkably fine church, erected in 1774 by the Earl of Hillsborough. Linen manufacture.
									Donaghadee Newry Hillsborough Banbridge	

* The native name of *Ireland* is *Érin*, or *Ierne*. *Hibernia*, the name by which, according to Strabo, the country was known among the Romans, is derived from *hiver*, winter, because, from their meagre knowledge of the country, they considered it to be a cold and dreary one.

† The thirty-two counties into which Ireland is divided are always spoken of as "counties," and not "shires." For example, we say "County Cork," and not *Corkshire*.

‡ These are the Royal Belfast Academy, with nineteen professors, and about four hundred students; and Queen's College, opened in 1849, which has twenty-two professors.

COUNTIES OF IRELAND—(continued).

County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion in 1851.	Inhabi- tants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
3. Armagh	513	196,420	383	Armagh	The seat of the archbishop, the Primate of all Ireland; has an archiepiscopal palace, built by Charles I.; observatory; linen manufacture; public library of 14,000 volumes. Manufactories of linen and cotton goods; distilleries.
4. Monaghan	500	148,410	287	Lurgan	Trade chiefly in pigs and linen.
5. Cavan	746	174,303	233	Portadown	An ancient town.
6. Fermanagh	714	115,978	161	Monaghan	An endowed Roman Catholic school, with a yearly rental of £500.
7. Tyrone	1,260	251,865	200	Clones	Bishop's palace; ruins of an abbey said to have been built by St. Columba in the sixth century.
8. Donegal	1,865	254,288	136	Cavan	Principal town in the county.
9. Londonderry ..	810	191,744	237	Kilmore	Delightfully situated on an island in Lough Erne; a manufactory of cutlery; considerable trade in linen and provisions; gives name to a famous regiment; in its town-hall are still preserved the banners borne by the Enniskilleners at the celebrated battle of the Boyne, when, in support of the Protestant cause, they signally distinguished themselves.
				Cootill	{ The head of a Union; several religious and educational establishments; weekly markets and monthly fairs.
				Enniskillen	{ Ruins of an old castle; large trade in linen and corn.
				Lowtherstown, or Irvinestown	Manufactures of earthenware and pottery; an endowed college; has the reputation of being the chief seat of the O'Neills, assumed to have been the Kings of Ulster.
				Omagh	Salmon fishery; considerable linen trade.
				Dungannon	St. Patrick's Purgatory; smallest county town in Ireland (in 1851, population 960).
				Strabane	Salmon-fishery in the river (Erne); head-quarters for the militia; ruins of an ancient castle belonging to the Earls of Tyrconnel.
				Lifford	Bishop's see; a place of early historical importance, and is memorable for the heroic defence by the inhabitants, against the forces of James II. in 1688-9; steam communication with Scotland and Liverpool.
				Ballybannon	Has given name to a fine linen manufactured at it; large bleaching grounds; considerable maritime traffic.
				Londonderry	
				Coleraine	

I. THE NINE COUNTIES OF ULSTER—(continued).

II. THE TWELVE COUNTIES OF LEINSTER.

10. Louth	315	107,021	342	<i>Dundalk</i>	Has the only cambric manufactory in Ireland; a chartered school; an excellent harbour; important fisheries. Formerly called Tredagh, early a place of historical importance: (1) it experienced, with several other places, the rigour of Cromwell's severity during the merciless campaign of 1649-50, nearly the entire garrison and a large number of the inhabitants having been put to the sword by the English general; (2) it is associated with the decisive battle, fought 40 years later (1690) in its neighbourhood, in which James II. was defeated by William III. Celebrated for its oysters.
11. East Meath, or Meath	906	139,706	154	<i>Carlingford</i>	Near it is Dangan, the birthplace of the late Duke of Wellington. Corn and paper-mills; exports of agricultural produce.
12. West Meath ..	709	107,510	151	<i>Trim</i>	Lace manufacture.
13. Longford	421	88,198	197	<i>Navan</i>	In the midst of the great agricultural plain of the interior; great cattle and wool markets; on the banks of the Royal Canal.
14. King's County *	772	112,875	146	<i>Kells</i>	Extensive barracks; the chief Government dépôt in the west for troops and military stores.
15. Queen's County *	664	109,747	165	<i>Mullingar</i>	A military station on the Royal Canal; within six miles E.S.E. is Edgeworthstown, formerly the residence of A. L. Edgeworth and his gifted daughter, the famous novelist.
16. Kilkenny	796	160,217	201	<i>Athlone</i>	The principal shipping station on the Grand Canal; Charleville Forest is adjacent.
17. Wexford	901	180,170	200	<i>Longford</i>	An old castle, formerly the residence of Philip II. of Spain.
				<i>Phillipstown</i>	Famous for Lord Rosse's monster telescope, which is one of the greatest achievements of modern science. It has resolved many nebulae into innumerable distinct stars, and is placed at Birr Castle, the seat of Lord Rosse.
				<i>Parsonstown</i>	Consists of miserable cabins and very fine houses.
				<i>Maryborough</i>	The residence of an unusual number of gentry.
				<i>Portlaxington</i>	Streets paved with black marble quarried in the vicinity; grammar-school in which Swift, Congreve, and Berkeley received the early part of their education.
				<i>Kilkenny</i>	The scene of many conflicts in former times.
				<i>Callan</i>	Extensive collieries; ruins of a castle.
				<i>Castlecumber</i>	Taken in 1169 by the first English adventurers in Ireland; extensive quays and dockyards; exports of cattle and dairy produce; has a bridge over the Slaney 733 feet in length.
				<i>Wexford</i>	Near it is Vinegar Hill, where the Irish rebels were defeated in 1798.
				<i>Enniscorthy</i>	Exports provisions and wool.
				<i>New Ross</i>	

* Were so named by Bloody Mary, in honour of herself and husband, whose names are retained in *Philipstown*, *Maryborough*, &c.

COUNTIES OF IRELAND—(continued)

County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1861.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
18. Carlow	846	68,157	197	Carlow	Has a fine Roman Catholic cathedral and college; great trade in agricultural produce; near it is a cromlech, remarkable for the size of the horizontal stone; which weighs ninety tons. Castle of the twelfth century; elegant stone bridge over the Slaney. Very ancient town; considerable local trade in corn, malt, and butter.
19. Kildare	664	96,627	147	Tullow Naas	Also ranks as a county town; local trade. Small decayed town, with a cathedral; in its neighbourhood is the beautiful "Curragh of Kildare," where races are held four times a-year.
20. Wicklow*	781	99,287	127	Maynooth	Has a celebrated Roman Catholic college, subsidised by the British Government at an annual expense of £30,000; it has 450 students, of whom 250 are maintained by the grant.
21. Dublin	854	402,856	1,136	Wicklow Arklow	Sea-bathing; exports copper ore and corn. Important herring and oyster fisheries; celebrated in song for its romantic vale; trade in coal and malt.
				Bray	A favourite sea-bathing resort; woollen and linen.
				Shillelagh	A village which gives name to a kind of knotted stick, made here in large quantities.
				Dublin	The metropolis of Ireland; population, more than a quarter of a million; elegant streets, magnificent public buildings, and splendid private mansions; 10 Protestant catholic churches; General Post Office, Custom House, Bank of Ireland, &c.; Trinity College, a Protestant university, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, has generally 2,000 students, a library of 150,000 volumes, and a collegiate body, comprising a provost, 7 senior fellows, 18 junior fellows, 70 scholars, and 80 sizars; permanent income from landed estates, £13,846, and fees amounting to £29,000, per annum. Dublin is a trading rather than a manufacturing city; Phoenix Park, in which is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant, is preferred by some to the finest in London. Received its present name (formerly called Dunleary) in honour of George IV., who landed here in 1821. Distinguished for its excellent hospitality.
				Kingstown	
				Balbriggan	

III. THE SIX COUNTIES OF MUNSTER.

22. Tipperary	1,650	323,329	195	<p><i>Comee</i>.....</p> <p>Cashel.....</p> <p>Thurles.....</p> <p>Tipperary.....</p> <p>Nenagh.....</p> <p><i>Waterford</i>.....</p> <p>Dungarvan.....</p> <p>Lismore.....</p> <p>Cork.....</p> <p>Queenstown.....</p>	<p>Of great antiquity; great trade in corn, bacon, butter, &c.; birth-place of St. Patrick.</p> <p>An ancient archiepiscopal city, built round a remarkable eminence known as the "Rock of Cashel;" its ancient cathedral is the most remarkable ecclesiastical ruin in Ireland.</p> <p>Roman Catholic college and two episcopal palaces.</p> <p>Thriving towns.</p> <p>Possesses great natural advantages; extensive quay; great foreign and coasting trade, its exports alone being computed at £3,000,000 annually.</p> <p>Hake and herring fisheries.</p> <p>Greatly improved by the late Duke of Devonshire, whose castle, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was the property of Sir Walter Raleigh.</p> <p>Built on an island in the Lee; exceeded in Ireland, as to size and population, only by Dublin and Belfast; manufactures important; ship-building extensive; the seat of one of the recently-erected Queen's Colleges; several literary and scientific institutions.</p> <p>Formerly called the "Cove of Cork;" the principal port of Cork.</p> <p>Near Cork is a famous projecting stone, which is said to confer on those who kiss it that kind of conversational power known as "blarney."</p> <p>Training institution; <i>Castle Bernard</i>.</p> <p>Principally concerned in fisheries.</p> <p>Possesses considerable trade; an ancient castle, once the seat of the Earls of Desmond.—Three miles to the west is the Spa of Trillick, which has attracted notice by its possession of a chalybeate spring.</p> <p>Enchanting scenery.</p> <p>The eastern extremity of the great telegraphic cable.</p> <p>An ancient historic city; fourth city in Ireland as regards population (upwards of 53,000) and size; was a seat of the Kings of Thomond prior to the conquest of Ireland; the principal stronghold of the cause of James II. at the time of the Revolution; capitulated to the troops of William III. in 1691; customs in 1853 amounted to £153,000.</p>
23. Waterford	721	162,503	225		
24. Cork	2,885	637,037	221		
25. Kerry	1,953	233,341	128	<p><i>Bandon</i>.....</p> <p>Youghal.....</p> <p>Kinsale.....</p> <p><i>Trillick</i>.....</p>	
26. Limerick	1,064	439,887	413	<p>Killarney.....</p> <p>Cahirciveen.....</p> <p><i>Limerick</i>.....</p>	

* The entire region of the Wicklow Mountains is rich in poetical associations, and possesses a large number of exceedingly interesting remains of antiquity.—memorials of the early civilisation of Ireland.

† The eastern half of Limerick is designated the "Golden Valley," considered to be the most fertile tract in the whole country.

COUNTIES OF IRELAND—(continued).

	County.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion in 1851.	Inhabit- ants to the Square Mile.	County and Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
IV. THE FIVE COUNTIES OF CONNAUGHT.	27. Clare	1,294	212,720	164	<i>Ennis</i> Kilrush..... Killaloe.....	Has the finest Gothic abbey in Ireland; quarries of black marble in the neighbourhood. Small trading and fishing town; exports turf to Limerick. An episcopal town.
	28. Galway*	2,447	222,826	91	<i>Galway</i> Ballinasloe..... Tuam	Largest town in Connaught; very ancient; conquered by the Anglo-Normans in 1239; had considerable trade with Spain in the middle ages, and many of its houses are built after the Spanish model; Galway is the seat of the Queen's Colleges, opened in 1849; great efforts have been made to render it a principal station for the Trans-Atlantic passage. At the western terminus of the Grand Canal; annual cattle and sheep fair, the largest in Ireland. A bishop's see, with two palaces; Romanish college, called St. Jarleth; linen and canvas manufacture. Near to Loughrea is the village of Aghrim, the scene of a decisive victory gained by the army of William III. over that of James II. in 1691. In the midst of a fine agricultural tract. Linen manufacture; on one of its two fine bridges is a statue of William III. See founded by St. Patrick; birthplace of Oliver Goldsmith. Possesses permanent barracks, a gaol, &c. A considerable and thriving sea-port; good colonial and foreign trade; three ships of the Spanish Armada were stranded here in 1588. Considerable trade, particularly in linen. A thriving sea-port, with an active export trade. Held by the French for thirty days under General Humbert, who landed to aid the abortive rebellion of 1798. Valuable salmon-fisheries; active trade in the export of agricultural produce.
	29. Roscommon ..	950	178,798	188	<i>Roscommon</i> <i>Boyle</i> <i>Elphin</i> <i>Carrick-on-Shannon</i> <i>Sligo</i>	
	30. Leitrim	613	111,808	183		
	31. Sligo	722	138,769	178		
	32. Mayo.....	1,121	274,716	129	<i>Castlebar</i> <i>Westport</i> <i>Killala</i> <i>Ballina</i>	

* Contains the district called Connemara, the wildest district in Ireland, known as the "Irish Highlands."

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE ON IRELAND.

Belfast is from *bel*, which signifies *the mouth of a river*.

Carrickfergus. This, like the other *carricks*, signifies *a rocky place*; the Celtic word *carrig* meaning *a rock*.

Downpatrick. The *fort* or *hill* (from *dun*) named after *St. Patrick*, its founder.

Cill is a Celtic root that enters largely into the composition of geographical names, and signifies *a church* or *burying-place*; thus, *Kilmore* is the *big church*; *Kildare* (from the Irish *doire*, *an oak*) is the *church* surrounded by, or in the midst of, *oaks*, &c. *Cill* is obviously from the Latin *cella*. *Kill* is the Anglicised form of the Irish *coille*.

Enniskillen is derived from *ennis* (the same as *inch* in Scotland), *an island*; and *kill* from the Latin *cella*, *a place of worship*; and implies the *Kirk-town* on the *island* (in Lough Erne).

Ballyshannon. *Bally*, or *balli*, in Irish topographical names, means *a town*.

Londonderry. The *Derry* (or place of *oaks*) that was founded by a company of *London* adventurers, in the reign of James I. *Derry* is from the Celtic *doire*, and that from the Greek *drus*, *an oak*. The principal streets of *Londonderry* are named after those of *London*.

Carlisle. The *fortified place* on the *lough* (Barrow). Another derivation has, however, been assigned to *Carlisle*, viz., that it is called by the Irish *Ketherlagh*, or the *Quadruple Lake*, they believing that the Barrow formed *four pools* or *lakes* at the place now occupied by the town.

Maynooth. From the Irish *magh*, *a plain*, and means the *plain* of *Nuadhat*, or *Noud*. *Nuadhat* was a king of *Leinster* in the third century. In Irish *Maynooth* is written *Magh Nuadhat*.

Dublin. From the Celtic *dubh*, *black*, and *lin*, or *lyn*, *a pool* or *deep pool*. *Dublin*, or *Duibhlinn*, thus signifies the *black pool*, and is applied by the Irish to the bed of the *Liffey*.

Queenstown, which had been previously called the "*Cove of Cork*," received its present name on the visit of Her Majesty *Queen Victoria* to Ireland in 1849.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

(a) Railways.*

Dublin to Belfast, 113 miles, going by Drogheda and Dundalk, and comprising many main lines. Its principal branches are Drogheda to Kells, 27 miles; Dundalk to Enniskillen, 45 miles; and Portadown to Armagh, 21 miles.

Dublin to Galway, by the *Midland Great Western*, passing Mullingar and Athlone, 126½ miles.

Dublin to Cork, by the *Great Southern and Western*, 164½ miles in length, with Kildare, Maryborough, Thurles, and Mallow upon it. Branches, from Kildare to Kilkenny, 51 miles; and from Mallow to Kilkenny, 41 miles.

Waterford to Limerick, by the *Waterford and Limerick Railway*, 77 miles.

Waterford to Kilkenny, by the *Waterford and Kilkenny*, 31 miles.

* There were in Ireland (which naturally offers great facilities for the construction of railways, &c.), in 1859, twenty main lines of railway, embracing 1,188 miles open for traffic, the total receipts for that year being £1,175,721. Nevertheless, the railway system of this country is very far from perfect and complete.

Cork to Bandon, by the *Cork and Bandon Railway*, 20 miles.

Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway, 6½ miles.

Belfast to Coleraine, passing Carrickfergus, Antrim, Ballymena, and Ballymoney, 85 miles.

Belfast to Downpatrick, 24½ miles.

Londonderry to Coleraine; length, 33 miles.

Londonderry to Enniskillen, by Omagh, 60 miles.

(b) Canals.*

The *Grand Canal*, running from Dublin to Banagher on the Shannon, unites the Irish Sea and the Atlantic; length, 87 miles. One branch connects it with the Barrow at Athy, 26 miles; its other branches having a length in the aggregate of 29 miles.

The *Royal Canal*, extending from Dublin to the Shannon, a little above Lough Rea; length, 83 miles.

Newry Canal, connecting the River Newry and the Upper Bann, thus joining Carlingford Bay and Lough Neagh; 12 miles in length.

Lagan Canal, extending from Belfast to Lough Neagh; length, 20 miles.

Ulster Canal, from Charlemont on the Blackwater (a tributary of the Upper Bann), to Lough Erne, by Monaghan and Clones; 46 miles long.

Boyne Canal, from Drogheda to Navan and Trim.

PRINCIPAL IRISH WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.†

The most distinguished of these in modern times are Usher, Hutchison, Berkeley, Sterne, Swift, Sheridan, Goldsmith, Burke, Grattan, Moore, Dr. Adam Clarke, Sir Hans Sloane, W. B. Kirwan, Richard Kirwan, Carleton, Charles Lever, Miss Edgeworth, &c., in LITERATURE; and in TRAVELS—Captains Maclure and M'Clintock.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The official returns, showing the number of the population receiving instruction in public schools, give the following results. The numbers stated in 1824 and 1834 are those on the rolls of the schools; the others, those in actual attendance.

Census return	1821	394,813.
Commissioners of education	1824	509,150.
Commissioners of public instruction	1834	681,000.
Census return	1841	502,950.
Census return	1851	504,465.

* The Shannon is navigable from the sea at a distance of 214 miles; the Bandon, 15; the Blackwater, 12; the Suir, 40; the Barrow, 60; the Nore, 28; the Lagan to Lisburn; the Bann, 5 miles; the Foyle, 20; and the Erne, 5 miles from its mouth.

† Some Irish MSS. still extant are supposed to have been written as early as the sixth century, A.D. The celebrated Psalter of Cashel, though not written till the ninth century, contains several bardic compositions of a much earlier period. Of the few works that have made their appearance in recent times, we may mention Keating's *Chronological History of Ireland*, and the translation, effected in 1681, of the Bible. The largest existing collection of MSS. in Irish is that in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The collection of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe, is also a large and important one. Among those who wrote in Latin may be enumerated the heretic Celestius, a disciple of Pelagius in the fourth century; St. Patrick, the national apostle, and the poet Sedulius, in the fifth; St. Columban in the seventh; Alcuin in the eighth; and Donatus, and Joannes Scotus Erigena, in the ninth century.

FRANCE.*

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.	Corresponding Departments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1856.	Capitals of Departments, and their distance from Paris in Miles.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Alsace	1. Haut Rhin	1,548	499,442	Colmar (240 E. by S.) ..	Important through the introduction and extensive pursuit of the cotton manufacture. Magnificent Gothic cathedral, the tower of which is said to exceed any other in altitude, it being 474 feet from the pavement. In the midst of a beautiful valley. Extensive slate-quarries in the neighbourhood. Strongly fortified.
2. Angoulême	2. Bas Rhin	1,777	568,855	Strasbourg (250 E.)	
3. Angoulême	3. Charente	2,900	378,721	Angoulême (247 S. S. W.) ..	
4. Anjou	4. Maine et Loire	2,755	594,387	Angers (166 S. W. by W.) ..	Memorable for the siege which the Huguenots sustained against Louis XIII., in 1627; strongly fortified seaport. In the centre of a volcanic region; of note (under the name of Nemetum) in the time of the Romans.
5. Artois	5. Pas de Calais	2,505	712,845	Arras (102 N. by E.) ..	
6. Auvergne	6. Charente Inférieure	2,500	474,828	Rochelle (250 S. W.)	
7. Bearn and Navarre	7. Puy de Dôme	3,039	590,063	Clermont (220 S. by E.) ..	Birthplace of Henry IV., of Gaston de Foix, and of General Bernadotte, subsequently King of Sweden. One of the finest Gothic cathedrals in Europe; an ancient town. Extensive woollen manufactures.
8. Berry	8. Cantal	2,245	247,665	Aurillac (270 S.)	
9. Bourbonnais	9. Basses Pyrénées	2,863	436,442	Pau (411 S. S. W.)	
10. Burgundy	10. Cher	2,747	314,844	Bourges (120 S.)	In the midst of a rich plain; tanneries and manufactures of cutlery. Birthplace of Lalande. Was, before the Revolution, the seat of a distinguished university; chief market for the sale of Burgundy wines. Numerous Roman remains; the centre of an extensive wine trade. Excellent vineyards; fine cathedral. Largely engaged in the Newfoundland cod-fishery. Extensive pichard-fishery.
11. Brittany	11. Indre	2,624	273,479	Châteauroux (148 S. by W.) ..	
	12. Allier	2,762	352,241	Moulins (166 S. by W.) ..	
	13. Ain	2,258	370,919	Bourg (230 S. E.)	
	14. Côte d'Or	3,354	385,131	Dijon (165 S. E.)	
	15. Saône et Loire	3,270	575,018	Maçon (213 S. E. by S.) ..	
	16. Yonne	2,781	368,901	Auxerre (92 S. E.)	
	17. Côte du Nord	1,967	621,573	St. Bréux (237 W.)	
	18. Finistère	2,548	606,553	Quimper (305 W. by S.) ..	

* France was so named because conquered by the *Franks*, a people who came from *Francia*, one of the old circles of Germany. Formerly there were 34 provinces in France; but, at the revolution in 1789, the country was distributed into *départements* (analogous to our own counties), the names of which are, in nearly all cases, taken from their respective prominent natural feature. The départements are subdivided into *arrondissements* (equal to our hundreds), *cantons*, and *communes* (or *parishes*).

† Angoulême is the birthplace of Montalembert, Balzac, and Margaret de Valois.

Provinces.	Corresponding Departments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1856.	FRANCE—(continued).		FOR WHAT NOTED.
				Capitals of Departments, and their distance from Paris in Miles.		
12. Champagne ..	19. Ile et Vilaine..	2,554	580,898	Rennes (190 W. by S.) ..		Fine handsome city; place of meeting for the feudal states of the province till the Revolution; liable to inundations from the Vilaine.
	20. Loire Inf.	2,595	555,996	Nantes (215 W.S.W.) ..		Considerable foreign trade, and extensive manufactures; shipbuilding; the famous Edict of Nantes (in 1598) granted important privileges to the French Protestants.
	21. Morbihan	2,667	473,932	Vannes (250 W.S.W.) ..		Good coasting trade.
	22. Ardennes	1,955	822,133	Metz (125 N.E. by E.) ..		A strong frontier town.
	23. Aube	2,851	261,673	Troyes (90 S.E.)		Extensive manufactures; treaty concluded, in 1420, conferring the Crown of France on the King of England.
13. Comté de Foix 14. Dauphiny	24. Marne	3,116	372,050	Châlons-sur-Marne (95 E.) ..		Fine school of arts; various scientific collections.
	25. Haute Marne..	2,885	256,516	Chaumont (140 E. by S.)		Manufactures of hosiery and gloves.
	26. Ariège	1,738	251,818	Foix (415 S.) ..		Of Roman origin; cotton-printing and manufacture of silk goods.
	27. Hautes Alpes..	2,114	129,556	Gap (850 S.S.E.) ..		Busy trade in liquors and gloves.
15. Flanders (French).	28. Drôme	2,508	824,760	Valence (302 S.S.E.) ..		A fortress on the Belgian frontier of the first rank; one of the principal centres of the cotton, linen, and woollen manufactures.
	29. Isère	3,163	576,637	Grenoble (305 S.E.)		Flourishes by means of its manufacture of watches and clocks; strongly fortified on the Doubs.
16. Franche Comté	30. Nord	2,170	1,212,853	Lille (130 N. by E.)		So designated from its celebrated saline spring, which annually yields 20,000 quintals of salt.
	31. Doubs	2,028	286,888	Besançon (217 S.E. by E.) ..		Fine Gothic cathedral.
17. Gascony and Guyenne.	32. Jura	1,894	296,701	Lons le Saulnier (215 S.E.) ..		The fourth town in extent and population (123,000) in France; communicates with the Mediterranean by means of the Garonne and the canal of Languedoc; great emporium of the wine trade; one of the principal seats of foreign commerce.
	33. Haute Saône ..	2,028	312,897	Vesoul (196 E.S.E.) ..		Large trade in prunes.
	34. Aveyron	3,349	393,890	Rhodes (316 S.)		
	35. Dordogne	3,492	504,651	Périgueux (270 S. by W.)		
	36. Gers	2,890	304,497	Auch (374 S. by W.) ..		
	37. Gironde	3,714	640,757	Bordeaux (312 S.S.W.)		
	38. Lot et Garonne	2,027	240,041	Agen (396 S. by W.) ..		
	39. Landes	3,490	309,832	Mont de Marsan (373 S.S.W.)		

18. Ile de France..	40. Hautes Pyrénées.	1,730	245,856	Tarbes (409 S. by W.)	Clean and well built; several manufactures; seat of a Protestant theological seminary.
	41. Tarn et Garonne	1,405	284,792	Montauban (343 S. by W.)	Famous for its cloth and tapestry.
	42. Oise	2,318	396,085	Beauvais (49 N. by W.)	In size and population the second,—but in the number of its attractions, (comprising palaces, promenades, &c.) the first city in Europe; it contains 8 former royal palaces, 75 public places, 41 churches, 22 bridges, 1,150 streets, 30,000 houses, and more than 1,000,000 inhabitants. Its <i>Bibliothèque du Roi</i> contains upwards of 800,000 volumes and pamphlets.
	43. Seine	185	1,727,419	PARIS*	Magnificent royal palace, one of the most gorgeous in existence, built by Louis XIV.
	44. Seine et Oise ..	2,398	484,179	Versailles (10 S.W.)....	Bloody battle between Napoleon I. and the allies under Blücher, in 1814.
	45. Seine et Marne	2,141	841,832	Melun (28 S.E.)	Several important manufactures: brisk trade in brandy.
	46. Aisne	2,823	555,539	Laon (75 N.E.)	Manufactures of silk, cotton, and woollen goods; birthplace of Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France.
	47. Ardèche	2,110	385,835	Privas (310 S. by E.)	Climate enjoys great celebrity; fine literary and scientific institutions; remains of a noble aqueduct of the Roman period.
	48. Aude	2,340	283,833	Carcassonne (394 S.) ..	Capital of literature and science in the south of France; large steel-works, &c.—Near it a sanguinary battle was fought, in 1814, between the English and French under Wellington and Soult.
	49. Gard	2,256	419,697	Nîmes (370 S. by E.) ..	Celebrated for its cathedral.
	50. Hérault	2,383	400,424	Montpellier (375 S. by E.)	Manufactures of coarse cloth.
	51. Haute Garonne	2,529	481,247	Toulouse (370 S. by W.)	Gave name to the Albigenes of the Middle Ages, who were subjected to cruel persecution by the bigots of the Romish faith.
	52. Haute Loire ..	1,900	800,994	Le Puy (276 S. by E.)..	National factory of fire-arms.
	53. Lozère	1,965	140,819	Mende (307 S. by E.)..	Horse-races and woollen manufactures; river (Vienne) here flows through a beautiful vale.
	54. Tarn	2,185	354,832	Alby (343 S.)	Former capital of the Dukes of Lorraine; extensive manufactures of cloth and embroidered muslin.
	55. Corrèze	2,318	314,982	Tulle (254 S. by W.)....	Brisk trade in timber, wine, oil, and wool.
	56. Haute Vienne ..	2,118	319,787	Limoges (220 S. by W.)	
	57. Meurthe	2,923	424,373	Nancy (180 E.)	
	58. Meuse	2,368	305,727	Bar le Duc (130 E.)	
19. Languedoc					
20. Limousin					
21. Lorraine and Barrois.					

* The birthplace of Condé, Prince Eugène, J. B. Rousseau, Molière, Boileau, Voltaire, Rollin, d'Alembert, and the celebrated painters, Lebrun and David.

FRANCE—(continued).

Provinces.	Corresponding Departments.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1856.	Capitals of Departments, and their distance from Paris in Miles.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
32. Lyonnais.....	59. Moselle	2,034	451,152	Metz (176 E.)	One of the strongest fortresses in France, containing an arsenal of 180,000 stand of arms; a free imperial city in the sixteenth century. Manufactures of embroidery and lace.
	60. Vosges	2,330	405,793	Epinal (195 E. by S.) ..	The second city in France (population 292,000); principal manufacturing centre in the provinces; of great antiquity, and the capital, under the name of Lugdunum, of Celtic Gaul; had a great share in the horrors of the Revolution; scene of insurrections in 1831 and 1832; birthplace of Germanicus, the botanist Jussieu, of Jacquard and Camille Jourdan, &c.
	61. Loire	1,805	505,360	Montbrison (239 S. S. E.) ..	Large trading town.
	62. Rhône	1,066	635,991	Lyons (243 S. S. E.)	Several manufactures; good trade in grain.
23. Maine and Perche.	63. Mayenne	1,066	373,841	Laval (150 W. by W.) ..	Extensive manufactures of iron and steel goods.
	64. Sarthe	2,371	497,193	Le Mans (119 S. W. by W.) ..	Large manufactures, particularly of lace; favorite residence of William the Conqueror, whose tomb is here.
24. Marche.....	65. Creuse	2,138	373,889	Gueret (190 S. by W.) ..	One of the finest cathedrals in France.
25. Nivernais	66. Nièvre	2,595	336,086	Nevers (185 S. by E.) ..	Crystal diamonds and lace.
26. Normandy	67. Calvados	2,145	478,397	Caen (122 W. by N.) ..	Fifth city in France (population, 100,000); noble cathedral; ancient remains; chief seat of the French cotton manufacture; William the Conqueror died here, and Joan of Arc suffered a barbarous sentence.
	68. Eure	2,248	404,605	Évreux (55 W. by N.) ..	Centre of a great corn-trade.
	69. La Manche	2,263	595,202	St. Lo (158 W. by N.) ..	Formerly the second capital of France; besieged by the English in 1423, and delivered by the heroic maid, Joan of Arc, or "The Maid of Orléans;" her statue in the principal square perpetuates the event.
	70. Orne	2,339	430,137	Alençon (107 W. by S.) ..	Extensive trade in Orléans brandy.
	71. Seine Inf.	2,154	769,450	Rouen (70 N. W.)	Celebrated for the treaty of 1802; birthplace of Peter the Hermit, Du Gange, and Delambre; large seat of the woollen manufacture.
27. Orléannais	72. Eure et Loire ..	2,117	291,074	Chartres (46 S. W.)	Thriving commercial town.
	73. Loiret	2,551	345,115	Orléans (69 S. S. W.)	
28. *Pleardy	74. Loir et Cher ..	2,389	264,043	Blois (100 S. W. by S.) ..	
	75. Somme	2,943	566,619	Amiens (73 N.)	
29. Poitou	76. Deux Sèvres ..	2,315	324,846	Niort (223 S. W. by S.) ..	
	77. Vendée	2,595	389,683	Bourbon Vendée (243 S. W.) ..	

80. Provence :.....	78. Vienne :.....	2,574	352,836	Poitiers (195 S. W. by S.)	<p>Fine remains of the Roman period; noted for the triumph of Edward the Black Prince, in 1356, when the French King John was taken prisoner and conducted to London.</p> <p>Third city in France (population, 141,000); considerable trade with the Levant; the famous Marseillaise hymn commemorates the Revolution; founded by Greek colonists B. C. 600, probably the most ancient city in France.</p>
81. Roumion :...	79. Bouches du Rhône.	1,956	478,365	Marsellès (420 S. S. E.)	<p>Strongly fortified; extensive trade in wines, wool, silk, corbs, and iron.</p>
82. Saintonge :...	80. Basses Alpes ..	2,600	140,670	Digne (380 S. S. E.)	<p>A great seat of the silk-manufacture; possesses numerous schools and learned societies.</p> <p>Flourishing town; surrounded by plantations of mulberry-trees; residence of the Roman pontiffs from 1907 to 1876.</p> <p>Interesting as the birthplace of Napoleon Buonaparte, in 1769; trade in wine, oil, and coral.</p>
83. Tauraine :.....	81. Var :.....	2,773	370,820	Draguignan (423 S. S. E.)	
84. Comtat d'Avignon and Vaucluse.	82. Pyrénées Orientales.	1,571	183,056	Perpignan (480 S.)	
	83. Eastern or inland part of Charente Inf.	2,332	318,442	Tours (125 S. W. by S.) .	
	84. Indre et Loire.	.. ..	.. ..	Avignon (307 S. S. E.) ..	
	85. Corsica :.....	3,331	240,183	Ajaccio (560 S. E.)	

* This province also includes the maritime part of Pas de Calais (see Artois), and the northern part of Alsace.

RIVER-SYSTEM OF FRANCE

Basin.	Length in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Capitals.
Somme	120	5,000	Amiens.
Seine	450	26,000	Rouen, Versailles, Paris, Melun, Troyes, Chartres, Eurex, Beauvais, Laon, Châlons, Chaumont, Bar-le-Duc, Auxerre.
Vilaine	180	4,500	Rennes.
Loire	580	48,000	Nantes, Angers, Tours, Blois, Orléans, Nevers, Montbrison, Le Puy, Laval, Le Mans, Alençon, Limoges, Gueret, Poitiers, Chateauroux, Bourges, Moulins, Clermont-Ferrand.
Charente.....	250	3,500	Angoulême.
Gironde	460	24,500	Perigueux, Tulle, Aurillac, Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Cahors, Mende, Auch, Montauban, Rhodes, Foix.
Adour	170	6,500	Tarbes, Pau, Mont-de-Marsan.
Thet.....	75	1,000	Perpignan.
Rhone (in France)	322	25,000	Avignon, Valence, Lyon, Gap, Digne, Privas, Grenoble, Maçon, Bourg, Lons-le-Saulnier, Besançon, Dijon, Vesoul.
Rhine (in France)	170	(In France) 14,000	Strasbourg, Metz, Nancy, Epinal, Colmar.
Meuse (in France)	150		Metz.
Scheldt (in France)	60		Lille, Arras.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

In 1854 the number of miles in France open for traffic was 2,526, and at the close of the year 1857, it amounted to 4,500 miles. Nearly the whole of the main lines radiate from Paris, and proceed to the various extremities of the kingdom.

(b) CANALS.

Of the 90 canals that there are in France, the aggregate length of which is about 2,350 miles, and all of which connect the principal rivers, the following four are the principal :—

Canal du Centre, from Châlons-sur-Saône to Digoin in Seine-et-Loire, uniting the Loire and the Rhone.

Canal du Midi, from Toulouse on the Garonne to the Lagoon of Thou, joining the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Rhine and Rhone Canal, connecting those two rivers.

Canal de Bourgogne, from the Saône to the Yonne, uniting the Seine and the Rhone.

The *roads*, which are divided into two classes, embrace a total length of 47,400 miles. Of the *royal* roads there are twenty-six, the united length of which is 24,900 miles; and of the *departmental*, consisting of ninety-seven roads, there are 22,500 miles.

PRINCIPAL FRENCH WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Molière, Racine, Corneille, La Fontaine, Boileau, Crébillon, Voltaire, Béranger, J. B. Rousseau, Hugo, Dumas, Musset.

HISTORY.—Froissart, Voltaire, Rollin, Comines, de Thou, Sully, Barante, Thierry, Thiers, Mignet, Guizot.

FINE ARTS.—Poussin, Vouet, Claude Lorrain, Le Sueur, Mignard, Charles Le Brun, Watteau, Vernet, Greuze, David.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—La Place, Lavoisier, Lagrange, Lalande, d'Alembert, Buffon, Réaumur, Jussieu, Cuvier, Arago, Balbi.

MENTAL SCIENCE.—Descartes, Malebranche, Gassendi, Bayle, Condillac, Montesquieu, Cousin.

PULPIT ELOQUENCE.—Bourdaloue, Bossuet, Fénelon, Massillon.

SACRED LITERATURE.—Calvin, Beza, Pascal, Bochart, Daille, Tillemont, Le Long, Dupin, Fleury, Basnage, Saurin, Le Clerc, Calmet, Houbigant.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Rabelais, Montaigne, H. and R. Stephens, Casaubon, Salmasius, Herbelot, Sévigné, Du Cange, Montfaucon, Le Sage, Fontenelle, Marmontel, Diderot, St. Pierre, Volney, de Sacy, Champollion, Chateaubriand, La Bruyère, La Rochefoucauld, Vauban, Talleyrand, Hugo, Dumas, Musset, Balsac, De Kock, Eugène Sue, Lamartine, Montalémbert, &c.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

	Name.	Area in English square miles.	Population in 1851.
AFRICA.	Algeria	216,635	2,880,383
	Senegal, Goree, Albreda, &c.	1	32,876
	Assinie (Gold Coast) .....	..	..
	Bourbon, or Réunion	905	10,828
	Noesi-Be, Mayotte, and Ste Marie (Indian Ocean)	563	27,905
ASIA.	Mahé (Malabar Coast)	2	3,419
	Karikal (Coromandel Coast)	63	59,872
	Pondicherry (Coromandel Coast)	109	96,712
	Yanaon (Orissa)	13	6,464
	Chandernagore (Bengal)	4	31,396
OCEANIA.	New Caledonia	7,815	60,000
	Tahiti .....	..	9,000
	Marquesas	508	20,000
	Gambia and Wallis Groups .....	..	1,500
AMERICA.	St. Pierre and Miquelon (near Newfoundland)	82	2,226
	Martinique, Guadeloupe, Desirade, Marie, Galante, Saintes, San Martin (in the West Indies).	1,691	256,511
	French Guiana (South America)	27,560	17,625
		255,950	3,516,718

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS* AND IMPORTS. *Exports*—Cotton and silk goods, jewellery, lace, wine, brandy, liqueurs, clocks and watches, ribbons and gloves, fruits, perfumery, &c. *Imports*—Raw silk and raw cotton, tobacco, sugar, spices, tea, coffee, indigo, wool, coal, linen yarn, hides, timber, &c.

NAVAL STATIONS. Brest (Atlantic), L'Orient and Rochefort (Bay of Biscay), Toulon (Mediterranean), and Cherbourg (English Channel).

* In 1852 the tonnage of vessels cleared amounted to 1,863,406 tons; and, of vessels entered, to 2,438,203 tons. The value of *exports* was, in the same year, £67,280,000; and, of *imports*, £57,520,000.

LANGUAGE.—The French language is an important member of the Greco-Latin family. The original language of the country was, in consequence of its having become subject to the Romans, misplaced by the Latin, which, in its turn, was greatly corrupted by the Franks. The Armorican or Breton is spoken in Bretagne or Brittany, the Basque or Biscayan in Béarn, which cannot be classed, in the south-west, Flemish in French Flanders, and German in Alsace. The reign of Louis XIV. (between 1648 and 1715) was the Augustan age of French literature.

RELIGION.—In 1846 more than 32,000,000 were adherents of the Romish church, 1,800,000 were Protestants, and 60,000 were Jews.

EDUCATION.—60 per cent. of the population between seven and fourteen years of age attend the primary schools; this instruction is, however, very unequally distributed; for, in the eastern part of the country, $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the adult community can read and write, while, in the centre and west, only $\frac{1}{4}$ ths can read and write. Every commune or parish is now compelled (by the introduction, in 1833, of a system of national education) to maintain, at least, one elementary school; and the number of children attending such places of instruction (not compulsory) in 1847, was 3,146,000.

ARMY.—The standing army amounts to 500,000, which, in the time of the late Russian war, was raised to nearly 600,000.

NAVY.—This consisted, in 1854, of 280 sailing-vessels, and 108 steamers, together mounting 11,773 guns. The cost of maintaining the same was 17,740,000*l*.

PUBLIC DEBT.—In 1854, the public debt was 242,948,906*l*., and costs the country annually 20,000,000*l*.

REVENUE.—The gross revenue for the year 1857 amounted to 68,000,000*l*.; of this 20,000,000*l*. was expended on the interest of the public debt; 20,000,000*l*. on the army and navy; 20,000,000*l*. on account of collection and public order; and 8,000,000*l*. in meeting the minor obligations of the government.

The (Iberian) Peninsula; or, Spain and Portugal.

I. PROVINCES OF SPAIN.†

Old Provinces.	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. New Castille	1. Madrid	1,315	483,795	MADRID	Capital of Spain; in the centre of a barren plain 2,300 feet high; Calle de Alcalá one of the finest streets in Europe; expensive and unhealthy residence for strangers; conveniences, etc., give the streets a sombre appearance; royal palace a magnificent structure; royal library contains 130,000 volumes, besides numerous MSS.; birthplace of Alonso d' Ercilla, Lopez de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Nufiez, and the brothers Velasquez. Birthplace of Corvantes; highly-distinguished university, now removed to Madrid.
				Alcala	
				Chinchon.	
				Colmenar.	
				El Escorial....	
					Twenty-seven miles north-west of Madrid: it is a monastery and palace, forming a stupendous mass erected by Philip II. in fulfilment of a vow made at the battle of St. Quentin, which he gained in 1557: it consists of a number of square courts built in the form of a gridiron in honour of the martyr St. Lawrence, who is said to have been roasted to death on one. It contains the mausoleum of the Austrian and Bourbon kings of Spain, a rich library, 48 wine cellars, 80 staircases, 800 columns, 73 fountains, 12,000 windows and doors, 1860 rooms, 1560 oil and fresco paintings, and is nearly a mile in circuit. Flourishing cloth manufactures.
	2. Guadaluara....	1,946	242,171	Guadaluara ..	
				Siguenza.	
	3. Toledo	8,773	940,635	Toledo	Capital of the kingdom under the Goths; is the ecclesiastical metropolis of Spain, with a magnificent cathedral; its manufacture of sword-blades is less carried on than formerly; streets steep and narrow. Formerly had important silk-manufactures. Its historical cele-
				Talavera	

Spain and Portugal are together called "The Iberian Peninsula," and sometimes, by way of eminence, "The Peninsula." *Iberia*, one of the ancient names of Spain, is taken from the *Iberus*, now the *Rhò*.

† Prior to the year 1833, Spain was divided into sixteen provinces. In that year it was further divided into forty-nine provinces (with the addition of the Balears and Canaries), most of which received their names from the principal towns. The old provinces of Galicia, Navarra, Aragon, Valencia, Mendia, Granada, and Leon, were kingdoms; Asturias and Catalonia, principalities; Biscay, a lordship; the rest were provinces.

PROVINCES OF SPAIN—(continued).

Old Provinces.	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
				<p>Madridejos. Quintanar. Aranjuez..... Ocaña.</p> <p>Cuenca..... Requena. Utiel.</p> <p>Ciudad Real ..</p>	<p>brity, from the victory gained by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French armies in 1809, is of a more enduring kind.</p> <p>Contains a magnificent royal palace, the spring residence of the court, in the midst of splendid gardens. It is connected with the capital by a railway.</p> <p>Beautifully situated amidst the hills through which the Xucar flows; an ancient Moorish town; its Gothic cathedral is one of the finest in Spain.</p> <p>The chief place in the district of La Mancha, the region in which the exploits of Don Quixote are described to have had their origin.</p> <p>The names of the renowned knight and his doughty squire are familiar hereabouts, and the common dress of the peasantry calls to the mind of the traveller the description given by Cervantes of honest Sancho Panza.</p>
2. Old Castile	6. Burgos		947,693	<p>Almagro. Valdepeñas. Damiel. Manzanares. Alcazar. Solana. Almodovar. Hercenia. Burgos.....</p>	<p>An ancient city; birthplace of the Cid; abounds in churches and convents, and has a magnificent cathedral, considered one of the finest in Europe; the French took it in 1808, and held it till 1818, when it surrendered to the "Iron Duke."</p> <p>Sacked by Ney, in 1808; twice taken by the invading army.</p> <p>Sustained a celebrated siege, B.C. 72, at the hands of Pompey; possesses numerous Roman remains.</p> <p>Sacked by the French, in 1808, under Marshal Soult; has an excellent foreign and coasting trade. Near it are some productive iron mines.</p>
	7. Logrono	7,674	183,203	<p>Logroño</p>	
	8. Santander		233,523	<p>Calahorra Haro. Santander</p>	
	9. Soria	4,076	178,645	<p>Soria</p>	
	10. Segovia	8,466	162,082	<p>Segovia</p>	<p>Sacked by the French, in 1808.</p> <p>Magnificent Roman aqueduct of 161 arches, which rise 100 feet above the valley; numerous remains of its former grandeur; cloth-works, formerly of very great celebrity.</p>

11. Avila	187,186	Avila	A well-fortified town.
12. Palencia	205,060	Palencia	Manufactures of blankets and flannels; for a time the residence of the Cid; John I. permitted the women of this place to wear a golden band on their head-gear as a reward for their successful bravery in defending it when besieged by the Black Prince.
13. Valladolid	255,116	Valladolid	Once the capital of the Spanish monarchy, but now much decayed; celebrated university with eight colleges; fine cathedral, and many convents now deserted; here Columbus died in 1506.
14. Oviedo	494,635	Medina del Rio Seco. Oviedo	Has some trade; noted for its hot mineral springs and baths. The port of Oviedo.
15. Leon	5,894	Gijon	Magnificent cathedral; streets dirty, irregular, ill-paved, and crowded with beggars; situation, however, highly attractive, but in summer unhealthy.
16. Salamanca	5,630	Aviles. Leon	The chief seat of the Maragatos, a singular tribe, who follow the occupation of muleteers and carriers.
17. Zamora	3,562	Astorga	A very ancient city; magnificent cathedral; famous university, now of little note; the scene of Wellington's great victory over Marshal Marmont, in 1812.
		Salamanca	Of great antiquity; for some time the head-quarters of the British army during the Peninsular War, when it sustained two sieges, in the first of which it was taken by the French in 1810, and in 1812 re-taken by the British.
		Cludad Rodrigo	Of note in the early history of Spain; has manufactures of coarse woollen hats, leather, and gunpowder.
		Bejaeo. Zamora	
		Toro-Arbucal	

* The Castle of Bivar, the Cid,¹ stood only a few miles distant from the gates of Burgos—

"Mighty victor, never vanquished,—
 Bulwark of our native land.
 Shield of Spain, her boast and glory,
 Knight of the far-dreaded band—
 Venging scourge of Moors and traitors,
 Mighty thunderbolt of war,
 Mirror bright of chivalry.
 Hail, my Cid Campeador."

¹ The term *Cid* is from the Arabic *esid*, a lord or master, the term by which Don Rodrigo was accustomed to be addressed by his Moorish vassals.

PROVINCES OF SPAIN—(continued).

Old Provinces.	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
5. Galicia *	18. Coruña	15,897	573,114	Coruña	Has a good harbour; from this port the Spanish Armada set sail for the conquest of England, in 1588; and near it, on the heights of Elvina, the French were defeated by the troops under Sir John Moore, who was mortally wounded in the action of January, 1809. † Magnificent naval arsenal, at present nearly deserted. Said to contain the hallowed bones of St. James, the patron saint of Spain; magnificent cathedral dedicated to him; has a university; <i>Santiago</i> means <i>St. James</i> . Was, in the time of the Romans, under the name of <i>Lucus Augusti</i> , among the principal cities of Spain; numerous Roman remains in its vicinity.
	19. Lugo			Ferrol	
	20. Orense			Santiago de Compostella	
	21. Pontevedra ..			Lugo	
6. Extremadura ..	22. Badajoz	14,229	427,932	Mondofedo. Orense. Pontevedra ..	Important fisheries of pilchards and sardines. The Bay of Vigo is one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Occupies an important military position, and is a fortress of great strength; of the many sieges which it has sustained, that in 1812, in which the British took it by storm, is the most famous; manufactures of coarse cloth and soap; great contraband trade across the adjacent frontier. Sanguinary victory gained by the English under Lord Beresford, in 1811, over the French forces, commanded by Marshal Soult. So called to distinguish it from Xeres-de-la-Frontera, on the Ardilla (a tributary of the Guadiana).
	23. Cáceres			Vigo	
				Badajoz	
				Albuquerque ..	
				Xeres-de-los-Ca- balleros. Villafranca. Cabeza del Buey. Cáceres. Garrobillas. Placentia	A walled town; possesses some interest in connexion with the Peninsular Wars, when it was taken by Marshal Soult on his advance to Talavera, in 1809.
				Truxillo. Montanches. Alcantara.	

7. Andalusia.....	Seville	401,060	One of the most ancient cities in Europe; the capital of Spain under the Gothic dynasty; long the residence of the Spanish monarchs; finest Gothic cathedral in Europe; largest cigar and tobacco manufactory in Europe; oranges largely exported; one of the chief universities of Spain.
	24. Seville	8,989	
	25. Huelva	184,110	
	26. Cadiz.....	397,701	
	27. Cordova	4,159	
	28. Jaen	4,603	
	Seville		At one time the capital of the Caliphate of the West, and afterwards of the kingdom of Cordova; its magnificent cathedral, one of the most extraordinary places of worship in the world, was originally a mosque, second only to that of Mecca; famous for the manufacture of a kind of leather called <i>cordovan</i> or <i>cordovan</i> .
	Utrera.		Was the capital of a small Moorish kingdom; possesses a magnificent cathedral; exhibits remains both of the Roman and Moorish periods.
	Moron-de-la-Frontera.		
	Alcala.		
	Fuentea.		
	Huelva.		
	Moguer.		
	Palos.		
	Avanmonta.		
	Cadiz		
	San Fernando.		
	San Lucar.		
	Xeres		
	Santa-Maria ..		
	Medina-Sidonia.		
	Algeiras.....		
	Tarifa.		
	San Roque.		
	Cordova		
	Montoro.		
	Cabra.		
	Lucena.		
	Baena.		
	Jaen		
	Baeza.		
	Alcala-la-Real.		
	Andujar.		

* "The inhabitants of Galicia may be called the Highlanders of Spain. Like the Highlanders of Scotland, and the mountaineers of Auvergne, in their respective countries, they are generally the *porters* in the cities of Spain and Portugal. *Gallegos* [the name by which the people of Galicia are generally known] is the Spanish name for *porters*." — *Ciudad*.

† In the centre of the battery in the old town which fronts the east stands the tomb of Sir John Moore, built by the chivalrous French in commemoration of the fall of their heroic antagonist. On either side of it is—

JOHN MOORE,
Leader of the English armies.
Slain in battle,
1809.

‡ There are numerous places in Spain to which the name *Medina*, the Arabic for a city, conferred during the domination of the Moors in Spain, is applied.

PROVINCES OF SPAIN—(continued).

Old Provinces.	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
8. Granada	29. Granada		461,240	Granada Loja, or Loja. Albana. Huescar. Baza. Almulecar. Almeria. Dalas. Mujacar. Velez-Rubio. Velez-Blanco. Malaga..... Marbella. Velez-Malaga. Ronda. Colmenar. Antequera. Valencia Alcua.	In a plain renowned for its beauty and fertility: the last stronghold of the Moorish power in Spain, and, with its capture by the Christian arms, under Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1492, fell the dominion of the Spanish caliphate. The palace of the Moorish kings, the far-famed Alhambra, the most noble specimen of Moorish architecture in existence, is still to be seen. Its manufactures of velvet and silks, once considerable, have decayed.
9. Valencia	30. Almeria..... 31. Malaga	9,622	326,640 (471,554	San-Felipe-de-Xativa..... Liria. Cullera. Murviedro.... Torrente.	Owes its foundation to the Carthaginians; was a great city under the Roman and, later still, under the Moorish dominion: of its occupation by the Moors much evidence exists in the structure and form of many of its buildings; largely engaged in the export of wines, almonds, raisins, &c. Delightfully situated on the Guadalquivir; its cathedral, rich in paintings, is erected on the former site of the temple of Diana, and of a later Mohammedan mosque; flourishing university with seventy professors and a good library; the chief seat, in Spain, of the silk and velvet manufactures. Manufactures of linen and woollen fabrics.
	32. Valencia	7,634	623,677		Occupies the site of the ancient Saguntum, destroyed by Hannibal on his conquering march towards Italy, two centuries before the Christian era. One of the most important ports in the kingdom; has considerable trade, exporting wine, barley, fruits, and other native produce; at the foot of a rocky eminence 400 feet high. Famed for its manufacture of paper, chiefly of the kind for making papillos, or paper cigars. Has considerable trade.
	33. Alicante		392,990	Alicante Orihuela. Elche. Alcoy	
	34. Castellon-de-la-Plana.		312,748	Castellon-de-la-Plana. Vinarosa. Segorbe. Villa-Real	

10. Murcia	387,977	Murcia	Handsome bridge, with two arches, over the Segura; magnificent episcopal palace; fine cathedral; three colleges; government factories of nitre and gunpowder.
	7,877	Cartagena Lorcha	Owes its origin to the Carthaginians, who called it Nova Carthago, or New Carthage; has one of the finest harbours in the Mediterranean; formerly the chief arsenal and station of the Spanish navy.
36. Albacete	211,402	Albacete	Central point at which many roads meet; the seat of extensive inland traffic; it is stated that about 130 waggons, carts, and carriages, and some 800 horses, pass the night at Albacete on their routes; large annual fair in September, second only to that of Seville, lasting eight days.
	..	Chinchilla. Peñas-de-San-Pedro. Almansa. Alcaraz. Barcelona Villafranca-de-Pedraza. Monseerrat.	Founded two centuries anterior to the Christian era; second city in Spain in respect of population; has, in all times since it was founded, possessed considerable commercial importance; surrounded by fortifications; has a university, eight colleges, and four public libraries, one of which contains numerous valuable MSS.; fine cathedral; a palace which formerly belonged to the kings of Aragon; extensively engaged in trade and manufactures. Interesting Roman antiquities; famous for sausages.
11. Catalonia *	750,804	Vich	Derives its origin from the Phenicians; Roman capital of Tarraconensis; Goths, also, made it their capital; it declined, however, under the Moorish rule.
	..	Igualada. Villa-Nueva. Tarragona	Strongly fortified; sturgeon and lamprey fishery; quarries in the neighbourhood.
	..	Tortosa	One of the strongest fortresses in Spain, looked upon as the key of Aragon and Catalonia; place of great antiquity; scene of a conflict between the Carthaginians and Romans.
38. Tarragona	839,012	Valls. Reus.	A fortified town; made a very gallant defence against the French when besieged during the Peninsular War, in 1809.
	..	Lerida	
39. Lerida	316,868	Corvera. Solsona.	
	..	Gerona	
40. Gerona	338,736	Olot. Santa-Maria-de-Arens. Figueras. San-Felice-de-Guixols. Castillo-de-Am-purias.	

* Catalonia signifies Gothland.

PROVINCES OF SPAIN—(continued).

Old Provinces.	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	For what noted.
12. Aragon.....	41. Saragossa.....		397,366	Saragossa	<p><i>Saragossa</i> means <i>Cæsar Augustus</i>, a name showing its importance during the Roman period, before which time, under the Celtiberians, it was known as <i>Salduba</i>; has frequently been the scene of strife and bloodshed; two cathedrals, one of which is famous throughout Spain for its sanctuary, visited by large numbers of pilgrims; celebrated university; is memorable, in modern times, for the sieges which it sustained at the hands of the French during the Peninsular War, in 1809 and the following year. Of fame during the Moorish period.</p>
	42. Huesca.....	14,726	270,157	Tarazona.	
	43. Teruel.....		256,616	Calatayud Huesca. Fraga. Barbastro. Mequinenaa. Teruel. Alcañiz.	
13. Navarra.....	44. Navarra.....	2,450	308,623	Caspe. Pamplona Estella. Tudela. Sanguessa. Vitoria..... Salvatierra. Bilbao..... Portugalete. Tolosa. San Sebastian.. Fontarabia. Oñate. Segura. Piscencia. Palma..... Manacor Pol- lenza. Soller. Port-Mahon .. Ciudadela. Iviza.....	
14. Basque Pro- vinces.	45. Alava..... 46. Biscaya..... 47. Guipuzcoa....	1,082 1,267 622	100,756 160,470 164,991		<p>One of the principal fortresses in Spain, although it has, on many occasions, been compelled to open its gates to invading armies; Pamplona, or Pampeluna, contains a large number of schools.</p> <p>Derives celebrity from the great battle of 1813, the last of the Duke of Wellington's many victories in "the peninsula."</p> <p>The principal town in the Basque country; has a good and flourishing trade; ship-building docks; iron and copper mines in its vicinity.</p> <p>A strongly-fortified port; taken by the British by storm from the French in 1813, and reduced to ashes; rebuilt on an improved plan, and is now one of the finest cities in Spain.</p>
15. Balears.....	48. Palma.....	1,757	266,952		<p>Well fortified; considerable shipping-trade; numerous educational establishments; magnificent cathedral; manufactures of silks and woollens; in its vicinity is a huge palace, formerly occupied by the Spanish Inquisition.</p> <p>Fortified commercial town, with one of the finest harbours in Europe; the residence of the military governor.</p> <p>A great deal of salt is manufactured here.</p>

16. Canaries	49. Canaries	3,220	227,146	Santa-Cruz Las Palmas .. Laguna. Orotava.	The seat of government of the Canaries ; export trade in wine. Chief town in the Canaries.
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2. PROVINCES OF PORTUGAL.*

Provinces.†	Chief Towns.	Popu- lation.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Minho.....	Braga	17,000	Considerable trade in the manufactures of fire-arms, cutlery, jewellery, and hats. Gives its name to the royal family of Portugal, descended from John, Duke of Braganza, who was raised to the throne in 1640; manufactures of velvets and other silk fabrics. Anciently called <i>Aquæ Flavie</i> ; frequented for its mineral springs, which have a temperature of 120° Fahr., and which have enjoyed celebrity ever since the times of the Roman dominion; strongly fortified.
2. Tras-os-Montes..	Viana	6,000	
	Braganza	5,000	
	Chaves.....	.. ..
	Villa-Real	4,000	Gives name to the wine so extensively produced in the adjacent district, and the great trade in which its chief dependence rests; manufactures of hats, linen, silks, and pottery; large rope-walks and ship-building yards.—Near it are mines of copper, antimony, and coal. Distinguished for its university, the only one in the kingdom, which has eighteen colleges numerously attended, with a good library, museum, and observatory; one, at least, of the most rainy districts in Europe, 111 inches falling annually.—Eighteen miles from it is the village of Bussaco, where the French sustained a repulse in 1810 under Massena at the hand of Wellington. Occupies one of the finest sites in the world; many splendid buildings, particularly the palaces of the nobility, and the magnificent aqueduct of Alcantara with thirty-six arches of white marble; important national library; streets narrow, tortuous, and dirty; climate, however, remarkably salubrious; resorted to for relief from pulmonary complaints; great earthquake in 1755; many public academies and institutions for the cultivation of literature and science; works in gold and silver artistically done; birth-place of Camoens; burial-place of Dr. Doddridge, Fielding the novelist, &c.
3. Beira	Oporto.....	80,000	
	Coimbra	13,000	
	Viseu	9,000	
	Castello Branco	6,000	
4. Estremadura ..	Lisbon.....	280,000	

* *Portugal* derives its name from *porto*, a *port* (a place from or to which anything is carried), and *Call* (now *Gaya*), a town at the mouth of the Douro.

† The eight provinces into which Portugal is apportioned are, for administrative purposes, further subdivided into twenty-six *comarcas*, answering to the English shires.

PROVINCES OF PORTUGAL—(continued).

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	Population.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
	Setúbal, or St. Ubes. Torres-Vedras...	15,000 8,000	Considerable trade, exporting wine, fruits, and salt.
	Cintra	2,500	Has given its name to a celebrated line of entrenchments, forts, and field-works, constructed, in 1810, by Wellington, within which he successfully defied the French.
	Vimiera .....	.. ..	Beautifully situated; memorable for the convention made in 1808, by which the French, under Marshal Junot, were allowed to evacuate Portugal.
6. Alentejo	Evora	15,000	Recalls the victory of 1808, gained over the French, under Junot, by the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley.
	Elvas	16,000	Of Roman origin; manufactures of hardware and leather; its two principal edifices are the see, or cathedral, and the convent of San Francisco.
6. Algarve	Faro	8,000	Strong fort upon the summit of the hill upon which it is built; the rival of Badajoz in Spain in point of strength and military importance; college and a Moorish aqueduct.
	Sagres .....	.. ..	Exports fresh and dried fruits, wine, sunnatch, anchovies, and cork.
7. Azores	Angra	13,000	The favourite residence of Prince Henry (son of John I. of Portugal), the enlightened patron of maritime adventure in the early part of the fifteenth century.
	Ponta-Delgada	16,000	A fortified sea-port; the seat of government; military college and other educational establishments.
8. Madeira	Funchal	20,000	Principal station of trade.
	Porto-Santo ..	6,000	Engaged in the manufacture and exportation of Madeira wine.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE ON PORTUGAL.

Minho, also called *Entre-Douro-e-Minho* (that is, *between the Douro and Minho*), takes its name from the river *Minho*, the Latin of which is *Minius*; and *minium* in that language signifies *vermilion*, or *red lead*.

Traz-os-Montes signifies *behind the mountains*.

Lisbon implies the *city of Ulysses*, and is corrupted from *Ulysippo* or *Olysippo*. The Moors called it *Olisibona*, which has the same import.

Alemtejo is given in reference to its position *beyond the Tejo* or *Tagus*.

Algarve. From the Arabic *el gharb*, or *the west*.

Azores. Discovered by Vandenberg, a merchant, in 1439. They were named the *Azores* by their early explorers because they abounded in *haroks*. *Apor* (=the Latin *accipiter*) is the Portuguese word for *hawk*; and *es* signifies *an island*.

Madeiras. *Madeira*, the chief island of the group, signifies *the wood*, and was so named from the great number of *trees* found on it when first discovered by the Portuguese in 1419; *madera* being the Portuguese word for *timber*. In order to clear the island of this wood it was set on fire, and is said to have been seven years before it was entirely consumed.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basins.	Length in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Capitals.
Minho	180	11,840	Orense, Lugo.
Douro	400	29,250 {	Oporto, Zamora, Soria, Braganza, Salamanca,
Vouga	50		Leon, Valladolid, Palencia, Burgos, Avila, Segovia, Viseu.
Mondego	180		
Tagus	540	21,760	Lisbon, Toledo, Castello-Branco, Caceres, Madrid, Guadiana.
Guadiana*	380	19,860	Badajoz, Ciudad-Real.
Guadalquivir ..	280	15,040	Cadiz, Sevilla, Cordova, Granada, Albacete, Jaen.
Guadaljorce ..	80	.. ..	Malaga.
Segura	180	.. ..	Murcia.
Xucar	200	.. ..	Cuenca.
Guadalaviar ..	150	.. ..	Valencia, Teruel.
Ebro	340	25,100	Saragossa, Logrono, Lerida, Huesca, Andorra, Pamplona, Vittoria.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

In the year 1858 the total number of miles in the Peninsula amounted to only 235 miles: one line from Barcelona to Maffaro, 18 miles in length; another, Madrid and Alcazar, 80 miles; a third from Gijon to Moreda, 25 miles; a fourth, connecting Valencia and Xativa-de-Filipe, 40 miles in length. There is as yet only one line in operation in Portugal, which joins Lisbon with Santarem and Taucos, length 75 miles.

(b) CANALS.

Although the numerous mountains of Spain and Portugal offer an insuperable obstacle to the construction of canals to any considerable extent, yet several have been formed along the banks of such rivers as are not navigable.

* The Arabic *wady* signifies a *river*, or *water*: *Guadiana*, therefore, implies the *river of Anas*, its ancient name. *Guadalquivir*, from *wady*, and *al kebir*, the *great*, is the *great river* (the *Wad-el-kebir*, an African river has the same meaning). In like manner the *Guadaleto*, or the *Wady Sethe*, implies the *water of oblivion*.

The principal of these are the *Imperial Canal*, which runs along the right bank of the Ebro; and the canals of Albacete, Castille, Manzanares, Guadarama, and Murcia.

The *roads* of both countries are bad, if we except those immediately around the capital (Madrid).

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

	Spanish Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1850.
AFRICA.	The Presidios (Ceuta, &c.), on the Barbary Coast.....	20	14,071
	Annabona, &c., in the Gulf of Guinea .. ..	.. ..	8,000
WEST INDIES.	Cuba.....	32,800	1,449,462
	Porto-Rico	3,750	380,000
	Part of the Virgin Isles	12	2,600
OCEANIA.	Part of the Philippine Islands	52,148	2,679,500
	Part of the Ladrone Islands.....	443	10,000
	Total.....	89,173	4,528,633

	Portuguese Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1854.
EUROPE.	Azores	700	287,916
AFRICA.	Madeira and Porto-Santo	360	107,088
	Cape Verde Islands	1,680	85,393
	Bissao, &c. (Senegambia)	27,000	1,095
	St. Thomas and Prince's Islands	896	12,253
	Congo, Angola, and Benguela	153,000	665,157
	Mozambique	59,600	300,000
ASIA.	Diu, Island and Fort (Hindustan)	9	10,858
	Damaum (Hindustan).....	50	33,950
	Goa (Hindustan)	1,060	115,571
	Settlements in Solor, Timor, and Mindora (Malay Archipelago).....	14,895	918,300
	Macao	9	29,587
	Total	258,699	2,756,879

PRINCIPAL WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Don Rodrigo, the author of *The Cid*, who has been termed “The Homer of Spain,” and whose thrilling volume was written as early as the middle of the twelfth century; Herrera, Ercilla, Lope de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Garcilasso, Gomez de Quevedo.

HISTORY.—Mariana, who wrote *The History of Spain*; and De Solis, the historian of *The Conquest of Mexico*.

FINE ARTS.—Ribera, Murillo, Murales, Fernandez, Ribalta, Velasquez,

SACRED LITERATURE.—Cardinal Ximenes, Isidore of Seville, Michael Servetus.
FICTION.—Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote*.

In Portugal, the most distinguished writers were Camoens, who wrote *The Lusiad*; Gil Vicente and Saa de Miranda, dramatists; Ferreyra, who has been called "The Portuguese Horace"; and João de Barros, an elegant prose writer.

Amongst the classical writers, Lucan and Martial, poets, Seneca the philosopher, and probably Quintilian, were natives of Spain.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports* (Spain):—Wines, fruits, wool, silk, lead, quicksilver, cork-wood, barilla, and salt. (Portugal):—Wine, oranges, grapes, figs, almonds, lemons, olive-oil, wool, salt, and cork. *Imports* (Spain):—colonial produce, salt-fish, and the following manufactured goods—cotton, woollen, linen, and hardware. (Portugal):—corn, horses, mules, flax, hemp, silk, colonial produce, dried-fish, salt-fish, and the following manufactured goods—cotton, woollen, silk and iron. Total value of exports in both kingdoms in 1851 was 5,373,000*l.*, and of the imports in the same year 7,426,600*l.*

LANGUAGES.—These, with the exception of the *Basque* or *Esquara*, the nature of which is little known, belong to the Græco-Latin family, and include the *Spanish proper* or *Castilian*, obviously descended from the Latin; the *Catalan* or *Catalonian*; and the *Portuguese*.

RELIGION.—In Spain, Romanism in its most bigoted form everywhere prevails, no other form of Christian worship being tolerated. In Portugal, the established religion of which is also Roman Catholicism, the authorities, as in Spain, exhibit extreme hostility towards Protestantism, although a certain amount of toleration is extended to Jews and a few other denominations.

EDUCATION.*—In both Spain and Portugal education is in a most miserable condition. In Spain, but $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the inhabitants can read, $\frac{1}{10}$ th write, and $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the population attend school; while, in Portugal, only 15 per cent. of the population between the ages of seven and fourteen attend school. In the former kingdom, there are 22,300 schools (with 839,000 scholars); 23 normal schools; 10 normal schools of the first class; and 10 universities. In Portugal, only 1 university (at Coimbra); 873 common schools; 17 upper seminaries; and 27 lyceums.

ARMY.—Spain: 200,000 (in 1858); in Portugal (same year): 28,000.

NAVY.—Spain: 2 ships of the line, 4 frigates, 39 smaller vessels, 37 steamers, total, 82 ships, carrying 887 guns. Portugal: 39 vessels in all, with 362 guns.

	NATIONAL DEBT. (1858.)	REVENUE (1858.)	EXPENDITURE. (1858.)
Spain	£159,450,000	£22,733,000	£22,733,000
Portugal...	23,010,000	2,795,960	2,967,000

* Dr. Minotuli, writing in 1851, gives the following statistics of education in Spain:—

- 10 universities.
- 10 normal schools of the first class.
- 23 normal elementary schools, supported by the state.
- 17,009 boys' schools, with 626,883 scholars.
- 5,021 girls' schools, with 201,200 scholars.
- 287 infants' schools, with 11,000 children.

Total receiving instruction in schools (Spain), 839,082.

Switzerland.*

CANTONS, WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Canton.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. †Aargau, or Aargovia.	503	109,720	397	Aargau	In the midst of a rich and productive tract of pasture land.—In its neighbourhood is the castle of Hapsburg, the cradle of the house of Austria. Derives celebrity from its hot sulphureous waters, which were much resorted to even in the times of the Romans.
2. †Appenzell	153	54,869	358	Appenzell Truggen.	Beautifully situated; celebrated in the story of William Tell: extensive manufactures of muslins and of cotton and silk fabrics.
3. Basle	185	77,385	413	Basle, or Bâle. Liesthal.	Of ancient fame and origin—founded during the times of the Roman dominion; in the 11th century was the most powerful city of Helvetia; was the seat of a great council (1431—1437) and of a celebrated treaty between Prussia and France (in 1795); the seat of considerable trade; fine cathedral (which contains the tomb of Erasmus), a university, several literary and other institutions, and a botanic garden; birthplace of Euler and Bernoulli, the distinguished mathematicians, and of Holbein, the painter, whose "Dance of Death" still decorates the town-hall; name derived from <i>Basilia</i> , a queen, in allusion to its opulence and commanding position on the Rhine.
4. Berne	2,567	457,021	178	BERNE..... Thun. Bienne. Laupen.	Commands many beautiful prospects—1,700 feet above the sea; seat of the Federal diet; university founded in 1834; public library; numerous manufactures, particularly of gunpowder, firearms, mathematical instruments, and paper; birthplace of Haller, the poet; name derived from the German <i>bera</i> (the plural of <i>ber</i> , a bear), the figure of the bear being conspicuous on the armorial bearings of the canton.—Near it is Hofwyl, the celebrated educational institution founded by Fellenberg on the Pestalozzian system.
5. †Fribourg	565	99,805	176	Fribourg	Noted for its cathedral; also for its suspension bridge, one of the largest and most elevated in Europe; it is 885 feet in length, over a gorge 100 feet deep.
6. Geneva.....	91	63,982	702	Geneva	—Gruyère gives name to a celebrated cheese.
7. Glarus	280	30,197	107	Carouge. Glarus.	Beautifully situated on the Rhone; largest town in Switzerland; one of the leading routes to Mont Blanc; inhabitants chiefly engaged in watch-making and jewellery; long the residence of Calvin, who founded its existing college; contains the federal arsenal; celebrated Gothic cathedral; the names of Calvin, Bâze, Knox, Craumer, Lesage, Deluc, Lefort, Rousseau, Necker, Saussure, and De Chandolle, adorn the history of Geneva.
				Nidels	Celebrated for the gallant achievements of Swiss valour in bygone days; in 1388, a mere handful of peasants defeated, at this place, an Austrian army of ten times their numerical strength,—an event which is still celebrated by

8. Grisons	2,975	89,840	80	Coblen, or Chur. Bernharden. Spitzen.
9. Lucerne	588	132,789	225	Lucerne
				Sempach.
10. Neuchâtel ..	281	70,079	251	Neuchâtel, or Neuchâtel. Vallengin.
11. Schaffhausen	116	85,278	304	Chaux-de-Fonds Loche. Schaffhausen..
12. Schweitz, or Schwytz	839	44,159	130	Schweitz
13. Soleure, or So- luthern.	255	69,613	273	Morgarten. Soleure
14. St. Gall, or St. Gallen.	749	169,508	226	Olten. St. Gall
				Sargans. Pfaffers.

* Switzerland implies the land of the *Schweitzers* (Fron. Shvitzers) or *Swiss*.

† *Aargau*. So named from the *Aar*, which divides this canton into two nearly equal parts, and the German *gau*, a *district, country, or valley*.
‡ *Appenzell* signifies the *church of the abbot*; the German *zelle* meaning a *place of worship*, &c. The title is said to have originated from a *chapel* built in the year 647 by the then *abbot* of St. Gall.

§ *Fribourg* is a name that frequently meets one's eye in German topography, and implies *free town*; from the German *frei*, *free*, and *burg*, a *town*.
|| *Neuchâtel* is precisely synonymous with our word *Nesawille*.

¶ *Schaffhausen* derives its name from the *schiff* or *ship*, a *ship*, and *haus*, a *house*. The town of Schaffhausen stands on the Rhine, and is the *dépôt* for goods which are conveyed down that river in the *boats* from the Grisons.

an annual festival, when a sermon is preached on the occasion by Romish and Protestant clergy each year alternately.

Contains a cathedral of the eighth century, a bishop's palace, and a Protestant school; birthplace of Angelica Kauffman; printing was formerly executed here rather actively, as, besides other books, two different editions of a large Bible "in the *Romansch* dialect, for the use of the Protestants in the *Engadine Valley*," were printed here.

Amidst scenery of the finest description; capital of Romish Switzerland; largest city of the *forest* cantons; ordinary residence of the *papal nuncio*; lyceum with fourteen professors. Near it is a colossal lion, a monument in honour of the Swiss soldiers who perished at the Tuilleries in Paris in 1819.

—Near it, also, is Mount *Pilate*, a huge and gloomy mass, so named from Pontius *Pilate*, the governor of Judaea, of whom local tradition relates that, on being banished from Rome, he found his way to a lake on the summit of this mountain, in which he drowned himself.

Distinguished by the industry of its artisans in the manufacture of watches, lace, mathematical instruments, cheese, &c.; has a college, and a cathedral in which the doctrines of the Reformation were preached as early as 1530.

Devoted to various branches of the lace-trade, and to the manufacture of watches and similar pursuits.

Has a college and numerous manufactures; derives celebrity from its proximity to the famous falls of the Rhine, which are at a distance of little more than a mile.

The capital of one of the four *forest* cantons; occupies a most romantic site; here is the famous *Rigi* (between five and six thousand feet high) on the summit of which is built a comfortable inn.

Has a college, a public library, and a botanic garden; Koeusko died here in 1817.

A busy commercial town, with extensive manufactures of muslin, yarn, and cotton; an important place in the middle-ages; surrounded by antique walls flanked with towers; famed as a nucleus of civilisation, said to owe its origin to a Scotch monk of the seventh century who settled here; remains of a magnificent abbey; several public institutions.

SWITZERLAND—(continued).

Canton.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1851.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
15. Tessin, or Ticino	1,037	117,397	113	Bellinzona Locarno Lugano Frauenfeld	} Active transit-trade between Switzerland and Italy. } Alternately the seats of the provincial government.
16. Thurgau, or Thurgovie.	270	88,819	328	Stanz.	The reputed scene of the story of William Tell's shooting at the apple on the head of his son by order of the Austrian tyrant, Gessler, in 1307.—Tell's Platt, in the neighbourhood, was the scene of his escape; and Tell's chapel marks the site where he killed his oppressor. Boasts of being the birthplace of the Swiss hero, William Tell. Has an arsenal, and two ruined castles.
17. Unterwalden*.	263	25,135	92	Sarnen.	
18. Uri	422	14,500	34	Altorf	
19. Valais	1,665	81,527	48	Burglen Sion, or Sitten Martigny Leuk	At the entrance of the road that leads over the Great St. Bernard. Derives interest from its well-known baths. The number of annual visitors to <i>Leuterdad</i> (or the <i>baths of Leuk</i>) is very great; these waters are thermal, and slightly saline. At this place commences the famous road over the Simplon. In the midst of most enchanting scenery; Gothic cathedral, a college, and several scientific institutions; manufacturing; resort of visitors from nearly every part of Europe; the house in which Gibbon completed his <i>Roman History</i> , and the cabinet in which he wrote, are visited by travellers; here, also, Byron wrote his <i>Prisoner of Chillon</i> . Small, but highly attractive.
20. Vaud	1,185	199,453	168	Brieg Lausanne	Beautifully situated on the Limmat; Gross Minster, a cathedral of the Gothic or Byzantine style, where the doctrines of the Reformation were first promulgated by Ulrich Zuinglius, the Swiss Reformer; many literary institutions; university attended by 200 students; manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics; first entire version of the Bible (Coverdale's) was printed here in 1535; from the number of learned refugees who found an asylum here, Zurich has been styled the "Athenas of Switzerland." Celebrated for the varied and beautiful produce of its potteries.
21. Zug	85	17,456	205	Vevey, or Vevey Clarens.	
22. Zurich	687	250,184	364	Zug. Zurich	
				Winterthur ..	

* Unterwalden signifies under the wood. Unterwalden is still called a forest canton.

PRINCIPAL PASSES IN SWITZERLAND, WITH THEIR HEIGHTS.

	Feet.
Pass of the Great St. Bernard (at the Hospice)	8,185
Pass of the Bernardino	7,115
Pass of St. Gothard (at the Hospice)	7,087
Pass of the Splügen	6,814
Pass of the Simplon	6,595

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in English miles.	Area in square miles.	Capitals.
Rhine*....	600	65,000	Bâle, Schaffhausen, Chur, Liesthal, Aargau, Soleure BERNE, Zurich, Glarus, Lucerne, Schwitz, Altôrf, Zug, Sarnen, Stanz, Trogen, Neuchâtel, Frauenfeld, Fribourg, Appenzell, St. Gall.
Rhone	534	28,160	Geneva, Lausanne.
Po	350	80,000	Bellinzona.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

Lakes.	Extent in Square Miles.	Drained by the
Geneva	336	Rhone.
Constance, or Boden See	290	Rhine.
Thun .....	...	Aar.
Brienzen .....	...	Aar.
Zurich	80	Limmat.
Wallenstadt .....	...	Limmat.
Zug .....	...	Reuss.
Lucerne	100	Reuss.
Bienne .....	...	Thiele.
Neuchâtel	120	Thiele.
Morat .....	...	Thiele.
Maggiore	90	Ticino.
Lugano .....	...	Ticino.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

In 1858, there were in Switzerland 310 miles of railway open for traffic, the principal lines being,—1. From Yverdon to Lausanne, uniting the Lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva; 2. From Bâle, first to Berne, and thence to Lucerne; 3. One joining this last in the east of Soleure, and proceeding through Aargau, Zurich, and Frauenfeld, to Rheineck on Lake Constance, thence to Pfeffers, Chur, and Bellinzona, with offshoots to Locarno and Lugano; 4. Joining Winterthur and St. Gall.

(b) CANALS.

Of the canals of Switzerland, which are necessarily few and short, the two principal are,—1. That uniting the Lakes of Geneva and Neuchâtel; and 2. The canal joining those of Zurich and Wallenstadt.

* The *Rhine* derives its name from the Greek *rheo*, to flow. Its Latin name is *Rhenus*.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*—Agricultural produce, cattle, cotton and silk goods, watches, jewellery, timber, charcoal. *Imports*—corn, wine and brandy, fruits, tobacco, salt, cotton, silk, materials for manufactures, salt-fish, colonial produce.

LANGUAGE.—German spoken in the north and east; French in the west; Italian in the south; and Romansche in the Engadine valley.

RELIGION.—Protestantism on the table-land and the Jura (nearly 1½ millions); the remainder professing Roman Catholicism.

EDUCATION.—In this respect Switzerland occupies a very high position, that portion of the population who are the best educated belonging to the Protestant cantons. About ¼th of the population attend school regularly. In 1844, Switzerland had 5,500 schools, with an attendance of 350,000 scholars. Among the distinguished professors of the university of Basle were Erasmus, the three Buxtorfs, De Wette, and Hagenbach.

ARMY.—Standing federal army, 72,000, besides a reserve force, making a total of more than 100,000, which can quickly be raised to 275,000.

THE PUBLIC DEBT in 1851 was only 160,000*l*. The *receipts* for the same year of the confederation amounted to 694,229*l*., and the *expenditure* to 690,062*l*.

Italy.*

WITH ITS PROVINCES, CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces. †	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1860.	Chief Towns.
Kingdom of Sardinia (inclusive of the recently-acquired Lombard territory).	37,510	8,035,090	Milan Alessandria,

FOR WHAT NOTED.

Anciently called *Mediolanum*; in Italian, *Milano*; in German, *Mainland*: formerly the capital of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and now of the Sardinian province of Lombardy; population, nearly 200,000; in general architectural effect and external aspect inferior to no city in Europe; in the midst of the rich plain of Lombardy; magnificent cathedral, called *Duomo*, of white marble, of the Gothic style, adorned with 62 columns and 4,500 statues, unrivalled for the delicacy of their curved work; amphitheatre built by Napoleon I., and capable of containing 35,000 spectators; numerous scientific, literary, and educational institutions, including the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences (with an extensive library of books and MSS.), an astronomical and magnetical observatory, a botanic garden, the Ambrosian Library, four gymnasia, a normal school, a school of medicine and surgery, &c.; its most considerable manufacture is that of silk; the chief entrepôt for the productions of northern Italy; gives name to *milinery*; has for centuries occupied an eventful place in history; founded upwards of four centuries B.C., it became under Constantine the Great the second city in Italy; was sacked by the Huns and Goths successively, but again became flourishing under the Lombards and the sway of Charlemagne; completely razed to the ground in 1162, and a few years afterwards rebuilt; taken by the French and Sardinian army in 1859, and by the treaty of Villafranca, in the same year, ceded to Sardinia; the poet Virgil studied at Milan; the see of St. Ambrose; birthplace of several popes, and of many eminent men. Strongly fortified; regarded as one of the bulwarks of the Sardinian monarchy; its possession has often been the occasion of conflict; extensive trade, with two annual fairs.—Near it is Marengo, which commemorates Napoleon's great victory of 1800, and the ill-fated heroism of Desaix.

* Italy was first called *Iesperia* by the Greeks, because situated to the west of Greece. It has borne various titles at different periods, as *Saturnia*, from *Saturn*, who fled thither from his son Jupiter; *Ænoëria*, from the *Ænoëri*; *Æsonia*, from the *Æsones*, one of its first nations. All these, however, were entirely superseded by *Italia* (in the time of Augustus). Some derive *Italia* from *Italus*, a chieftain of the *Ænoëri*; while others deduce it from the Greek *italos*, an ox, from the number of fine oxen there were in the country. But the Roman historian, Niebuhr, says that *Italia* means nothing more nor less than the country of the *Itali*.

† Since this table was framed for the press many changes have arisen in the political relations of Italy. Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, having expelled their former sovereigns, have passed over to Sardinia; while, in requital for military services, Savoy and Nice have been ceded by the King of Sardinia to France. Later still, Garibaldi crossed the Strait of Messina, and over-ran the Neapolitan territories, which, together with all the Papal States, excepting Rome, Civita Vecchia, and a few contiguous places, have been transferred to the allegiance of Victor Emmanuel, the present sovereign of the "Kingdom of Italy."

ITALY—(continued).

Provinces.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1860.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
			Genoa	Anciently, <i>Genua</i> ; Italian, <i>Genova</i> ; its fine appearance from the sea has gained for it the title of <i>Genova la Superba</i> , or <i>Gravea the Superb</i> ; originally, the chief city of the Ligurians; the capital, from the eleventh to the eighteenth centuries, of a commercial republic; taken by the French in 1797; ceded to Sardinia in 1815; manufactures of silks, velvets, damasks, &c., and works of gold, silver, and marble; trade extensive, the exports being valued at £3,000,000, and the imports at £2,000,000; seat of a university; railway communication with Milan and Turin; the birthplace, in 1435, of the celebrated Christopher Columbus.
			Turin	Ancient name, <i>Augusta Taurinorum</i> ; Italian, <i>Torino</i> ; occupies the first position in Italy in the number and importance of its literary institutions, the university, which has 5 faculties, 42 professors, 1,130 students, and a library of 110,000 volumes, occupying the first place; fine collections of works of art and objects of natural history; museum of Egyptian antiquities; its staple trade is furnished by its silk works; destroyed by Hannibal; made a Roman colony by Augustus.—Near it are the three valleys which formed, in the middle ages, the home of the Waldenses, the early pioneers of the Reformed religion.
			Pavia	Anciently <i>Ticinum</i> , afterwards <i>Papia</i> ; the ancient capital of the Lombard kings; fine cathedral; university, founded by Charlemagne, in which Spallanzani and Volta were professors.—Near it the army of France was defeated by that of the German emperor, Charles V., in 1535, when the French king was taken prisoner.
			Cremona	Long famous for its violins; strongly fortified.
			Como	Anciently <i>Comum</i> ; fine cathedral; manufactures of cloth, silk, and philosophical instruments; people consist almost entirely of travelling pedlars, about three thousand of whom are to be found in or near London; birthplace of the younger Pliny.
Tuscany (including Lucca).	8,553	1,815,886	Florence	Anciently <i>Florentia</i> ; Italian, <i>Firenze</i> ; chief glory its numerous palaces, with rich collections of works of art, paintings, and sculptures; beautiful gardens; splendid piazzas or squares; a university, and numerous educational establishments; gave birth to, amongst others, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Galileo, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, Benvenuto Cellini, Machiavelli, Amerigo Vesputi, Andrea del Sarto, and Pope Leo X.
			Sienna	Famous for its school of art and marble-quarries; it has a university, public library, many beautiful buildings, and thirty-two convents. The unhealthy tract of the Tuscan maremma begins about 19 miles to the west.
			Leghorn	Ancient <i>Portus Herculis</i> , or <i>Liburnum</i> ; Italian, <i>Livorno</i> ; principal seat of the foreign commerce of Italy; many interesting remains of antiquity; coral-fishery; its name has become associated with the straw-plait made in the neighbourhood; ship-building largely carried on; contains the remains of Smollett, the novelist.

Parma and Modena	4,968	1,104,000	Pisa	Ancient and decayed; fine cathedral; celebrated "leaning tower," a structure of circular shape, built of white marble, 188 feet high, with 297 columns, which diverges 16 feet from the perpendicular, whether by design or accident is unknown.
			Lucca	Has a cathedral, public library, and museum of antiquities; ladies' college, founded by the sister of Napoleon; manufactures of silks, woollen stuffs, and paper.—Near it are the baths of Netro.
			Elba	Few miles from the coast; is memorable as the scene of Napoleon's exile in 1814.
			Parma	A very ancient town; school of 4 faculties, attended by 400 students; several scientific institutions; fine picture-gallery and printing establishment.
			Piacenza	Anciently <i>Piacentia</i> ; founded by the Romans 210 B.C. as a protection against the recently-conquered Gauls; birthplace of Pope Gregory X., Cardinal Alberoni, Pallavicini, and Laurentius Valla.
			Modena	Anciently <i>Mutina</i> ; of Celtic origin; has rich cabinets of natural history; university, and other literary institutions; birthplace of Ligonius, the antiquary, Fallopius, the anatomist, and Tassoni, the poet.
			Reggio	Strongly fortified; birthplace, in 1474, of Ariosto, and, in 1494, of the painter Correggio.
			Carrara	Famous for its quarries of statuary marble.
Naples and Sicily ..	44,510	9,117,000	Naples	Anciently <i>Neapolis</i> ; Italian, <i>Napoli</i> ; beautifully situated upon the Bay of Naples; its delightful climate and neighbourhood gave rise to the saying, <i>Vedi Napoli e poi muori</i> , "See Naples and then die;" probably founded about 430 B.C.; fell into the hands of the Romans 290 B.C.; destroyed in the time of Titus by an earthquake, and rebuilt by him; now the centre of all the learned institutions in Italy; fine university founded in 1224; streets infested with the <i>lazzaroni</i> , a houseless, vagabond class, who live alternately by every description of roguery, combined, occasionally, with labour; it is, in fact, "a wonderful den of human animals;" Virgil studied here.—Pompeii and Herculaneum, near Naples, were buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, 79 A.D.; their existence was unknown till 1730, when they were accidentally discovered in sinking a well.
			Palermo	Anciently <i>Panormus</i> ; founded by the Phœnicians; seat of an active commerce; has a university and several other literary establishments; residence of the military commander of the island; arsenal and ship-building docks; scene, in 1282, of the massacre known as the "Sicilian Vespers," occasioned by an insult offered by a Frenchman to a lady going to church, and which ended in the utter extermination from the island of every Frenchman.
			Messina	Anciently <i>Messana</i> ; of great commercial importance; founded by the Siculi at a very remote period; taken and destroyed by the Carthaginians 396 B.C.; manufactures of dunceks and satins; brisk tunny fisheries; harbour one of the finest in Europe.
			Marsala	Lipari, nearly opposite Messina, exports pumice-stone to all parts of the world.
				Anciently <i>Zithæra</i> ; for a long period the capital of the Carthaginian dominions in the island; gives name to a wine which it largely exports.
States of the Church	17,860	3,126,263	Rome	Founded 753 B.C.; afterwards the "mistress of the world," as known to the ancients; was given to the popes (who are elected by the College of Cardinals, and whose power is absolute) by Pepin and Charlemagne in the eighth century; full of fine monuments

ITALY—(continued).

Provinces.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1860.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
				of antiquity, the principal being the Pantheon, Coliseum, Trajan's Column, and numerous triumphal arches and palaces; of its modern structures of celebrity, the first position is occupied by the cathedral of St. Peter's, which is the largest and most sumptuous building of the kind in the world; it was founded in 1450, and its erection occupied 176 years; there are, in all, 364 churches in Rome, of which we may specify that of St. John Lateran as the one in which the popes are crowned; the palace of the Vatican, adjoining St. Peter's, and the usual winter residence of the pope, contains a splendid library of volumes and MSS., written in all languages, together with some of the finest sculptures of antiquity, and the master-pieces of the Italian painters of the 15th and 16th centuries; the summer residence of the pope, called the Quirinal, stands on the Quirinal Hill, in the eastern part of the modern city; its university is one of the oldest in Europe, having been founded 1244, and having 42 professors; the celebrated college of the Propaganda trains natives of all parts of Europe as missionaries for the dissemination of the Romish faith.
			Bologna	Anciently <i>Bononia</i> ; the capital of a legation; distinguished by a famous university, which was attended, in 1841, by 560 students; has an academy of the fine arts and picture-galleries; the birthplace of Galvani, Aldrovandi, Malpighi, the painters Guido, Albano, Domenichino, and the three Carracci.
			Ferrara	Anciently <i>Forum Adientis</i> ; once the most splendid court in Italy; strongly fortified and garrisoned by Austrian troops; the seat of a famous university, at which Ariosto was educated; for a time the asylum of Calvin, Marot, and other Reformers; a vast cathedral; ducal palace; here Ariosto was buried, and Tasso confined.
			Ravenna	Town of great antiquity, owing its origin to the Pelasgi; a very interesting place to the lover of art; once the residence of the Gothic kings.
			Urbino	Anciently <i>Urbinum Hortense</i> ; formerly the seat of a splendid court; interesting as the spot where most of our beautiful painted pottery, called Majolica, was produced; contains a cathedral and college; manufactory of pins; birthplace, in 1488, of Raphael.
			Ancona	A fortified seaport; possesses considerable commercial importance, Ancona constituting one of the chief seats of the foreign and coasting-trade of the Adriatic; has manufactures of wax, tallow, silk, hats, and paper; harbour formed by a fine mole, 2,000 feet in length, on one side, and a breakwater on the other.
			Civita Vecchia.	Anciently <i>Centumetæ</i> ; although a small place, it is the chief naval port of the Ecclesiastical States on the side of the Mediterranean.
			Venice	Anciently <i>Venetia</i> ; Italian, <i>Venezia</i> ; for many centuries the capital of a celebrated republic, which dates its origin from the invasion of Attila in 453, which attained its acme of prosperity in the 15th century, when it was the first maritime power on the globe; in the centre of a large lagoon, on a cluster of small islands, connected by more
Venetia	9,472	2,306,358		

than 500 bridges; was called, in the height of its power, the "Lady of Lombardy" and the "Queen of the Ocean"; overthrow completed, in 1797, by Napoleon; made over to Austria in 1814, and now forms the head-quarters of the Austrian navy: its chief thoroughfares are its canals, traversed by gondolas; has one of the finest squares in Europe; birthplace of one of the greatest of modern sculptors, Canova.

A strongly-fortified place; possesses a (once) celebrated university, and a rich cathedral, to which Petrarch bequeathed his library; Padua claims to have been founded by a Trojan colony shortly after the fall of Troy; birthplace of the historian, Livy, and the traveller, Belzoni.

Also a strongly-fortified city; possesses numerous interesting Roman remains, particularly an amphitheatre, the most perfect of its kind in existence; the classic city of Shakespeare's muse; has celebrated dye-works and silk-mills; fine cathedral, and several palaces constructed of marble; birthplace of Cornelius Nepos, Catullus, the elder Pliny, and Paul Veronese.

A strongly-fortified place, of great military importance; site, amidst the marshes of the Minio, extremely unhealthy; exhibits, on the whole, a dreary and gloomy appearance, from the fact that a great many of the houses are untenanted; dear to the classic student as the birthplace of Virgil.

Was a Roman municipal town, having been founded a century before the Christian era; has extensive silk manufactures and considerable trade: birthplace of Palladio.

The capital of one of the oldest and smallest states in Europe, which is surrounded on all sides by the Pontifical States; only nominally independent; people engaged in the manufacture of silk.

Padua

Verona

Mantua

Vicenza

San Marino

10,000

27

Republic of San Marino.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Sardinia was first called *Sandaliotis* (or *Ichnusa*, from the Greek *ichnos*) from its resemblance in shape to the human foot or sandal; and, more subsequently, *Sardinia*, from *Sardus* (a son of Hercules), who settled here with a colony from Libya.

In *Florence* we have the element *fl*, from the Latin *vallis*, a valley; it was so named because situated in the valley of the Arno.

Naples. A contraction of *Neapolis*, formed of the Greek *nēa*, new, and *pōlis*, a city.

Sicily was anciently called *Sicania*, the *Sicani* having passed through it from Italy. It was afterwards named *Sicilia*, from the *Siculi*, a people who also passed over from Italy, and who drove the *Sicani* into the western extremity of the island. In consequence of its three promontories, and its triangular form, Sicily was also designated *Trinacria* or *Triquetra*; and, owing to its extreme fertility, it has been denominated the *Granary of the Romans*.

Rome. Four important etymologies have been given with a view to the explanation of this name. 1. The Greek *rōmē*, strength; 2. the Latin *ruma*, *mamma*, or the breast (of a she-wolf); 3. *Ruma*, cognate with *rhēo* (hence the name *Rhine*), to flow, and the ancient name of the Tiber; and—4. *Groma* (the name applied to the Forum, a point of intersection), from *gromus*, a barrow or hillock.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in English miles.	Area in geographical square miles.	Capitals.
Po	840	29,950	Milan, Turin, Modena, Parma, Venice (on the Brenta).
Rhone	584	23,160	Chambery.
Arno	75	..	Florence.
Tiber	185	..	ROME.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

(Independently of those in Lombardy mentioned under Austria.)

In 1858, the number of miles open to traffic was 700; i. e., 390 miles for Sardinia; 96 for Parma and Modena; 150 for Tuscany; and (in 1848) 64 for Naples. The chief of these are:—

Turin to Vercelli and Milan.

Turin to Susa, at the foot of the Cottian Alps.

Turin to Pinerolo, near Mount Genève.

Turin to Cori, at the foot of the Maritime Alps.

Turin to Alessandria and Genoa.

Piacenza to Parma, Modena, Bologna, and Pistoja.

Florence to Pistoja, Lucca, Pisa, and Leghorn.

Florence to Sienna and Fojana.

Rome to Frascati.

Naples to Nocera and Salerno.

Naples to Capua.

(b) CANALS,

which are very numerous in Lombardy, are generally used for the purposes of irrigation. In Tuscany is a canal from Pisa to Leghorn; a second extends from

Pisa to Serchio ; and the Chiana Canal, 37 miles long, connecting the sources of the Arno and Tiber.

The *roads* in Central and southern Italy are in a most miserable state ; but, in Venice and Sardinia, well constructed, and kept in good repair. At present the best roads in the Pontifical States are the ancient Roman highways.

PRINCIPAL ITALIAN NAMES IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Pulci, Ariosto, Berni, Tasso, Alfieri, and Foscolo.

HISTORY.—Platina, Machiavelli, Varchi, Davila, Guicciardini, Bentivoglio, Strada, Maffei, Muratori, Lanzi, Vasari, Denina, Tiraboschi, Farini, Vico.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.—Plautus, Terence, Lucretius, Cicero, Cæsar, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Ovid, Sallust, Nepos, Juvenal, Pliny, Tacitus, and Quintilian.

SACRED LITERATURE.—Gregory the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Cajetan, Baronius, Bellarmine, Paolo Sarpi, Pallavicini, Martini, Diotati, De Rossi, Cardinal Mai.

PAINTING.—1. *The Florentine school* :—Cimabue, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Berretini, and Battoni. 2. *The Roman school* :—Raphael, Giulio Romano, Barocci, Sacchi, Claude of Lorraine, and Poussin. 3. *The Venetian school* :—Titian, Paolo Veronese, and Canale. And—4. *The Lombard and Bolognese school* :—Correggio, Caracci, Guido, Grimaldi, and Colonna.

SCULPTURE.—Michael Angelo, and Canova.

MUSIC.—Palestrina, Farinelli, Paganini, and Sully.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—Cardan, Vanini, Galileo, Toricelli, Malpighi, Casini, Morgagni, Algarotti, Galvani, and Volta.

DISCOVERY AND TRAVELS.—Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, Marco Polo.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Poggio, Laurentius Valla, Politian, Pico Mirandola, Bembo, Aldo Manuzio, Scaliger, Marana, Gravini, Crescimbeni, Facciolati and Forcellini, Beccaria, and Filangieri.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*—Silk, olive-oil, hemp, wool, sulphur, borax, straw-plait, straw-hats, wines, oranges, lemons, oak and cork bark, charcoal, potash, coral, anchovies, macaroni, wax, liquorice, essences, perfumery, paper, musical-strings, glass, marble, and soap. *Imports* :—Cotton-stuffs and yarns, together with iron, steel, hardware, coal, and various articles of colonial produce ; wool from the Levant ; corn from Odessa ; wine from France and Spain ; and salt-fish.

LANGUAGE.—With the exception of Savoy, the Italian, which is a daughter of the Latin, is everywhere spoken in Italy. The Italian has been accepted as the best vehicle of music. Of the many dialects of the Italian language, the Tuscan is the most refined and harmonious.

RELIGION.—In the kingdom of Sardinia there are 25,000 Waldesian Protestants, the remainder of the population embracing the Romish faith. There are numerous Jews in the large towns, and in Leghorn and Venice a few Greeks.

EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding the existence of upwards of half-a-million of priests, sound education is at the lowest ebb, lower, perhaps, than in any other European country. The Neapolitan territories, especially, are in a state of savage ignorance ; whereas Sardinia forms the only honourable

exception, in the matter of education, to the general character of the Italian states, the government paying very great attention to the instruction of the children of the poor.

ARMY AND NAVY (1858).*

State.	Army.	Navy.		Cost of Army and Navy.
		Ships.	Guns.	
Sardinia.....	47,915	29	486	£ 1,502,096
Parma	5,672	..	..	..
Modena	14,656	..	..	..
Tuscany.....	27,209	(land and sea)		256,352
States of the Church.....	15,255	..	..	875,719
Naples and Sicily	92,586	121	746	..

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND PUBLIC DEBT.

State.	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
		£	£	£
Sardinia.....	1858	6,041,407	6,197,890	28,209,176
Parma	1858	142,750	112,750	592,000
Modena	1858	350,567	363,872	..
Tuscany.....	1858	1,295,670	1,295,670	..
States of the Church.....	1858	2,932,000	2,904,000	15,233,000
Naples and Sicily	1858	5,271,000	5,324,939	20,000,000

* All consideration of the enormous armaments maintained in Venice by Austria is omitted in this table.

Belgium.*

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces. †	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated, in Acres.	Wood, in Acres.	Waste, in Acres.	Population in 1859.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
I. West Flanders..	1,248	798,916	669,219	72,856	11,379	631,854	506	Bruges	In the 13th and 14th centuries was one of the most rich and powerful cities in Europe, and one of the most famous members of the Hanseatic confederacy; magnificent town-hall; linen and lace manufactures; oil-painting and decimal arithmetic had their origin here; enjoys, by means of its canals and railways, extensive intercourse with the other commercial towns of Belgium.
								Ostend	The only maritime town in Belgium; bathing-place; strongly fortified; the principal of communication between England and central Europe; manufactures formerly important; ship-building docks; chief port for the herring-fishery; the centre of the canal system of the country.
								Courtrai Ypréa. Poperinghe.	Noted for the fine flax grown in its neighbourhood, and for its extensive manufactures of Brussels carpets and damask; strongly fortified.
								Furnes	The most westerly town in Belgium; busy trade in cattle.

* A name obtained from the ancient inhabitants of the country, who were called the *Belge*. It was, by the Romans, termed *Gallia Belgica*. The Belges were one of those nations into which Caesar divided the inhabitants of Gaul: hence its name as *Gallia Belgica*.

† The provinces of Belgium are, like the départements of France, subdivided into *arrondissements*, *communes*, and *cantons*. Although less than twice the size of Yorkshire, Holland is the most densely-populated country in Europe.

BELGIUM—(continued).

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Acres.	Culti- vated, in Acres.	Wood, in Acres.	Waste, in Acres.	Popula- tion in 1859.	Inhabi- tants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
2. East Flanders ..	1,157	740,474	921,701	74,438	2,781	787,070	680	Ghent	French, <i>Gand</i> ; strongly fortified; in- tersected by numerous canals, which are crossed by 300 bridges; has been called, from its extensive cotton- manufactures, the "Manchester of Belgium" (and employed 30,000 workmen); seat of a university; suf- fered considerably during the ag- gressions of Louis XIV., the cam- paigns of Marlborough, and the later commotions of the French Revolu- tion; birthplace of "John of Gaunt," time-honoured "Lancaster," and of the emperor Charles V. One of the chief seats of the cotton- manufacture; has a famous market for agricultural produce. A considerable trading-town.
3. Hainault	1,456	919,346	723,997	150,201	9,048	789,844	550	St. Nicholas .. Alost Themsehe. Dendermonde. Oudenarde Mons Tournay	Noted for the victory gained over the French in 1708 by the Duke of Marl- borough and Prince Eugene. A fortified town; manufactures of linen, muslin, and other fabrics; coal-mines in its vicinity. Strongly fortified; handsome cathed- ral; royal factory for the making of Brussels carpets; manufactures of porcelain, hardly inferior to Sevres. Near the centre of an extensive and valuable coal-field.—To the north- east of it is Fleurus, the scene of one of the victories of the French, under Marshal Jourdain, in 1794.

4. South Brabant..	1,267	810,958	671,604	106,175	8,117	775,728	609	Brussels	Reveals the memory of Marshal Saxe, and his conquest of the allied British, Austrian, and Dutch army, in 1745. Derives celebrity from the great battle gained by Dumouriez, in 1792.
								Gemappes	French, <i>Brussels</i> : one of the smallest of the European capitals; the fortified ramparts with which it was formerly surrounded have recently been mostly removed, and have been replaced by spacious boulevards, planted with rows of stately trees; was formerly distinguished as the "Ornament of the Netherlands" on account of its many attractions; carries on an active trade; serves as a general mart for objects of luxury and taste, and may be regarded as Paris in miniature; printing and publishing form an important branch of industry.—About three miles to the north is Laken, with a royal palace, the frequent residence of the king.
								Louvain	Its celebrated university, which was suppressed during the period of the French power, has been restored, and is now in a flourishing condition; has a magnificent town-hall, one of the most interesting Gothic structures in Europe.—To the west of it is Vilvorde, where William Tindall was confined in 1536, and afterwards suffered martyrdom as a heretic.
								Waterloo.....	At a distance of ten miles to the south of Brussels is the ever-memorable field of Waterloo (which now smiles with crops of corn), where the great battle, June 18, 1815, which was fought between the British under the Duke of Wellington and the French under Napoleon I., took place.

BELGIUM—(continued).

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated, in Acres.	Wood, in Acres.	Waste, in Acres.	Population in 1859.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
5. Antwerp	1,093	699,778	394,792	80,601	186,618	445,705	407	Antwerp	French, <i>Aswers</i> ; large and strongly fortified; commands considerable foreign trade; magnificent cathedral, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in existence; chief emporium of Belgian commerce; extensive manufactures, the principal of which are silk and cotton hosiery; Buonaparte made it, during its occupation by the French, one of his grand naval arsenals; birthplace of Jordaeus, Vandyle, and Taulers; and here died the illustrious Rubens.
6. Limburg	931	596,048	381,183	88,163	123,903	193,160	207	Mechlin, or Malin.	French, <i>Malines</i> ; very ancient; central point of the Belgic railway-system; celebrated for its lace, magnificent Gothic cathedral; the see of an archbishop, whose palace is a handsome, though plain, edifice; great trade in flax, oil, and corn.
7. Liège	1,116	714,618	518,535	134,121	33,612	514,894	461	Lierre	Its manufactures of lace, linen, and cotton, are considerable.
								Hasselt	An active manufacturing town.
								St. Tron	Lace-works; owes its origin to a Benedictine convent of very early date.
								Liège	Dutch, <i>Loyk</i> ; Germ., <i>Lüttich</i> ; constitutes the "Birmingham of Belgium," as it has been called on account of its extensive hardware manufactures; has long been famous for the making of arms which it largely exports to Germany and Prussia; fine Gothic cathedral, suffered much from Duke Charles of Burgundy, who entered it by assault in 1467, and levied enormous

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Bruges (pron. Broozh). In the Flemish, *Bruges* or *Bruggen* signifies *bridges*, and was so named from the many *bridges* that cross its canals.

Ghent (pron. Gong). The Emperor Charles V., who was perpetually at war with Francis I., king of France, used to say (not from idle boasting, Ghent being then in a flourishing condition, while Paris was only rising into importance) that he could put Paris in his *glove*,—"Je mettrais Paris dans mon *Gant* (*Gand*),"—the French *gant* meaning a *glove*.

Brussels is derived from the Flemish *breecksel*, a *marsh*; because *Brussels* was built round a chapel on an island surrounded by the Senne, which was only a *marsh*.

Antwerp is a Flemish word signifying *at the wharf*, which was given it in consequence of there having been, from the earliest antiquity, a *wharf* at which to unload ships.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

The only rivers in Belgium deserving attention are the Maas (French, *Meuse*) and Scheldt (French, *Escaut*). The towns in the basins of these rivers are as follow :—

Basin.	Total Length in Miles.	Direct Length in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Chief Towns.
Meuse.....	580	280	..	Liège, Namur, Verviers, Spa, Arlon, Charleroi.
Scheldt	210	120	..	Antwerp, Ghent, Oudenarde, Tournay, Fontenoy, Malines, Louvaine, Hasselt, Vilvorde, BRUSSELS, Gemappes, Mons, Courtrai.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

From Mechlin, which, as we have seen, is the centre of the Belgic system of railways, a principal line proceeds south-west by Brussels to Mons, a second goes south-west to Liège, a third north to Antwerp, and a fourth west by Ghent and Bruges to Ostend. Another main line unites Antwerp, Ghent, and Tournay; while a third principal line proceeds from Liège, connecting that town with Namur, Mons, Tournay, and Courtrai. The number of miles open for traffic by this means was 813 in the year 1858.

(b) CANALS.

This country is so largely intersected by canals that we need only specify the *Bruges and Ghent Canal* which unites with those of Damme and Ostend at Bruges, and at Bruges communicates with another that travels north to the estuary of the East Scheldt, making a total length of nearly 300 miles.

The *roads* are numerous, broad, and well paved and kept.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

When Belgium and Holland were disunited in 1830, the foreign possessions were retained by the latter country (which see).

PRINCIPAL BELGIAN WRITERS IN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

"The literature of Belgium," says Mr. Mackay, "is inseparable from that of the Netherlands, the Flemish language and the Dutch having been till recently the same. . . . Belgium has always been more celebrated for the fine arts than for literature, in which it stands greatly lower than the Netherlands." Amongst its eminent ARTISTS the most distinguished names are Rubens, Vandyk, Champagne, Jordaens, and Derniers; in HISTORY, Jacob Van Maerland—"father of the poets of the Netherlands,"—Philip de Comines, Schott, and Strada; in PHILOLOGY and CRITICISM, Lipsius, Drusius, and Oudenarde; in ANATOMY and MEDICINE, Vesalius and Van Helmont; and in MATHEMATICS, Simon Stevin, the inventor of decimal arithmetic.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*—Corn, cattle, woollen goods, hempen and linen cloths, flax, hemp, oak, bark, clover seed, lawn, lace, cambric, carpets, cutlery, nails, and refined sugar. These, in the year 1852, amounted to 11,492,840*l*. *Imports*—Tea, coffee, raw sugar, and cotton from the tropics, tobacco from the United States, fruits and wines from the south of Europe, cotton yarn, cotton cloths, hardware, earthenware, &c., from England, and wool from Germany. In 1852 the value of the imports was 11,465,840*l*.

NAVAL STATIONS.—Ostend and Nieuport.

LANGUAGES.—These are three in number, the *French*, which is the language of the court, literature, and of the legislature; the *Walloon* (a dialect of the French), spoken at Liège, Hainault, Namur, and Luxembourg; and the *Flemish*, used in Flanders, Antwerp, and Lembourg; this is the Dutch of the preceding century.

RELIGION.—Although other religions are not only tolerated, and their churches in a great measure supported by the state, the population belong, almost entirely, to the Romish church.

EDUCATION.—In this respect Belgium takes precedence of both France and Austria. According to the census of 1846, nearly 500,000 children, about $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the population, were attending school. Its university towns are Brussels, Lovain, Liège, and Ghent.

ARMY.—Belgium has for its size a considerable standing army, which, before the present peace establishment, was still greater. Since that time, however, it boasts of 60,000 men under arms, which, in an emergency, could be nearly doubled.

NAVY.—Insignificant, but increasing; and several powerful steamers, fitted both for the purposes of warfare and commerce, have lately been constructed at the expense of the government.

In 1858 the PUBLIC DEBT amounted to 27,720,000*l*.; the REVENUE to 5,660,000*l*.; and the EXPENDITURE to 5,500,000*l*.

Holland,* or, the Netherlands.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.†	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1859.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. North Holland..	968	543,043	566	AMSTERDAM ..	<p>One of the most important commercial cities in Europe; supported by piles of wood driven into the alluvial soil; risen since the 13th century, when it was a collection of fishermen's huts; vast shipbuilding yards and magazines of marine stores; numerous scientific and literary institutions; fine stadthouse, or royal palace; principal depôt for the commodities of the East and West Indies.</p> <p>Great mart for the sale of bulbous roots; large organ with 8,000 pipes; sustained a siege against the Spaniards in 1572; birthplace of Wynants, Osade, Wouvermans, Berghem, and Schrevelius.</p> <p>Shipbuilding yards, in which Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia, wrought for the purpose of acquiring the art of shipbuilding.</p> <p>Great trade in butter; shipbuilding establishments; birthplace of <i>Tasman</i>, who discovered <i>Tasmania</i> and New Zealand; and of Schouten, the discoverer of <i>Cape Horn</i>.</p> <p>Near it is Camp, or Kamp, which gives name to the battle of Camperdown, in which Admiral Duncan gained a victory over the Dutch under De Witt, in 1797. Alkmaar has large cheese and swan fairs annually.</p> <p>Seat of the court and government; Dutch, <i>S'Gravenhage</i>; French, <i>La Haye</i>; important scientific institutions; beautiful avenue three miles long; cannon-founding, printing, and various manufactures; birthplace of the distinguished mathematician Huyghens, and of William III. of England.</p> <p>Long celebrated for its earthenware, hence called <i>delf</i>; birthplace of the celebrated critic and commentator, Hugo Grotius.—To the north of it is Ryswick, famous for the treaty of 1697.</p> <p>The literary metropolis; seat of a famous university, founded in the sixteenth century, resorted to by students from all parts of the world; fine museum and library; anciently called <i>Agrippinam Batavorum</i>; heroic and romantic defence against the Spanish besiegers in 1574; noted, also, for a gunpowder explosion which, in 1807, destroyed half the city.</p> <p>Famous for its manufacture of gin and other spirituous liquors, especially that generally called "Hollands;" numerous windmills.</p> <p>Next to Amsterdam in point of extent, wealth, and commercial importance; intersected by a large number of canals; vessels of the largest size can</p>
				Haarlem	
				Seardam	
				Hoorn	
				Alkmaar	
2. South Holland..	1,173	627,684	535	The Hague....	
				Delft.....	
				Leyden	
				Schledam	
				Rotterdam	

approach the warehouses in the heart of the city; gin-distilleries; birthplace of Erasmus (the restorer of letters in Western Europe), a statue of whom adorns the principal market-place.

The old capital of Holland; the first meeting of States-General held here in 1572, which declared the independence of the United Provinces; famous ecclesiastical synod in 1618, which condemned the doctrines of Arminius; considerable trade in timber, &c.

A fortified sea-port; good harbour, arsenal, and shipbuilding yards; a principal station of the Dutch navy; the port, where William of Orange embarked, in 1688, on his great expedition to England.

A thriving agricultural and manufacturing town; strongly fortified. In Dutch, *Vlissing*; strongly fortified; magnificent docks and magazines; bombarded by the English in 1809; birthplace of Admiral De Ruyter.

In Dutch, *S' Hertogenbosch*, or *The Duke's Wood*; occupies a low and marshy position; strongly fortified; possesses a fine cathedral, several manufactures, and considerable trade.

A fortress of the first class; famous for the association of nobles, formed in 1566, under the title of "The Compromise of Breda;" noted, also, for the conspicuous part which it played in the war of Dutch independence, when it was alternately in the possession of the Dutch and Spaniards; arsenal; military college.

Like Breda, is strongly fortified; its fortifications were esteemed the masterpiece of the celebrated Coehoorn, and were unsuccessfully besieged by the English in 1814; Bergen-op-Zoom had, however, yielded to the French arms in 1747, and again in 1794.

A fine old city—the *Ugii Trajectum* of the Romans; has frequently been the scene of important historical events; belonged, in the middle-ages, to the warlike bishops who derived their title from its name; flourishing university.

—Amersfoort has a considerable trade in herrings and corn. Very ancient fortified town; its ramparts are now, however, for the most part converted into public promenades; considerable trade in corn. Ancient, and strongly fortified; has an active trade; celebrated for its pale ale, and for the treaty of 1678.

An old imperial city; has often been the scene of warlike contest; endeared to the memory of the English by its historical association with the name of the brave Sir Philip Sydney, who here received his death-wound in the battle of 1586.

* *Holland* implies *hollow*, or *low land*, the greater part of it being below the level of the sea. It is from the German *hohl*, *hollow*; and is also called the *Netherlands*, or *low lands*. It may be here observed that, in Lincolnshire, there is a district called *Holland*, almost the exact physical counterpart of the Netherlands, on, of course, a smaller scale.

† This table, it will be seen, comprises, with the ten provinces usually given, the Duchies of Limbourg and Luxembourgh, and are sub-divided into districts and cantons. The ten are identical in their limits with the Seven United Provinces which occupy so conspicuous a position in the historic records of the sixteenth and succeeding centuries. The eastern parts of Limbourg and Luxembourgh were added in 1839.

3. Zeeland	671	166,483	Dort
4. North Brabant..	1,976	414,470	Hallevoetalsuys
			Middelburg ..
			Flushing
			Bois-le-Duc ..
			Breda
			Bergen-op-Zoom
6. Utrecht	535	162,249	Utrecht
			Arnhem
			Nimeguen
			Zutphen
6. Guelderland	1,965	403,972	

HOLLAND—(continued).

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1859.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
7. Overijssel	1,290	236,769	183	Zwolle	<p>A large and thriving commercial town; printing carried on here at a very remote period; here, also, is an Augustine monastery, in which the celebrated Thomas à Kempis died in 1471.</p> <p>Has literary and scientific institutions; an active commerce; here Thomas à Kempis studied.</p> <p>Trade in stone and peat; although the capital of the province, Assen has a population of only 2,700.</p> <p>Larger than the capital (population 6,400); manufactures of sail-cloth.</p> <p>A rich trade in the produce of the province; contains the tombs of the princes of Orange.</p> <p>Possesses an active maritime commerce; on the site of a town swallowed up by the sea; protected by one of the largest dykes in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Considerable, well built, and strongly fortified; an important university, and several other literary institutions; numerous fine public buildings, ship-building yards; a botanic garden.</p> <p>Strongly fortified, on the Belgian frontier; has vast quarries; fine public buildings; manufactures of paper, cottons, and woollens.</p> <p>Towns of considerable strength.</p> <p>One of the strongest fortresses of the Germanic Confederation,—reputed, in fact, to be impregnable; it is maintained at the joint expense of the combined states; enjoys considerable trade.</p>
8. Drenthe	1,028	95,136	92	Deventer	
9. Friesland	1,264	272,910	215	Assen	
				Meppel	
				Leeuwarden ..	
10. Gröningen	1,000	208,814	208	Harlingen	
				Gröningen	
11. Dutch Limbourg	763	217,217	284	Maestricht	
				Ruremond .. }	
				Venloo	
				Luxembourg ..	
12. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	975	195,028	200	Echternach.	

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Amsterdam is situated upon the *Amstel*, a stream in the Delta of the Rhine.

The Hague. An abbreviation of *Gravenhagen*, or *Count's meadow*, it having been the residence of the former *Counts* of Holland. Some, however, derive it from the German *haag*, a forest.

Bois-le-Duc derives its name from having been founded, near the close of the twelfth century, upon the site of a former hunting-place of the *Dukes* of Brabant.

Luxembourg. The town of the *light* or the *sun*. It was formerly known as *Lucis-Burgum*, from the great adoration that its inhabitants paid to the *sun*.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

RHINE	Catwick, Leyden, Utrecht, Arnheim, Nimeguen.
<i>Tributary, left bank</i> ..	Luxembourg (on the Moselle).
<i>Delta</i>	Amsterdam, Haarlem, Saardam, Edam, Hoorn (on the coast of Haarlem Lake and the Zuyder Zee). Helder, Camperdown (on the coast of the North Sea). Hague, Ryswick, Delft (inland).
YSEL	Zutphen.
MEUSE	Vlaardingen, Rotterdam, Maestricht.
<i>Tributary, right bank</i> ..	Schiedam, Gouda.
<i>Tributary, left bank</i> ..	Bois-le-Duc, Breda.
<i>Delta</i>	Dort, Hellevoetsluys.
SCHELDTE ..	Bergen-op-Zoom, Flushing, Middelburg.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

These are very few, there being, in 1858, only 182 miles open for traffic. The two principal are—one connecting Amsterdam and Haarlem, proceeding thence to Leyden, the Hague, and Rotterdam; the other uniting Amsterdam, Utrecht, Arnheim, and the German frontier.

(b) CANALS.

Holland has a more perfect system of water communication, although having no river within its borders of importance, than any other country on the face of the globe. Its canals form, in fact, a kind of network to the Netherlands, and have given to it its very active home trade. Among the most noteworthy are the following:—The *Great Canal*, joining Amsterdam and the Helder, 50 miles long, 125 feet broad, and 21 feet deep, admitting two frigates abreast; the *Neiuwer Sluis*, between Amsterdam and Utrecht; one from Amsterdam to Haarlem, Leyden, Delft, the Hague, Rotterdam, and Gorkum; a magnificent canal from Bois-le-Duc to Maestricht; one connecting Mappel to Assen; another uniting Gröningen and the Dollart; one between Gröningen and Delfzyl; and another proceeding from Gröningen to Haarlem by Dokkum and Leewarden. Passengers are conveyed along these canals at the rate of four miles an hour.

The *roads*, which are of course, in a great measure, superseded by the canals beside which they run, are generally kept in an excellent condition.

PRINCIPAL DUTCH WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Johannes Secundus (or Everard) James van Catz Vondel, Gasper Brandt, and William Bilderdyk.

PAINTING.—John van de Meer (surnamed "The Old," born 1627) John van

de Meer (known as "The Younger," born 1665), celebrated for his pastoral scenes; W. and D. Schellings; Limborch; Janissens; and Moor.

HISTORY.—Dousa, Paul Merula, Heinsius, and Bondam.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Vinnen, Leeuwen, Meerman, and Grotius.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—John and Zachary Jansen, Huyghens, Almeloveen, Ruysh, Leuwenhoeck, Swammerdam, Sylvius, Boerhaave, Van Swieten, Gaubius, Camper, Van Swinden, Brugmans, and S'Gravesande.

MENTAL SCIENCE.—Spinoza, and Helvetius.

PHILOLOGY.—Heinsius, Golius, Leusden, Schrevelius, Perizonius, Burman, Hemsterhusius, Wetstein, Oudendorp, Valkenaer, Ruhnken, Lennep, Wytenbach, Tollius, and Sluiter.

CRITICISM.—Erasmus, Erpenius, Drusius, Meursius, Gronovius, Clericus, Bos, and Hoogeveen.

THEOLOGY.—Arminius, Gomar, Episcopius, Jansenius, Cocceius, Philip van Limborch, Witsius, Gerard Brandt, Vitringa, and Voetius.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1856.
AFRICA.		
Settlements on the Guinea Coast.....	10,625	100,000
ASIA.		
Parts of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Lombok, Timor, Banda and Amboyna, Papua, Moluccas, Celebes, Borneo, Banka. Rhio (near Singapore).	520,179	16,854,000
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Dutch Guiana; Curaçoa (north of Venezuela), St. Eustatius (Leeward Isles).	54,187	82,761
Total.....	584,991	16,936,761

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—butter, gin, clover-seed, cheese, the several manufactures of the Netherlands, and colonial produce, including tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c.; these, in 1858, amounted to £28,187,000. *Imports*:—colonial produce and manufactured goods, and corn, wines, cotton, wool, and coal, amounting to £34,311,000.

LANGUAGE.—The four prevailing languages belong to the Gothic family, and are all closely allied to the German. These are—(1) the *Dutch*, the national language; (2) the *Flemish*, spoken in Belgium and Brabant; (3) the *Frisic*, the language employed by the uneducated classes in Friesland, Heligoland, &c., and which is more nearly related to the Hoch Deutsch, or High (commonly called modern) German; and (4) the *German*, used in Dutch Luxembourg.

RELIGION.—About two-thirds of the population of Holland are Protestants, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The Reformed Church is Calvinistic in doctrine and Presbyterian in government.

EDUCATION.—Elementary instruction is almost universal in Holland, about one-eighth of the inhabitants regularly attending school. The teachers receive good emoluments, while the fees for instruction are low, and the children of the poor are taught gratuitously. In its three universities of Leyden, Utrecht, and Groningen, the professors of which are remunerated by the state, there are 1120 students.

The standing ARMY of Holland is small, it amounting, in 1859, to not more than 58,000, officers and men.

The NAVY of the Netherlands is more conspicuous than its Army. The Dutch have for ages been distinguished in maritime warfare. The Navy consists of 88 vessels, carrying 2,000 guns, besides 49 gun-boats, carrying 174 guns.

In the year 1858 the PUBLIC DEBT of Holland amounted to £94,250,000 ; its REVENUE to £8,178,886 ; and its EXPENDITURE to £8,115,686.

Denmark.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1856.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Denmark Proper (including Jutland and most of the Islands).	14,493	1,378,200	COPENHAGEN ..	Danish, <i>Kjøbenhavn</i> : strongly fortified; surrounded by beautiful environs; centre of the commerce at Denmark; has an arsenal, shipbuilding docks, &c.; the only station for the navy; distinguished by the large number of its palaces and other buildings; has extensive collections of works of art; seat of a celebrated university; many of the former royal palaces are now used as galleries of art, libraries, and museums; Lord Nelson here gained a great naval victory over the Danish fleet in 1801, and, in 1807, it was bombarded, and the Danish fleet brought to England. Formerly the capital; ancient cathedral, containing the tombs of a long line of sovereigns. "Sound dues" are here levied on all foreign merchant-vessels entering or leaving the Baltic—which in 1851 amounted to nearly 20,000 ships, yielding £154,000 toll-money; of interest from its connexion with Shakespeare's <i>Hamlet</i> .—Cronberg Castle, strongly fortified, commands the strait. A fine Gothic cathedral of the 12th century; the old castle of Gottorp, which was the seat of the temporary Sleswig-Holstein government during the late insurrection (1848—50); once a member of the Hanseatic League. A commercial town of considerable importance.
2. Duchy of Sleswig	3,451	363,000	Sleswig	In point of size and commercial position the second city in the kingdom; an astronomical observatory, which has acquired celebrity under the superintendence of Schumacher; numerous manufactures; shipbuilding docks; 233 trading-vessels; enormous quantities of raw tobacco made into cigars and snuff. Has considerable trade; seat of a university; also of steam and other packet communication with the capital and other places. Inhabitants principally employed in navigation; has a large share in the whale-fishery; withstood, by the aid of its former fortifications, the attack of Tilly, in 1628. Lauenburg has a custom-house for Elbe dues, and a considerable transit trade.
3. Duchy of Holstein.	3,508	479,364	Flensburg	
			Altona	
			Kiel	
			Glücksstadt	
4. Duchy of Lauenburg.	404	46,486	Lauenburg	
Iceland	38,500	64,600	Reikiavik	The most northerly of capital cities; houses principally wooden buildings, one story high, and covered with a coat of tar; neat and substantial cathedral—the see of an archbishop; seat of a college, with eight professors and 100 students; Icelandic Society; an observatory; good library.
Færøe Isles	500	8,651	Akroyri. Skalholt	The former capital of Iceland, but now only containing a single farm-house, and the ruins of a small cathedral church. Contains about 100 wooden huts, an hospital, a fortified harbour, and a Latin school.
			Thorshavn	

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Denmark is the *mark* or *country* of the *Danes*, *mark* in the German language meaning a *frontier district* or *country*. It may, however, imply, like *Holland*, *lowland*; *Daunmark*, in Icelandic, signifying *low land*.

Copenhagen implies the *merchant's harbour*; from the Scandinavian *kiöping*, or *köping* (= the Anglo-Saxon *ceapian*), a *market-place*, or *place for merchants*, and *hagen*, the same as *haven*.

Slesvig, or *Sleswick*, takes its name from its position on the *Schlei* Fiord; *wig* is the same with the Latin *vicus*, a *dwelling*, &c.

Altona is frequently called by its inhabitants *All-zu-nah*, *all too near*, in allusion to its proximity to *Hamburg*, from which it is alone separated by a hill designated *Hamburgerberg*. *Altona* is probably a corruption of *All-zu-nah*.

Lauenburg signifies *lion's town*; from the German *löwe*, a *lion*, and *berg*, a *town*. *Henry the Lion* erected a castle in its neighbourhood.

The *Færø*, or *Fœrø* Isles, a group of about twenty in number, were so named by their discoverers, the Norwegians, because *sheep* were found by them in great numbers, *faar* being the Scandinavian word for *sheep*.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Basin.	Principal Towns, &c.
INCLINED TO THE BALTIC.	The Sound	COPENHAGEN, Elsinore.
	Great Belt	Odensee, Nyeborg, Svendborg.
	Trave	Lubeck (in Germany).
	Wakenitz	Ratzeburg.
	Kiel Fiord	Kiel.
	Schwentin	Prees.
	Schlei Fiord	Schleswig.
	Flensburg Fiord	Flensburg.
	Gulf of Apenrade	Apenrade.
	Hadersleben Fiord	Hadersleben.
	Little Belt	Assens, Fredericia.
	Horsens Fiord	Horsens.
	Mølle Å	Aarhus.
	Guden Å	Randers, Viborg.
INCLINED TO THE NORTH SEA.	Lymfjord	Aalborg.
	North-east coast of Jutland	Fladstrand or Frederickshavn.
	Rips Å	Ribe or Ripen.
	Widaa	Tondern.
	Haver	Husum.
	Eyder	Tönningen, Frederickstadt, Rendsburg.
	Elbe	Glückstadt, Altona, Lauenburg.
	Stör	Itzehöe, Neumünster.
	Krückau	Elmshorn.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS

Exist at present to but a limited extent. One proceeds from *Copenhagen* to *Roskilde*, 16 miles to the westward; a second, in *Holstein*, connects *Altona*, near *Hamburg*, and *Kiel*, on the *Baltic*; a third unites *Neumünster*, *Rendsburg*, and *Husum*; and a fourth joins *Hamburg* and *Berlin*.

(b) WATER-COMMUNICATION

Is rendered abundant by the fiords and numerous arms of the sea. The principal *canals* of *Denmark* are,—the *Canal of Stecknitz*, by means of which the *Trave* communicates with the *Elbe*, and which is one of the oldest in

Europe; the *Canal of Kiel*, connecting the Baltic with the River Eyder; and the *Lumford Canal*, which extends wholly across the peninsula of Jutland.

The *Roads* in Zealand and the other islands belonging to Denmark are generally good, but in other parts of the kingdom are in an indifferent condition.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1855.
Farøe Isles	500	8,651
Iceland	88,500	64,600
Greenland (western coast) .....	..	9,900
West India Islands (Santa Cruz)	190	34,137
Nicobar Islands	650	6,000
Total.....	89,840	123,288

PRINCIPAL WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Baron Holberg (dramatist and historian), Ewald (famous lyric poet), Falster, Sneedorf, Tullen, Wessel, Ochlenzlager, Baggesen, and Hertz.

HISTORY.—Saeno, Saxo-Grammaticus, Holberg, Suhm, Möllmann, and B. G. Niebuhr.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.—Casten Niebuhr and Chevalier Brönstadt.

SCIENCE, &c.—Tycho Brahe (the distinguished astronomer), Oerstedt (the electrician), Rask and J. Olshausen (the philologists), Gruntvig, Petersen, and Rafn (the archæologists), Mynster, Möller, Lindberg, Treschov, Smith, and Twesten (theologians).

PHILOSOPHY AND CRITICISM.—Rothe, Rahbek, and Kraft.

FINE ARTS.—Thorvaldsen (the distinguished sculptor), Hausen and Malling (architects), Tuel (portrait painter), Gebauer (animal painter), Eckersberg (historical painter), Dahl (landscape painter), and Weber (the great German composer).

ROMANCE.—Ingemann, Blicher, Kruse, and Hauch,

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The *Exports*, in 1852, amounted to £1,941,292, and consisted of butter, rape-seed, barley, wheat, rye, oats, horses and oxen, salt-beef and pork, hides and skins, wool, honey, &c. The *Imports*, in the same year, amounted to £3,247,352. These are coals, iron, salt, timber, tar, fruits, wine; cotton, woollen, and silk manufactures; glass and hardware; coffee, tea, sugar, &c.

Number of *merchant ships* in 1847 was 3,905.

LANGUAGE.—The inhabitants are of the Gothic stock, and employ dialects belonging to one or other of the two great divisions of the Teutonic or Gothic family. The people of Holstein, Lauenburg, and a part of Schleswig, speak German; those of Jutland, Danish; the Frieslanders (who occupy the west coast of Schleswig) employ the Frisian, a Dutch dialect; while the Normans, who people Iceland and the Farøe group, speak Icelandic and Farøese.

RELIGION.—The number of Lutherans greatly exceeds that of any other sect.

Free toleration has, since 1849, been extended to Romanists, Calvinists, Moravians, &c.

EDUCATION.—Very generally diffused, attendance at the primary schools being enforced and gratuitous. The two universities of Copenhagen (with 1,100 students) and of Kiel (with 250 students) are the only institutions of the kind in Denmark.

In 1858 the **REVENUE** amounted to 17,000,000 crowns, or £2,408,000 sterling; the **EXPENDITURE** to the same; and the **PUBLIC DEBT** to £16,290,000.

Norway and Sweden.

1. NORWAY.

Stifts, or Provinces.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Finmarken	Hammerfest	Is the most northerly town in Europe, being in latitude 70° 40'; dwarf birch grows in sheltered spots to about the height of a man; central trading-station in furs and fish. Sometimes regarded as the capital of the province. Situated in lat. 69° 40'; oils, fish, and skins exported. The seat of the Bishop of Finmarken and Nordland; a mere village. Formerly the capital of the Norwegian kings; strong fortress.
2. Nordland	Altenfjord	
3. Trondhjem or Drontheim	Trondheim	
	Christiansand.	
	Molde.	
4. Bergen	Roras	Famous for its extensive mines of copper.
	Bergen	A fortified seaport, and station for the naval squadron; cathedral, college, and several libraries; manufactures of porcelain and tobacco; entrepôt of the Norwegian fisheries.
5. Christiansand	Rosendal	
	Christiansand	Shipbuilding; extensive export trade; good harbours.
	Stavanger	One of the oldest towns in Norway; fine Gothic cathedral; good harbour.
	Mandal	The most southerly town in Norway; used as a harbour of refuge.
6. Agurhuus	Arendal	
	CHRISTIANIA	A suite of fine buildings in course of erection for its university; streets are straight, broad, and well paved; environs very picturesque; contains a royal palace, the arsenal, a botanic garden, an astronomical observatory, and several educational institutions.
	Frederickshald	Very strong fortress, in besieging which (in 1718) Charles XII., of Sweden, was killed; trade in iron and timber.
	Frederickstadt. . .	Good harbour; tobacco factory; an arsenal.
	Tonsberg.	
	Moss	Has extensive iron-mines in its vicinity.
	Laurvig	Cannon-foundry; distilleries; snuff-factories.
	Kongsberg	Near it is the important mine of silver in the kingdom; it contains a school of mines; has a manufactory of arms and powder.
	Drammen	Several educational establishments; numerous manufactures; busy trade in pitch, timber, and iron.
	Forgrund.	
	Skeen.	
	Kongsvinger.	
	Lillehammer	Several educational establishments; numerous manufactures; busy trade in pitch, timber, and iron.

2. SWEDEN.

Provinces.	Sons, Bailiwicks, or Districts.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Gothland	1. Gothenburg	Gothenburg	<p>Swed., <i>Göteborg</i> ; second city in Sweden in population and commerce ; manufactures of sail-cloth and coarse cotton-goods ; iron-founding ; sugar-refining ; elegantly built ; has, from its numerous canals, the appearance of a Dutch town ; new Exchange, regarded as one of the finest in Europe ; Gothenburg was founded in 1610 by Gustavus Adolphus.</p> <p>Famous in the history of Sweden as the place at which the Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish commissioners, under the Kalmar union, met to choose their king.</p> <p>A place of considerable trade, and strongly fortified ; manufactures of cloth, carpets, soap, and tobacco.</p> <p>A good harbour, and well fortified ; leather and tobacco manufactures.</p> <p>Seat of a university ; town very ancient, which, in pagan times, is said to have had a population of 80,000 ; kings of Scania elected here in the middle ages.</p> <p>Manufactures of gloves, woollens, and lincens.</p> <p>Well fortified ; as a naval station it is not superseded by any in Europe ; considerable export trade ; extensive docks, building-ships, and formidable batteries.</p> <p>An arsenal ; several manufactures ; the mineral-springs of Lindal and Maredal in its vicinity.</p> <p>One of the most ancient Swedish towns. — In its neighbourhood was fought the battle of Stangebro, in 1596, when Sigismund was defeated by his uncle, Charles IX.</p> <p>Celebrated for its fine broadcloth ; good salmon-fishery ; manufactures of hardware, brass, linen, and cotton ; possesses a building-yard ; extensive docks in process of construction.</p> <p>Considerable trade ; noted in history for the celebrated treaty of 1397, by which the three crowns of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark were united on the head of Margaret of Waldemar, the reigning queen of Denmark, and the Semiramis of the North.</p> <p>One of the oldest towns in northern Europe ; once a leading member of the Hanseatic League ; birthplace of Polhem, the mechanician, in 1661.</p> <p>Built partly on small islands ; streets uninviting ; public buildings, however, very fine, particularly the palace ; seat of a distinguished academy of the sciences and various other literary and scientific establishments ; has a steam-engine factory, cannon foundry, and numerous manufactures ; principal commercial emporium of Scandinavia ; founded (not as the capital) in the thirteenth century.</p>
	2. Wenersborg, or Elfsborg.	Uddevalla. Wenersborg.	
	3. Halmstad	Alingsås. Halmstad	
	4. Malmö	Malmö	
		Helsingborg.	
		Landskrona	
		Lund	
		Ystad.	
	5. Christianstad ..	Christianstad	
	6. Carlscrona	Carlscrona	
		Carlsbamm.	
	7. Wexjö	Wexjö.	
	8. Ronköping	Ronköping	
	9. Marstrand	Marstrand.	
	10. Linköping	Linköping	
		Norrköping	
	11. Kalmar	Kalmar	
		Westervik.	
		Borgholm.	
	12. Wisby	Wisby	
	13. Stockholm	STOCKHOLM.....	
2. Svealand, or Sweden Proper.	14. Nyköping	Nyköping. Eskilstuna.	

SWEDEN—(continued).

Provinces.	Läns, Balliwicks, or Districts.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
3. Norrland	15. Örebro	Örebro	First Swedish town in which the Reformation was formally established; extensive printing establishment; principal church contains a monument to the distinguished German jurist, Engelhardt; mineral-springs of Adolfsberg in its vicinity. Has exports of iron, copper, timber, corn, and salt.
	16. Carlstad	Carlstad	In the midst of iron-mines.
	17. Fahlun, or Stora Kopparberg.	Christineham. Philipstad	
	18. Westerås	Fahlun	Great copper-mine, which has been wrought for more than 1,000 years.
	19. Upsala	Hedmora	Contains the most ancient college in Sweden; extensive shipbuilding docks. Scheele, the distinguished chemist, died here, in 1786.
		Westerås	
		Köping	
	20. Gefleborg	Arboga	In the midst of silver-mines, and surrounded by the famous springs of Saltra. Once the capital of Sweden, and the residence of her kings; distinguished ancient university, which, besides its numerous volumes, contains rich and rare MSS., particularly the <i>Codex Argenteus</i> , a copy of the Gospels in Gothic as translated by Bishop Ulfilas in the fourth century; among its professors were Linnæus, Celsius, Bergmann, Scheele, and Berzelius; in the vicinity an ancient temple of Odin; fine cathedral.
		Sala	
		Upsala	
3. Norrland	20. Gefleborg	Eneköpang.	Its mines are the largest, and yield the best iron in the world. Considerable trade in the export of timber: extensive iron-works in its neighbourhood; one of the principal Swedish towns for shipping.
		Dannemora	
		Gefle	
		Soderhamn.	
	21. Östersund	Östersund.	Possesses a mineral-spring, and large trade in timber and iron; built chiefly of wood, and twice destroyed by the Russians.
	22. Härnösand	Härnösand.	
	23. Umeå	Sundsvall.	
3. Norrland	24. Piteå	Umeå	The most northerly town in Sweden, since Tornæa was ceded to the Russians.
		Åsela. Piteå. Luleå	

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Norway is called *Norge* by the natives, and signifies the *northern kingdom*.

Drontheim signifies the *home* of the *throne* or *court*. *Heim* is the same with *ham*, a *home* or *dwelling*. It was so called because it was the residence of the Norwegian *kings*, and their ancient *throne* is still to be seen at the palace, now used as an arsenal.

Gothland = the *land* of the *Goths*. According to some, however, it signifies the *land* of the *good*, from the German *gott*, *good*.

Carlsrona means *Charles's crown*.

Stockholm. The *island* (formed by *holm*, an *island*) formed by *stocks* or *posts*. It is built upon *piles*, and stands upon seven rocky *islets*.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in English Miles.	Capitals.
Glommen	280	CHRISTIANIA.
Göta and Clara....	300	Gothenburg, Wenersborg, Mariestad, Carlstadt.
Motala	100	Nyköping, Linköping, Önköping.
Mælar	120	STOCKHOLM, Wasterås, Upsala, Örebro.
Dal	250	Gefle, Fahlun.
Indals	90	Östersund.
Angermann	120	Hernösand.
Umea	180	Umea.
Pitea	180	Pitea.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

Notwithstanding the generally rugged nature of the surface, in Sweden and Norway railways have made some progress. As yet, however, the only railway constructed in Norway is one which runs between Christiania and Lake Miosen. In Sweden numerous lines are being formed, by means of which, when completed, communication will be effected between Gothenburg and the provinces to the north and east of the Wener, and thence to the capital.

(b) CANALS.

The *Göta Canal* connects the river Göta and Baltic, avoiding the channel of the Sound. The idea of this highly important work is said to have originated with Charles XII. The *Trolhätte Canal*, near the efflux of the Göta from Lake Wener, to avoid the celebrated Trolhätte Falls; the *Hielmar*, or *Arboga Canal*, joining Lakes Mælar and Hielmar; and the *Sördetelge Canal*, uniting the southern extremity of Lake Mælar and the Baltic. In 1858 about 150 miles of railway were open in Scandinavia for traffic, 68 of which belonged to Sweden.

The *Roads* have been constructed with little regard to the conveniences of travelling, and, in Norway, present very great inequalities of surface. In passing the Dovre-field the road attains an elevation of four thousand feet above the level of the sea. Communication is carried on by means of *stations*, which are placed at certain intervals upon the principal lines of road, and at which the principal farmers are compelled to provide horses for the use of travellers.

PRINCIPAL SCANDINAVIAN WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Sternhjelm, Dalin, Creutz, Gyllenborg, Runeberg, Bishop Tegner, Böttiger, Atterbom, Franzen, Nicander, and Kellgren.

HISTORY.—Geijer, Fryxell, Dalin, Lagerbring, Strinnholm, Ekelund, and Ahlquist.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Linnæus, Fries, Wahlenberg, and Hasselquist (in botany); Scheele, Bergmann, and Berzelius (in chemistry); Rinmann (in mineralogy); Rosenstein (in medicine); Polhem, Alströmer, and Swedenborg (in mechanics); Celsius and Klingenstierna (in mathematics); Tessin (in architecture); Forsell (in geography); and Professor Nilsen (in ethnography).

MORAL SCIENCE.—Grubbe and Biber.

THEOLOGY.—Wingard and Wallin.

FINE ARTS.—Brystrom and Göthe (in sculpture), and Fahlerantz and Hörberg (in painting).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cederborg, Livijn, Fredrika Bremer, Baroness Knorring, Engström, Hopken, Hermanson, and Almqvist.

The only **FOREIGN POSSESSION** is the small island of St. Bartholomew's, in the West Indies.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—timber, the produce of the mines and fisheries, tar, pitch, turpentine, skins, cod-liver oil, rye, and oats. *Imports*:—sugar, coffee, tobacco, tea, wine, salt, leather, silk, hemp, corn, flour, vegetables, and a variety of manufactured goods.

NAVAL STATIONS.—Carlsrona, Gothenburg, and Stockholm.

LANGUAGE.—The Icelandic, Old Danish, or Norse—one and the same—was originally spoken by the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes; and, although the Swedish and Norwegian dialects now differ from each other, they are still nearly related to each other, both in their roots and inflections. The Modern Danish is the vernacular language of the peasantry in Norway, and the Danish Bible is the only one in use in the churches.

RELIGION.—The established religion in Scandinavia is the Lutheran, from which there are very few dissenters. The chief ecclesiastical place in the peninsula is Upsala, which is the seat of an archbishopric, and subordinate to which are eleven bishoprics. Norway has five bishoprics. The Laplanders are in gradual process of conversion to Christianity.

EDUCATION.—Public education is in a more advanced condition in Sweden than in Norway, although in both countries elementary instruction is widely diffused, for hardly a peasant in Scandinavia can be found who cannot both read and write. In the principal towns there are gymnasia, or high schools, which serve as a preparation for the universities, of which there are three,—Upsala (Sweden), Lund (Sweden), and Christiania (Norway). The Swedish Academy of Sciences at Stockholm is one of the most distinguished in Europe, and learning is cultivated in the principal towns in a manner highly creditable to both kingdoms. Even in the small towns the inhabitants exhibit a great love for acquiring knowledge, not only from nature, but by the aid of books. This taste is, of course, in a great measure induced by the leisure which (combined with the climate) is afforded them by the long season of winter.

The ARMY maintained by both countries is small. The Norwegian Army numbers 12,000, and the Swedish, 48,000, besides, in both, 107,000 militia; total, 167,000.

The NAVY is more considerable than the Army, especially in Sweden. The united Navy, in 1856, numbered 330 vessels of all sizes, carrying 660 guns.

The PUBLIC DEBT, in 1854, amounted to £896,860, and the REVENUE, in 1858, to £925,900.

Prussia.*

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.†	Governments.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1858.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c., of Provinces.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Brandenburg	{ 1. Potsdam, with Berlin. 2. Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.	{ 8,128 7,405	2,329,906	150	BERLIN	Well built and handsome; numerous and extensive manufactures, particularly its beautiful cast-iron articles called "Berlin Jewellery," and its paper, porcelain, and dye-works; contains the most celebrated university in Prussia, and several other educational institutions; among the illustrious of past and present professors of the university stand the names of Neander, Marheinecke, Von Savigny, Hugel, Encke, Von Raumer, Karl Ritter, Bekker, Böckh, and Bopp; Berlin also possesses a colossal equestrian statue of Frederick the Great, and a beautiful bronze statue of Blücher; a museum rich in works of art; remarkably magnificent street named <i>Unter den Linden</i> , beneath the <i>lime-trees</i> . More frequent residence of the Prussian sovereigns; royal palace of Sans Souci—the "Versailles" of Prussia; famous as the birthplace of the illustrious Humboldt, the renowned author of <i>Kosmos</i> . Ancient cathedral; considerable commerce. Industrious manufacturing and commercial city; three large annual fairs; university transferred to Breslau in 1810.
					Potsdam	
					Brandenburg-Frankfurt-on-the-Oder.	
					Charlottenburg Küstrin	
					Königsberg.	
2. Pomerania	{ 3. Stettin	{ 5,034 5,494 1,679	1,328,381	108	Stettin	Populous (50,000) and fortified; royal castle, and numerous fine public buildings; next to Danzig, the principal seaport in Prussia; considerable trade; great wool-market in June; woollen and other manufactures. Much resorted to for sea-bathing. A strongly-fortified sea-port; of celebrity in the Thirty Years' War; has considerable trade.
					Swinemünde ..	
					Köslin	
					Stralsund	

8. Schlesien, or Silesia	6. Breslau 7. Oppeln 8. Liegnitz	4,466 4,011 1,312	3,269,613	334	Oppeln. Liegnitz	Breslau	The second city in the kingdom in population (130,000); chief emporium of the linens of Silesia; contains the largest wool-fair in Germany; rising university; its church of St. Elizabeth has the loftiest tower in Prussia, 364 feet high; birthplace of Wolff, the philosopher and mathematician; its university is adorned by the names of Von Collin, David Schulz, Bernstein, Middeldorpf, Wachler, and Passow.
					Reichenbach. Görlitz.....		Royal college, museum, and gymnasium; the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians, under Frederick the Great, over the Austrians, in 1740; and also of the defeat sustained, in 1813, by the French at the hands of Blücher.
					Grünberg.		An important commercial town, having extensive manufactures of linen and woollen cloths; has a Protestant college.
					Magdeburg ..		The strongest fortress in the kingdom, and of the most impregnable in Europe; an industrious commercial town, with considerable manufactures; the dom-kirche, or cathedral, is a fine building, with a most magnificent interior.
					Halle		Distinguished for its famous university, adorned by the names of Gessnius, Tholuck, Ullman, Rödiger, Spener, Thomasius, the brothers Michaelis, Cellarius, Baumgarten, Semler, Knapp, Wegscheider, and Meckel; birthplace of Handel.—Near it is Eisleben, the birthplace of Martin Luther.
4. Sachsen, or Saxony	9. Magdeburg .. 10. Merseburg 11. Erfurt	5,273 5,104 5,324	1,910,062	121	Merseburg Naumburg		A thriving and industrious town, with a fine cathedral. Near it is the delf of Kösen, memorable in connexion with the wars of 1806 and 1813.—Near it, also, is the village of Lützen, which derives interest from two important battles fought in its vicinity—one, in 1632, in which Gustavus Adolphus, the champion of the Protestant cause, was killed; and the other, the victory gained, in 1813, by Napoleon over the allied armies of Prussia and Russia.

* *Prussia* is said to have received its name from the *Pruzzi*, a people who lived in and about what is now denominated Prussia Proper. Some, however, fancifully call it *Po-Russia* (hence, they say, *Prussia*), which signifies *near to or adjoining Russia*.

† To the twenty-five governments of Prussia (which contain 328 circles) must be added the principalities of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Hohenzollern-Heckingen, which were formerly independent members of the Germanic Confederation, but incorporated with Prussia in 1849.

PRUSSIA—(continued).

Provinces.	Governments.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1858.	Inhabitants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c., of Provinces.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
5. Posen, or Posenania.....{	12. Posen 13. Bromberg	6,836 } 4,565 }	1,417,155	124	Schönebeck ..	Noted for its chemical and salt works. Fortified; castle-church containing the tombs of Luther and Melancthon. Ancient, well built, and strongly fortified; woollen and linen manufactures; a university (once the most famous in Germany), in which Luther was educated, and coarse linens. Well fortified; several manufactures. Large commercial city, extensively engaged in the export of agricultural produce; a cathedral, and twenty-five churches, all Roman Catholic except two, which are Protestant. Considerable manufactures, and an active transit trade.
					Wittenberg ...	
					Erfurt	
					Mülhausen....	
					Nordhausen ..	
6. Prussia Proper {	14. Königsberg 15. Gumbinnen .. 16. Danzig 17. Marienwerder..	8,673 } 6,387 } 8,286 } 6,787 }	2,744,500	109	Posen	Celebrated university, among the professors shedding lustre on which are the names of Kant, Alshausen, Von Böhlen, Gebeier, Dinter, Lobeck, and Graff; a considerable commercial city, with numerous manufactures, chiefly in woollens, cottons, linens, and silks; famous for the sanguinary battles of 1807, fought between the combined Prussian and Russian armies and the French under Napoleon. A town of modern growth. Strongly fortified; closely adjacent to the Russian frontier; considerable trade in timber and corn. Famous for the treaty between France, Russia, and Prussia, in 1807, which robbed Prussia of the whole of her possessions between the Elbe and the Rhine, and the greater part of Prussian Poland—nearly all of which were restored, in 1813, by the Congress of Vienna. First sea-port in Prussia; one of the greatest ports for shipping corn in the world; large number of breweries and distilleries; extensive establishments for grinding flour; numerous dye-works, sugar-refineries, manufac-
					Bromberg	
					Gnesen.	
					Königsberg ..	
					Gumbinnen ..	
6. Prussia Proper {	14. Königsberg 15. Gumbinnen .. 16. Danzig 17. Marienwerder..	8,673 } 6,387 } 8,286 } 6,787 }	2,744,500	109	Memel	
					Tilsit	
					Dantzic, or Danzig.	

7. Westphalia.....	18. Münster.....	2,809	1,566,441	200	Elbing.....	<p>tories for fire-arms, &c. ; strongly fortified ; birthplace of the celebrated Fahrenheit.</p> <p>Considerable manufactures and trade.</p>
	19. Minden.....	2,033			Marlenwerder.....	
	20. Arnsberg.....	2,977			Eylau.....	
					Graudenz.....	
					Thorn.....	
8. Rhenish Prussia.....			3,108,972	299	Münster.....	<p>Has a strong citadel on the Vistula, built to command the navigation of that river.</p> <p>Strongly fortified, near the Russian frontier ; principally noteworthy as the birthplace, in 1473, of the eminent astronomer, Copernicus.</p> <p>Contains a Roman Catholic theological seminary ; fine cathedral ; celebrated as the scene of the fanatic doings of John of Leyden and his followers, who were suspended in iron cages, in 1535 ; and for the Treaty of Westphalia, signed here in 1648, which put an end to the Thirty Years' War, and secured religious liberty to the Protestants.</p> <p>Strongly fortified ; French defeated here, in 1759, by the British under Frederick of Brunswick.</p> <p>Iron mines in its vicinity.</p> <p>Enormous quantity of articles in copper, brass, and iron made in its neighbourhood ; also, in the vicinity, rich mines of calamine or zinc.</p> <p>Third city in Prussia for population (111,009) ; its position on the Rhine imparts to it great commercial facilities ; celebrated for the distilled waters, "Eau de Cologne," exported in very large quantities ; magnificent Gothic cathedral, one of the finest in Europe ; possessed, under the name of <i>Colonia Agrippina</i>, privileges as a Roman colony ; Barthold Schwartz, a monk, invented gunpowder here, in 1390 ; birthplace of Rubens, the most distinguished painter of the Flemish school, in 1577.</p> <p>Residence of the governor of the Rhenish provinces ; bridge of boats across the Rhine ; shipping-port for a number of manufacturing towns.</p> <p>Crosses the Rhine by a bridge of boats 485 yards long ; surrounded by powerful fortifications ; manufactures of woollens, &c.</p> <p>Very ancient ; once the residence of Constantine the Great ; formerly the see of a sovereign archbishop ; museum of antiquities ; brisk trade in corn, timber, and Moselle wines.</p>
	21. Cologne, or Köln.....	1,538			Minden.....	
	22. Düsseldorf.....	2,110			Paderborn.....	
	23. Coblenz.....	2,330			Arnsberg.....	
	24. Treves, or Trier.....	2,786			Iserlohn.....	
	25. Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle.....	1,608			Cologne.....	
					Wesel.....	
					Düsseldorf.....	
					Coblenz.....	
					Treves.....	

PRUSSIA—(continued).

Provinces.	Governmenta.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion in 1858.	Inhabi- tants to the Square Mile.	Chief Towns, &c., of Provinces.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Hohenzollern	453	65,000	121	Aachen, or Aix- la-Chapelle. Cleve Elberfeld Bonn Saarbrücken. Hechingen. Sigmaringen ..	<p>Once the residence of Charlemagne, who died here; noted mineral baths; famed for the excellence of its needles; manufactures of woollen cloths and cotton goods.</p> <p>Has an important name in history.</p> <p>A great seat of the cotton, silk, and thread manufacture; noted for dyeing Turkey red.</p> <p>Distinguished university,—among its illustrious names are those of Niebuhr, A. W. Von Schlegel, Gieseeler, and others; scenery along the Rhine beautiful; birthplace of Beethoven.</p> <p>Palace in which the prince resides; the principality was ceded to Prussia in 1849.</p>

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Berlin.—Gibson makes it to mean the *uncultivated meadow-land*, and says that "it is situated on a sandy plain, on both banks of the Spree, and derives its name from *berle*, in the language of the Slavonian Vends, who were the earliest settlers in this quarter."

Königsberg is precisely of the same signification with our word *Kingston*.

Cologne is from the Latin *colonia*, a *colony*, it having been one of the Roman colonies.

Coblentz is situated at the *confluence* of the Rhine and Moselle, and was formerly, from that circumstance, called *Confluentes*.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in English Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Capitals.
Niemen	400	82,180	(No capital.)
Pregel	120	5,920	Königsberg.
Vistula	530	56,640	(No capital.)
Oder	445	39,040	Stettin, Breslau, Posen.
Elbe	400	41,860	Magdeburg, BERLIN.
Weser	250	13,120	(No capital.)
Ems	160	5,000	Münster.
Rhine	600	65,280	Cologne, Hechingen.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS

Extend throughout almost the whole of Prussia, connecting Berlin with every important place in the kingdom. In 1858 there were 2,514 miles open for traffic, the following being the principal lines:—

Berlin to Stettin, with offshoots to Köslan and Posen.

Berlin to Hamburg and Kiel.

Berlin to Magdeburg, Hanover, Minden, Crefeld, and Aachen, with branches to Halle, Münster, Cologne, and Bonn.

Berlin to Dresden and Chemnitz.

Berlin to Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, with a branch to Breslau and Vienna, and another to Danzig and Königsberg.

An uninterrupted railway communication is thus, it will be seen, formed from Ostend to the borders of Poland and the easternmost part of Silesia.

(b) CANALS

Are likewise numerous, although the rivers are largely made use of for the purpose of inland navigation. The principal are the *Plauen* and *Finow Canals*, uniting the Oder and the Havel; and the *Frederick-William Canal*, joining the Oder and the Spree.

The *Roads* in Prussia are generally in an excellent condition, particularly those in the neighbourhood of and in the great towns. In some remote districts, however, they are very indifferent, and are ill suited for carriages.

The *electric telegraph* is in extensive operation between Berlin and the frontiers of the kingdom.

PRINCIPAL PRUSSIAN WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

As these are, in language and blood, Germans, their names will be found enumerated under "GERMANY."

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The commerce of Prussia has very much improved since the establishment of the Zollverein in 1818. *Exports*:—corn, timber, wool, linen and woollen manufactures, and linen-yarn; iron, copper, and brass work; zinc, glass, porcelain, tobacco, salt meat (including Westphalia hams), wax, Prussian blue, amber, eau de Cologne, &c. The *Imports* of Prussia consist of sugar, tea, coffee, spices, and other colonial produce; gold, mercury, tin; French and Hungarian wines; raw cotton, cotton-twist, silk, and leaf-tobacco. The *exports* of the Zollverein amounted, in 1852, to £27,763,000, and the *imports* to £29,472,000.

LANGUAGE.—The largest portion of the Prussian population are Germans, who speak either High or Low German; but in Posen, Prussia Proper, and the eastern part of Silesia, various languages belonging to the Slavonic family are employed, as the Polish in Posen, Slowakish in Upper Silesia, and the Wendish in the centre of Pomerania.

RELIGION.—The Protestant religion embraces about three-fifths of the population of the kingdom, the remaining two-fifths being chiefly members of the Roman Catholic church, who, in 1855, numbered 6,418,310, and Jews, who, in the same year, amounted to 234,248.

EDUCATION.—As regards the mere communication of knowledge, the public education of Prussia is unsurpassed by that of any other European state. The instruction of the people is entirely under the direction of the state, attendance at school between the ages of five and fifteen being compulsory. Almost one-sixth of the population is in constant attendance at school or receiving proper education at home. Every parish possesses an elementary school, and every town at least one burgh school. Besides and above these are gymnasiums (in which classical learning is pursued), besides a large number of normal schools for the training properly qualified teachers. The 24,200 elementary schools of Prussia are attended by nearly 2,500,000 pupils. The universities of Prussia are those of Berlin, Halle, Bonn, Breslau, Greifswald, and Königsberg.

ARMY.—In proportion to her extent, population, and finances, Prussia supports the greatest military establishment in Europe. The total available force of the Prussian army has been estimated at (including 4,200 landwehr or militia) 532,000, above one-sixth of the entire population between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, and is raised and maintained by virtue of the Prussian military organization, by which every male, no matter what his station in life, is at times a soldier. Of the estimate here given nearly 100,000 are at the disposal of the Germanic Confederation. The military system of this kingdom has been adopted by nearly all the secondary military European powers, by which every subject between twenty and twenty-five years of age is bound to serve in the ranks of the standing army for a period of three successive years, and from which nothing but bodily or mental incapacity can excuse any individual.

NAVY.—The navy of Prussia is inconsiderable, and consisted, in 1857, of 55 ships of all sizes, carrying 265 guns (inclusive of 5 steamers and 36 gunboats).

The **PUBLIC DEBT**, in 1858, amounted to £37,742,600; the **REVENUE**, to £19,477,000; and the **EXPENDITURE**, to the same.

Germany.*

Besides parts of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and the Netherlands, the Germanic Confederation consists of thirty independent states, which may be grouped into northern, central, and southern, each group having distinctive national features.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

	States (alphabetically arranged).	Political Designation.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Date of Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
	Austria (part of)	Empire	76,075	13,382,189	1854	(See "Austria.")	
	Prussia (part of)	Kingdom ..	72,016	12,937,228	1853	(See "Prussia.")	
	Holstein and Lauenburg	Duchy	3,974	550,000	1853	(See "Denmark.")	
	Luxembourg and Lineburg ..	Grand-Duchy	1,860	394,262	1853	(See "Holland.")	
	Total dependencies of other States		153,925	27,263,679			
Northern	1. Anhalt-Bernburg	Duchy	319	53,475	1855	Bernburg	A small industrious place; ducal palace the principal building.
Northern	2. Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen ..	Duchy	595	114,850	1855	Dessau	Finely situated; ducal palace; environs are richly cultivated, and possess great beauty.
						Köthen	The former capital of the duchy; ducal castle; import centre of railway-communication.
Southern	3. Baden	Grand-Duchy	5,904	1,914,337	1855	Carlsruhe	Although a small, an attractive capital, in the midst of a fertile and wooded region; has thirty-two streets diverging from its palace like rays; several literary institutions.—Near it are two fine palaces with beautiful gardens.
						Mannheim	Of ancient origin, but in consequence of its almost total destruction by the Austrians, in 1795, after a protracted

* *Germany* is derived from a word signifying a warrior. The mode in Germans call themselves *Deutschen*, and deduce their origin from the god *Tuesco*. *Allemagne* is applied by the French to Germany, because it included all the *manns* or hordes.

Germany has been called the labyrinth of geography, owing to the large number of its political divisions, the involved arrangement, and the connexion, in many instances, with non-Germanic countries.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION—(continued).

States (alphabetically arranged).	Political designation.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Date of Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Southern	4. Bavaria	29,637	4,541,556	1855	Heidelberg	siege, has the appearance of a modern town; possesses considerable trade. Occupies one of the most beautiful spots in the Confederation; distinguished university (containing a magnificent library with many valuable MSS.), with 45 professors, and 78 teachers; town of Heidelberg, kept in a vault beneath the castle, capable of holding 800 hogsheads, and is the largest wine-tun in the world; splendid remains of an ancient palace of the electors-palatine.
					Freiburg	Fine cathedral, which is considered one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany; its spire is 380 feet high; the seat of a Roman Catholic university, which is well attended.
					Constance	Famous for the ecclesiastical council held here, 1414—1418, which condemned the tenets of Wyclif, and the bodies of John Huss and Jerome of Prague to the flames.
					Baden-Baden	Mineral springs (the principal of which has a temperature of 153½° Fahr.), which are the annual resort of invalids, pleasure-seekers, idlers; these springs were known to the Romans; palace of the Grand-Duke occupies the site of a Roman villa and baths.
					Munich	Germ., <i>München</i> : largest city in Western Germany except Hamburg; occupies, after Madrid, the highest site of any European city (height, 1690 feet); extensive collections of works of art, principally collected by Ludwig I.

Ratisbon	the late king; glyptothek, or sculpture-gallery; pinacothek, or picture-gallery; its university, in 1847, contained 76 professors, 1471 students, and a magnificent library.
Augsburg	Germ., <i>Regensburg</i> ; at one time the capital of Bavaria; of great historic fame as the seat of the Imperial Diet from 1662 till 1806; league formed here by the Romanists against the Protestants, in 1524; said to have undergone, from time to time, seventeen sieges and bombardments, in the last of which, in 1809, it surrendered to the French under Napoleon; the remains of the celebrated Kepler lie here. Celebrated for its goldsmiths' work, jewellery, and clocks, and for its cotton and woollen manufactures; fine Gothic cathedral; principal arsenal in the kingdom; seat of commerce in Southern Germany; bishop's palace contains the hall in which the Protestant Confession of Faith was presented to the Emperor Charles V., in 1530.
Passau	Historically celebrated for a treaty signed at it by Charles V., in 1532, in favor of the Protestants of Germany; strongly fortified.
Spire	Germ., <i>Speyer</i> ; of Roman origin; the residence of Charlemagne and afterwards of the emperors of Germany; fell into the hands, in 1689, of Louis XIV., by whom it was nearly destroyed; the famous <i>Protest</i> given in to the diet assembled at Spire, in 1529, procured for the followers of Luther the name of <i>Protestants</i> .
Würzburg	Strongly fortified; considerable manufactures; cathedral, or dom-kirche, which dates from the tenth century; seat of a university founded in 1409.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION—(continued).

	States (alphabetically arranged)	Political designation.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Date of Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Northern	5. Bremen	Free City ..	97	88,856	1855	Erlangen	A well-built and thriving commercial town; possesses the only Protestant university in Bavaria. A busy commercial town; well fortified.
Northern	6. Brunswick	Duchy	1,427	269,213	1857	Brunswick	Second only to Hamburg in German commerce; manufactures of snuffs and cigars; breweries and distilleries; sugar-refineries; linen and woollen factories; several literary institutions. Fine cast-iron obelisk erected to the memory of the two dukes of Brunswick—father and son—who fell successively at Jena and Quatre-Bras; handsome ducal palace; ancient cathedral; museum with a collection of classical antiquities and paintings; semi-annual fair; birthplace of the historian, Meibom. Has an extensive public library, with 150,000 volumes, and relics and MSS. of Martin Luther.
Northern	7. Frankfort	Free City ..	98	74,784	1855	Wolfsbittel	Regarded as the capital of Germany, because the Germanic Diet holds its sittings here; centre of the inland trade of Germany; great seat of banking and other mercantile transactions; two annual fairs, much resorted to for commercial purposes; environs possess great beauty; rich in collections of works of art; fine and ancient cathedral; birthplace of Goethe.
Northern	8. Hamburg	Free City ..	136	220,401	1857	Helmstadt. FRANKFORT	The great seaport of Germany; one of the principal commercial cities in the world; great part of the town consumed by conflagration in 1842, and

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION—(continued).

	States (alphabetically arranged).	Political designation.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Date of Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Central.	11. Hesse-Darmstadt.....	Grand-Duchy	3,761	886,494	1855	Marburg..... Darmstadt.....	A Protestant university (the first esta- blished in Germany after the Reforma- tion), with 260 students. A handsome town; magnificent ducal palace, with fine library; public mu- seum; environs exceedingly pictu- resque.
						Mayence.....	German, Mainz, or Mainz: one of the fortresses of the Germanic Confedera- tion; a bridge of boats, more than 1600 feet in length, joins it with the opposite bank of the Rhine at Cassel, its suburb; a noble cathedral, built in the eleventh century; sustained a memorable siege, in 1793, while gar- risoned by the soldiers of the French republic; birthplace, in 1440, of Gut- tenberg, the inventor of printing. Ancient cathedral of the eighth century; diets formerly held here; famous for the noble stand which Luther at one of these meetings made, in 1521, against the corruptions of Rome. The seat of the only university in the grand-duchy. Beautifully situated; residence of the landgrave; celebrated mineral-waters.
Central..	12. Hesse-Homburg	Landgraviate	106	24,937	1855	Worms..... Giessen	Contains the palace of the reigning prince.—In its neighbourhood is a colossal statue to the memory of Ar- minius, the champion of German in- dependence, and the destroyer of the Roman legions under Varus, A.D. 10.
Southern Northern	13. Liechtenstein	Principality.	60	7,150	1853	Homburg	
	14. Lippe-Deimold	Principality.	437	105,490	1855	Liechtenstein. Deimold	
Northern Northern	15. Lippe-Schaumburg	Principality.	171	29,848	1855	Blücherburg.....	Palace of the reigning prince.
	16. Lübeck	Free City .	110	55,423	1857	Lübeck	Considerable transit-trade; large fairs;

Northern	17. Mecklenburg-Schwerin ..	Grand-Duchy	4,845	539,231	1857	Schwerin	contains the records of the Hanseatic League. Residence of the Grand-Duke, who represents the oldest reigning family in Europe; pleasantly situated, and well built. The seat of a university of less note now than formerly; has considerable trade; several manufactures.
Northern	18. Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Grand-Duchy	1,051	99,750	1853	Grabow. Gustrow. New Strelitz	Residence of the Grand-Duke; collection of curious antiquities. Summer-palace of the Grand-Duke.
Central..	19. Nassau	Duchy	1,751	434,064	1857	New Brandenburg Schönburg. Wiesbaden	One of the chief watering-places in Germany; its springs, which were known to the Romans, are the annual resort of crowds of visitors.
Northern	20. Oldenburg and Kniphau- sen.	Grand-Duchy	2,421	287,163	1855	Emm. Oldenburg	The residence of the Grand-Duke. The capital, a mere village, of the lordship of that name; not represented at the diet.
Central..	21. Reuss	Principality.	595	112,600	1857	Berne. Greitz	A castle, the residence of the prince. In a fertile and beautiful valley; well-frequented public baths; numerous manufactures.
Central..	22. Saxony.....	Kingdom ..	5,770	2,039,075	1855	Gera	Manufactures of woollen and linen cloths. One of the finest and best built cities in Europe; magnificent royal library; extensive collections of works of art; manufactures considerable, especially of china and porcelain ware; coal, iron, and glass works in its neighbourhood; has frequently been the scene of important historical events:—alternately the head-quarters of the French and the united Prussian and Russian armies during the great struggle which succeeded the wars of

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION—(continued).

States (alphabetically arranged).	Political designation.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Date of Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
					Leipzig.....	the French Revolution.—Near it is Pillnitz, which has a royal park and chateau, where, in 1791, the treaty was signed to maintain the rights of the Bourbons. Germ., <i>Leipzig</i> : one of the most indus- trious and commercial cities in Eu- rope; celebrated for its three great annual fairs, at which books form the principal commodity, and which are attended by merchants from all parts of Europe and Western Asia; seat of a university of high repute—the most famous in Germany; the most noted event in its history was the defeat gained by the united armies of Austria and Prussia over Napoleon, in 1813, after the three days' contest deservedly known as "the battle of nations" (<i>völkerschlacht</i>). Possesses a distinguished mining acad- emy; also a museum bequeathed by Werner, containing 100,000 specimens.
					Freiburg.....	The great seat of the porcelain manu- facture, and the place at which nearly the whole of the so-called Dresden china is made; this branch of industry is said to have originated with one Böttcher, a native of Plauen, an al- chemist of the sixteenth century, who accidentally discovered the art of making china in vainly searching after the philosopher's stone.
					Meissen	
					Reichenbach. Scheeberg. Zittau	A manufacturing town.

Central..	23. Saxe-Altenburg	Duchy	510	133,593	1857	Altenburg	Plauen	Extensive cotton and other manufactures; the chief place in the district called the Vogtland, which is the coldest and least attractive portion of the kingdom. A town of considerable commercial importance.
Central..	24. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Duchy	761	150,878	1855	Schmölln. Gotha		Alternately with Coburg the ducal residence; varied, beautiful, and romantic scenery; distinguished scientific and literary institutions, including a library of 120,000 volumes and 5,000 MSS., a gallery of paintings, a museum of arts, and a fine cabinet of coins.
Central..	25. Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen.	Duchy	971	165,662	1857	Meiningen	Coburg	Ducal palace; an ancient castle of the dukes of Coburg, which was once the residence of Luther, and was unsuccessfully besieged by Wallenstein during the Thirty Years' War; considerable trade and manufactures. Contains collections of natural curiosities and paintings.
Central..	26. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach ..	Grand-Duchy	1,405	263,755	1855	Hildburghausen .. Weimar		Has a fine castle, and a school of arts. A handsome grand-ducal palace; possesses interest as the residence of some of the most distinguished of German literary characters, whose society is courted by the enlightened patronage of the grand-duke; famous library.
						Eisenach		Important manufactures of woollen and other fabrics. — Near it is the castle of Wartburg, in which Martin Luther remained concealed for ten months after his memorable appearance at the diet of Worms.
						Jena		Celebrated for its distinguished university, which has numbered among its professors many of the most eminent men of the present and preceding centuries; the scene of one of Napoleon's victories, in 1806.

THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION—(continued).

	States (alphabetically arranged).	Political designation.	Area in English Square Miles.	Popula- tion.	Date of Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Central..	27. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	Principality.	370	68,974	1855	Rudolstadt.....	Manufactures of woollen-cloth and porcelain; an excellent library of 40,000 volumes.
Central..	28. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen.	Principality.	328	61,452	1855	Frankenhausen .. Sondershausen ...	Possesses a saline spring. Contains the residence of the prince, and a collection of ancient curiosities.
Central..	29. Waldeck	Principality.	464	58,132	1855	Arnsdorf .. Arloosen .. Corbach .. Pyrmont.....	Residence of the Prince of Waldeck. A palace, the residence of the prince in the bathing-season; the town owes its repute to its mineral waters, which have caused it to become one of the most fashionable watering-places in Germany; exports more than 250,000 bottles of its water annually.—Near it is the famous proto known as the Danst-Höhle, which emits vapors like those of the Grotto del Cane, at Naples:—a rabbit exposed to its vapor dies, it is said, in ten, and a cat in fifteen minutes.
Southern	30. Württemberg	Kingdom ..	7,423	1,788,720	1856	Stuttgart	In the midst of hills, which are covered to their summits with orchards and vineyards; has been described as "a large village, with a fine street and a palace;" the royal library, besides 50,000 other volumes, contains a unique collection of 12,000 Bibles printed in sixty-eight different languages; large public library; inferior only to Berlin and Leipzig as a seat of the book-trade.—Near it are Rosenstein, the summer residence of the king; and Connstadt, reputed for its mineral-waters. Strongly fortified; has considerable

						<p>trade; has been the frequent scene of contest; the destruction of General Mack's army of 80,000 Austrians by Napoleon, in 1805, forms the chief occurrence of the kind in modern history.</p> <p>Contains a royal palace.</p> <p>Has stone and gypsum-quarries.</p>
			90,717	16,448,495	<p>Ludwigsburg</p> <p>Heilbronn</p>	
			153,925	27,263,679		
			244,642	43,712,174		
	<p>Total of the Thirty Independent States.</p> <p>Parts of Austria, Prussia, Denmark, and Holland.....}</p> <p>Total of the Germanic Confederation....</p>					

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Austria.—For the etymology of this name, see under "AUSTRIA."

Holstein.—Derived from *holz*, a wood, and signifies the *woody* district.

Baden comes from the German *bad*, a bath, and answers to our *Bath* in Somersetshire.

Carlsruhe signifies *Charles's rest*.

Frankfort = the *free fort*, from the German *frank*, *free*, and *furt*, a town; or *fort* may probably mean a *ford*, in which case *Frankfort* would imply the *ford* of the *Franks*, a people who crossed the river at this place before entering Gaul.

Hanover.—According to Gibson, *Hanover* = *have over*; and the same writer tells us that "Hanover had no existence before 1163, and that its original name was *Lawenrode*; but, about the time of Henry the Lion, duke of Saxony, it received the name of *Hanover*, as it was then a *ferry* over the *Leine*." *Over* is from *fahr*, Anglo-Saxon, and signifies *that part of a river across which goods are conveyed*.

Hanse Towns.—The word *hanse* is the Teutonic for an *association*, or a *league*, and was applied to those towns that joined the association. There were, besides Hamburg, Frankfort, Bremen, and Lübeck, upwards of eighty towns in the time of its greatest power—viz., in the fourteenth century—which constituted the "*Hanseatic League*," the object of which was "to protect commerce from piracy, to procure the restitution of shipwrecked property, and to facilitate the safe navigation of the seas."

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in Miles.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States.
Rhine	600	65,280	Wiesbaden, Carlsruhe, Vaduz, Frankfort, Homburg, Darmstadt, Stuttgart.
Weser	250	18,120	Bremen, Meiningen, Oldenburg, Hanover, Brunswick, Bückeburg, Detmold, Arlosen, Cassel.
Elbe	550	41,860	Hamburg, Dessau, Dresden, New-Strelitz, Bernburg, Rudolstadt, Greitz, Altenburg, Sondershausen, Gotha, Weimar.
Trave	60	..	Lübeck.
Stör	40	..	Schwerin.
Danube	1,725	..	Munich.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

This is, both by land and water, in a highly efficient state. The total number of miles open in 1858 for *railway* traffic in all Germany and Denmark was 9,920, from which we deduct 2,086 miles for Austria, and 2,514 for Prussia, leaving for the minor states of Germany 4,600 miles. The principal lines are those extending from—

Hamburg to Hanover, and Hildesheim.

Hanover to Bremen.

Hanover to Cologne.

Hanover to Brunswick.

Magdeburg to Halle, Leipsic, and Dresden.

Halle to Weimar, Gotha, and Cassel.

Cassel to Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Leipsic to Bamberg, Nürnberg, and Munich.

The Würtemberg Railway from Heilbronn to Stuttgart, Ulm, and Lake Constance.

PRINCIPAL GERMAN, PRUSSIAN, AND AUSTRIAN WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Ofterdingen (the probable collector of the poems forming the *Niebelungen Lied*, the *Iliad* of the Germans), Hutten, Opitz, Gellert, Klopstock, Burger, Goëthe, Schiller, Uhland, Körner, and Voss.

HISTORY.—Pfeffel, Hüllmann, Bahr, Rotteck, Gœrres, Becker, Schlözer, Leo, Heeren, Wachler, Gervinus, Raumer, Wachsmuth, Klemm, Gülich, Menzell, and Ranke.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Albertus Magnus, Copernicus, Kepler, Cluverius, Blumenbach, Olbers, Encke, W. Herschel, Tennemann, Ritter, Berghaus, Leopold von Buch, Alexander von Humboldt, Liebig, Rammelsberg, Bischoff, Naumann, Mohs, G. Rose, Haidinger, Meekel, and Mitscherlich.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY AND JURISPRUDENCE.—Leibnitz, C. Wolf, Brucker, Kant, Jacobi, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, and Puffendorf.

SACRED LITERATURE.—Ulphilas (translator of the Gothic version of the Gospels), Tauler, Luther, Melancthon, Spalatin, Böhme, Arndt, Spener, Franke, Sturm, Zimzendorf, Mosheim, Bengel, Michælis, Semler, Rosenmüller, Eichhorn, Griesbach, Knapp, Hug, De Wette, Schrœch, Schleirmacher, Guericke, Hase, Neander, Gieseler, Plank, Hengstenberg, Tholuck, Tischendorf, Stier, H. Olshausen, Ullmann, and Krummacher.

PHILOLOGY.—Reuchlin, Buxtorf, Stockins, Leedolf, Fabricius, F. A. Wolf, Adelung, Schleusner, Schneider, Vossius, Freytag, Wahl, Gesenius, Bopp, Grimm, Reiske, Ernesti, Heyne, Buttmann, Matthiæ, Zumpt, Freund, Ewald, Passow, Rodiger, Fürst, and Kosegarten.

FINE ARTS.—Handel, Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, Mozart, Klein, and Mendelssohn (in music); Albert Durer, Elzheimer, Sandrart, Van-der-Faes, Roos, Warner, G. Netscher, Mignon, Kneller, Anna Waser, and Denner (in painting); Dannecker (in sculpture).

MISCELLANEOUS.—Werner, Kotzebue, Jung Stilling, Zimmermann, Herder, Lessing, Boaterwek, Tieck, Jean Paul Richter, Wagner, A. W. Schlegel, and Bunsen.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—corn, live stock (oxen and horses), wool, timber, iron, lead, vitriol, salt, stones for lithographic printing (from Bavaria), honey, wax, and other articles of raw produce, together with glass, porcelain, and various minor manufactures, as wooden clocks, toys, &c.; and manufactured woollen and linen goods to the neighbouring states. *Imports*:—cotton and silk manufactures (the former principally from England); wines and brandy from France; hemp, tallow, and leather from Russia; besides tropical produce, such as sugar, coffee, &c. In 1852 the *exports* of the Zollverein* amounted to £27,763,000, of Hamburg to £30,747,000, and of Bremen to £7,336,000; while, in the

* The Zollverein, or German Customs-union, which was formed in 1818, has given a great impetus to the transit-trade of the kingdom, and comprises territories the population of which amounts to upwards of 26,000,000. It embraces the following important states:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Baden. | 8. Luxembourg (Dutch). |
| 2. Bavaria. | 9. Nassau. |
| 3. Brunswick. | 10. Oldenburg. |
| 4. Frankfort-on-the-Main. | 11. Prussia. |
| 5. Hanover, with Lippe Schomburg. | 12. Saxony. |
| 6. Hesse Darmstadt. | 13. Thuringian Union. |
| 7. Hesse Cassel. | 14. Wurtemberg. |

same year, the *imports* of the Zollverein amounted to £29,472,000; of Hamburg to £32,365,000; and of Bremen to £7,954,000.

LANGUAGE.—In Western Germany the German language is the only tongue spoken. Its two grand divisions are the *Hoch Deutsch*, or High German, having rough and guttural sounds, prevailing in Central and Southern Germany, and the *Nieder Deutsch*, or Low German, distinguished by a softer enunciation. The former is the medium employed by the educated classes.

RELIGION.—The Roman Catholic religion is professed by somewhat more than half the population of Germany, the Protestant religion prevailing in Hanover, Würtemberg, Saxony, Pomerania, Brandenburg, and most of the smaller German states. The latter are divided into the Lutherans and Calvinists or Reformed, the former of which greatly exceed the latter.

EDUCATION is in a highly advanced state. General education is in a higher condition in Germany than in any other part of Europe. Its universities are twenty-three in number, of which those of Berlin, Heidelberg, Leipsic, Rostock, Marburg, Jena, Giessen, Kiel, Halle, Göttingen, Erlangen, and Greifswalde, are Protestant; Prague, Vienna, Gratz, Olmütz, Innsprück, Würzburg, Munich, and Freiburg, Roman Catholic; and Bonn, Tübingen, and Breslau, of a mixed character.

ARMY.—Besides Prussia and Austria, which are the two chief military powers of Germany, the military force of Bavaria and Hanover, as also of some of the smaller states, is very considerable. Luxembourg, Mentz, and Landau, are the three principal fortresses of the federal government, and are strongly garrisoned. In 1853 the federal army numbered 351,179 men, in addition to a reserve force of 100,340. Of this number Austria furnished 110,000, Prussia 93,600, Bavaria 41,500, Saxony 14,000, Hanover 15,200, Würtemberg 16,280, Baden 11,600, &c. In 1856 the whole federal force, with the reserve troops, amounted to 562,735 men, with 1,356 guns.

The **NATIONAL DEBT**, in 1854, of the fourteen largest states of Western Germany was £45,886,429; their annual **REVENUE** £10,000,000; and their expenditure £11,000,000.

Austria.*

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
GERMANY	1. Austria (Upper and Lower)	12,268	2,414,084	Linz Steyer Wels VIENNA	Strongly fortified; considerable trade; extensive cloth-works and other manufactures. An active population engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel instruments. Germ. <i>Wien</i> : large and elegant; old fortifications now converted into a promenade known as the Bastey; magnificent public libraries, of which the most important is the Imperial Library, founded in 1440; distinguished university, which had, in 1842, eighty-five professors, 5,400 students, and a library of 120,000 volumes; several other educational institutions; the most manufacturing city in the empire, its manufactures consisting of silk and other stuffs, carriages, porcelain, musical instruments, &c.; Vienna is said to have been built at a very early date, and has been the scene of many historical events; the celebrated Congress of Vienna sat here, in 1815, which fixed the present limits of the several European states. Near it, at Durrenstein, is the castle in which Cœur de Lion of England was confined as a prisoner on his return from Palestine. Possesses flourishing iron-works, &c. A noted place of pilgrimage for devout worshippers of the Virgin Mary. Although only a pretty little village, its neighbourhood is celebrated for its rich salt-works. Surrounded by picturesque scenery; formerly the seat of a sovereign archbishopric; noble cathedral; has famous salt-mines; birthplace of the distinguished musical composers, Haydn and Mozart.
	2. Salzburg	2,788	148,825	Krems Neustadt..... Maribafel..... Gmunden	Celebrated springs and watering-place, 3,000 feet above the level of the sea.—Near it, the small river Aache forms one of the highest cataracts in Europe. The chief seat of the woollen manufacture in Austria; has, also, silk, tobacco, soap, and cotton-works. Strongly fortified; large woollen and other manufactories; the seat of a university, with 600 students. Considerable woollen manufactures; silver and lead mines in the neighbourhood.
	3. Moravia	8,602	1,878,806	Hallein. Bad-Gastein .. Brünn Olmütz Iglaui	

* Called, in German, *Oesterreich*, or the *eastern kingdom*, and so called in reference to Charlemagne's dominions, of which *Austria* occupied the easternmost portion.

AUSTRIA—(continued).

	New Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
				Austerlitz Priesnitz. Sternberg. Troppau Teschen. Bielitz. Prague.....	A village fourteen miles to the east of Brinn, of celebrity as the scene of Napoleon's triumph, in 1805.—Near it is Spielberg, a strong prison in which political offenders are confined. Noted for its manufactures of fire-arms and cloth.
4. Silesia (Austrian)		1,988	447,497	Budweis Pilsen Kuttenberg .. Königgrätz... Eger.....	Germ., <i>Prag</i> : the principal seat of the manufacturing industry of Bohemia; considerable inland trade; contains the oldest university in Austria, with 71 professors, and 2,741 students; an archiepiscopal city; Jerome of Prague and John Huss labored here; contains the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the astronomer. Has important cloth manufactures. Iron mines and cloth manufactures. Lies in amongst copper, silver, and lead mines. A strongly-fortified town on the Elbe. Wallenstein and his friends were assassinated here, in 1634; its medicinal springs (and baths at Franzensbrunn—a little to the northward) attract a large number of visitors.
5. Bohemia		19,953	4,720,913	Reichenberg .. Carlsbad	Possesses considerable business in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth. Noted for its iron and steel; and also for its warm medicinal springs, which are visited by people from all parts of Europe. Noted for the manufactures of muslin and paper. Celebrated warm baths. Of note in the war of 1813.—Near it is the village of Arbesau, in which is a lofty obelisk of cast-iron to the memory of Count Mansfeld, who commanded the Austrians in that battle.
6. Tyrol and Vorarlberg.	11,109	876,263	Marienbad Joachimsthal .. *Innsbruck ..	Botzen..... Rattenberg ..	Near the Bavarian frontier, noted for its medicinal springs. Surrounded by a valuable mining district. The seat of a university, with, in 1842, 416 students and 24 professors; contains numerous other educational establishments; handsome suspension-bridge of recent date; manufactures of silk, woollen, and cotton fabrics, and of glass and leather; the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian, elaborately wrought; also a beautiful monumental statue of the peasant-hero of the Tyrol, Andrew Hofer, who devoted his services to the cause of Austria so conspicuously during the war of 1809. Manufactures of silk and woollen fabrics, leather, and hosiery. Two ruined castles on the heights immediately adjoining.

GERMANY—(continued).

GERMANIO—(continued).	7. Styria.....	10,952	1,070,747	Trent Hall Elva Graz †.....	Germ., Trieste: of note principally as associated with a celebrated ecclesiastical council held from 1548–1563; manufactures of silk, &c.
POLISH.	8. Illyria, Carinthia, and Carniola.	10,952	1,465,093	Marburg- Trieste.....	A celebrated institution called the <i>Johanneum</i> (after the Archduke John, its founder), which contains a magnificent museum and the various other appurtenances to which a great educational establishment lays claim; a university, with 1,000 students; manufactures, both of textile fabrics and hardware goods; considerable inland trade; females of Grätz distinguished for their beauty.
	9. Galicia, Cracow, and the Becko- wina.	33,800	5,174,358	Laybach.....	One of the principal sea-ports on the Mediterranean, and the chief seat of the foreign commerce of Austria; shipbuilding largely carried on; maintains a large mercantile fleet; possesses various manufactures, besides sugar-refineries, rope-walks, and soap-walks; the residence of consuls from most commercial countries; exports, in 1853, valued at £1,800,000, imports at £4,000,000.
				Klagenfurt.....	Great transit-trade between Trieste and Vienna; manufactures of silk and porcelain and refined sugar.—Twenty-five miles to the west of it are the valuable quicksilver mines of Idria, and, at the same distance south-west, the magnificent caverns of Adelsberg; many hundred feet below the earth's surface, where the simple music of the Carniolan peasant resounds through halls more grand and beautiful than were ever built for monarchs.
				Villach.....	Important manufactures of silks and woollens; large and active transit-trade.—Near it, at Bleiberg, are famous lead-mines.
				Rovigno.....	Celebrated for its white marble-quarries.
				Görz.....	Has shipbuilding yards, fisheries, and a flourishing trade.
				Lemberg.....	An archiepiscopal city; good manufactures and brisk trade; Charles X., of France, died here.
				Cracow.....	Polish, <i>Leow</i> : seat of considerable provincial trade; a university attended by 4,000 students; many other educational establishments; the Jews, who form about one-third of the population of Lemberg, carry on the greater part of its commerce.
					Germ. and Pol., <i>Krakow</i> : constituted, in 1816, a free state (with the adjacent territory) by the Congress of Vienna, but, in 1846, iniquitously absorbed into the Austrian empire despite obligations solemnly contracted; a university, containing rich MSS.; a celebrated cathedral, which has within its walls the tombs of, amongst other distinguished Poles, John Sobieski, and Thaddeus

* *Innsbruck* stands on the river *Inn*, which is here crossed by a very high bridge. The German *brücke* implies a bridge.

† "Perhaps the most interesting place in Styria," says Mr. William Hughes, one of the best geographers of the present day, "is the village of Mariazell—the 'Loretto' of Austria—to which crowds of devout worshippers of the Virgin make annual pilgrimages. Besides a stone image of the Virgin, surmounting an insulated pillar, there is a picture of the Virgin and Child which attracts equally the regards of the faithful, and to which one of the many legends of the Romish Church is attached. Mariazell is also noted for its forges and iron-foundries."

AUSTRIA—(continued).

	Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Popu-lation in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
POLISH— (continued)				<p>Czernowitz.... Kolomea..... Tarnopol..... Brody..... Drohobics.... Stanislavow.</p>	<p>Kosciusko, the William Tell of Poland.—Near it are the famous salt-mines of Bochnia and Wieliczka, amongst the richest in the world. Manufactures of hardware, clocks, and silver goods. Possesses a school of philosophy; has a good commerce. Considerable trade both with Russia and Turkey. Has, in its vicinity, salt-works, pitch-wells, and iron-mines.</p>
	10. Hungary	69,504	8,185,000	Pesth and *Buda.	<p>Together form the capital of Hungary; Buda, or Ofen, is overlooked by a castle in which was deposited the crown of St. Stephen, presented to the King of Hungary by Pope Sylvester. In the year 1000, and looked upon as the palladium of the Hungarian nation; it was removed by Kossuth in the late struggle, with a view to its preservation to the Hungarians, but ultimately fell into the hands of the Austrians, by whom it was deposited at Vienna; Buda is the centre of the inland trade of the province; carries on an extensive commerce in wines; four large annual fairs, which are the resort of great concourses of merchants of all kinds.—Pesth is the seat of a university, which has an attendance of 1000 students, and possesses an extensive library. On the site of the ancient Aquincum, where Attila held his court; the ruins of the royal castle of Visegrad, for a long period the residence of the native sovereigns of Hungary. The seat of the Hungarian diet or legislative assembly; contains an academy, or minor university.—Near it is Komorn, a place of considerable trade, the fortress of which is believed to be impregnable. Has an extensive mart for wine grown in its neighbourhood. An episcopal city; the French defeated the Austrians here in 1809; a steam-packet station. An ancient episcopal city; several of the Hungarian kings were crowned and buried here. Surrounded by beautiful scenery, resorted to by the upper classes in the winter. Slavonic, <i>Nagy-varad</i>; strongly fortified; hot mineral springs near it. In the midst of the mining district; extensive works in metal. Has a brisk trade in red wines; considerable cloth-manufactures. Large and well built; noted for its wines.—The neighbouring village of Dyos-győr is famous for its glass-works and iron-forges. Noted for its mineral waters; and for its mines of gold, silver, and lead.</p>
				<p>Alt-Buda..... Presburg..... Oedenburg .. Raab</p>	
				<p>Stuhlweissen- burg. Kaschau..... Grosswarden... Kremnitz..... Schemnitz... Erlau</p>	
				Nagy-Banya ..	
					HUNGARIAN.

11. The Banat and Serbia.	10,902	1,532,251	Debreczin	Large manufactures, including those of coarse cloth, leather, boots, pottery, and soap; four large annual fairs; Calvinistic college, attended by 2,000 students, being the largest and most important institution following the tenets of Calvin in Austria; was for a short time the seat of the national diet of Hungary.
			Eperies Szeged Temeswar	Has a celebrated opal-mine in its neighbourhood.
12. Transylvania ..	22,196	2,180,121	Lugos. Versetz Neusatz Klausenburg ..	The entrepôt of the valuable salt-mines of the neighbouring district. Strongly fortified; locality extremely unhealthy; commerce, nevertheless, very considerable; population (21,000) made up of Hungarians, Greeks, Germans, Wallachs, and Jews; manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, iron-ware, tobacco, and oil; taken by the Turks under Solyman II., in 1551, and retaken, in 1716, by Prince Eugene.
			Kronstadt Hermanstadt..	Strongly fortified; the raising of wine, silk, and rice forms an important branch of industry.
13. Croatia and Slavonia.	7,423	865,408	Karlsburg Nagy-Enyed .. Marcs-Vasarhely.	A place of considerable trade; a steamboat station on the Danube. The seat of the general government of Transylvania; manufactures of woollen-cloths, china-ware, &c.; has Roman Catholic, Reformed, and Unitarian colleges; birthplace of Matthias Corvinus, one of the most distinguished of the Hungarian kings, who conquered Austria in 1485.
			Agram.....	The most industrious and populous (20,000) place in Transylvania.
14. Dalmatia	4,927	415,632	Karlstadt	Forms an important military post; residence of the military commander of the province; Lutheran and Roman Catholic gymnasia.
			Fiume	Has a noble cathedral; in its vicinity are the richest gold-mines in Austria.
			Eszek	The seat of a celebrated Calvinistic college.
			Zara	The seat of the highest legal tribunal in Transylvania.
			Regusa	Residence of the Ban, or Viceroy, of Croatia; possesses an academy and gymnasium; seat of the superior courts; has an extensive trade.
			Spalatro	Commands considerable transit-trade; a liqueur named roseglio, well known in the Levant, is largely made here.
			Cattaro.	The chief sea-port of the Hungarian provinces; manufactures of tobacco and roseglio.
				Has barracks with accommodation for 30,000 men; fortifications on a scale of vast magnitude.
				Strongly fortified; an archiepiscopal city; has an excellent harbour.
				Commands an extensive coasting-trade; strongly fortified; often visited by earthquakes.
				Noted for its Roman antiquities; considerable coasting-trade; extensive ruins of the palace which was the residence of the Emperor Dioclesian in its vicinity.

* *Ofen* (or Buda) derives its name from its *hot sulphur-springs*.

AUSTRIA—(continued).

	Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1857.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
ITALIAN. — HUNGARIAN— (continued).	15. *The Military Frontier.	15,138	1,220,000	† Peterwardein Semlin.....	Strong fortress; the scene of a great triumph over the Turks, in 1716. Stands on the borders of the Christian and Mohammedan worlds—Near it is the quarantine station of Contumata, the most important lazaretto on the Turkish frontier.
	16. † Lombardy..... 17. ‡ Venetia	8,235 9,473	2,866,306 2,306,338 (in 1860).	Karlowitz Brod. Pancsova. } See under "Italy."	

* The Military Frontier comprises portions of Croatia, Slavonia, the Banat, and Transylvania. All landed property in it belongs exclusively to the Government, but is held by a sort of military fief, on condition of military service in war and peace. This system of government, by which it furnishes 50,000 men, was established in 1807, as a protection against the Turks.

† So named from Peter the Hermit, who marshalled the first crusade here.

‡ For particulars of Lombardy and Venetia, see under "Italy."

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Direct Length in English Miles.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals.
Danube	980	250,000	Peterwardein, Buda, VIENNA, Linz, Temeswar, Agram, Laybach, Klausenburg, Grätz, Brünn, Innsbrück, Salzburg.
Po	280	29,950	Venice.
Adriatic	500	.. ..	Zara.
Elbe	420	41,960	Prague.
Oder	360	39,140	Troppau.
Vistula	360	56,600	Lemberg.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

Although the inland transit-trade of Austria is principally carried on by means of its *navigable rivers* (which have a total length of 4,300 miles), yet it boasts of an extensive list of *railways*, which connect the capital with every important place in the empire. In 1859 there were 2,086 miles of railway open for traffic, besides others in the course of construction.

The *canals* are chiefly to be found in the Italian provinces, and the lower portion of the Hungarian plain. Excellent *highways* traverse different parts of the empire, especially in all its leading cities. These have been constructed at great expense. One road, 1120 miles in length, connects Pavia (in Italy) and Czernowitz, is carried across mountains and rivers, and is macadamised throughout.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRIAN WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

See under "GERMANY."

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—corn, wine, wool, and timber; woollen goods, porcelain, glass, salt, and a variety of mineral produce. These, in 1857, were valued at £23,100,000. *Imports*:—the manufactured goods of Britain, with those of Saxony, Prussian Silesia, and other parts of Germany; olive-oil, wax, honey, and the various articles of colonial and tropical produce, including tea, coffee, sugar, &c. Valued, in 1857, at £28,193,000. The *Mercantile Marine*, in the same year, comprised 9,651 ships, carrying 376,000 tons.

NAVAL STATION.—Trieste.

LANGUAGE.—Four distinct families are spoken in Austria, viz., (1) the *Slavonic* (including the *Russniak*, employed by the Slavonian population of Hungary and Galicia, the *Servian*, spoken in Military Croatia and parts of Slavonia and Dalmatia, the *Bohemian* or *Tchekhian*, in Bohemia and Moravia, and the *Slowak* or *Slovakian*, in the north-west of Hungary); (2) the *Teutonic*, which is represented by the *German*, the language of the court and of literature; (3) the *Græco-Latin* (embracing the *Italian*, in Venetia and the south of the Tyrol, the *Wallachian* or *Daco-Romana*, in the south of Transylvania, &c., and the *Albanian* or *Arnaute*, employed in the south of Dalmatia); and (4) the *Finno-Tchakarian*, spoken by nearly 5,000,000 of the people of Hungary.

RELIGION.—In 1851 there were, according to the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1859,—Romanists, 25,509,626; Greek Catholics, 6,257,514; Protestants

(principally Reformed), 3,083,443; Jews, 729,005; and the remainder were Unitarians and other sects. Members of the various Protestant churches are found chiefly in Hungary and Transylvania, although in these, as in the other provinces of the empire, the bulk of the people are Roman Catholics.

EDUCATION is not, generally speaking, in an advanced condition, though more so in the Italian and German provinces than in other parts of the empire. In this particular Austria, although it stands before either the United Kingdom or France, sends fewer of its population to school than does Prussia, Belgium, or Sweden. About one-eleventh of the entire population are regularly attending a place of instruction, as the following table, referring to the year 1859, will show:—

Educational Institutions.	Number.	Professors or Teachers.	Scholars.
Common or elementary schools	44,669	57,987	3,435,978
Gymnasias and academies	787	10,925	95,940
Theological seminaries	139	602	4,975
* Universities	9	575	8,667
Total	45,604	70,089	3,545,560

ARMY.—The military resources of Austria are considerable, the permanent, or regular peace, force amounting to 400,000. The war establishment in 1858-9, however, nearly doubled that amount. Military science is highly esteemed, as is evidenced by the fact that, at many principal towns of the empire, there are establishments for its cultivation.

NAVY.—The navy of the empire is small and of modern date, but those who occupy the shores of the Adriatic are enterprising shipbuilders and mariners, and are much addicted to nautical pursuits. The whole force does not exceed 135 vessels:—1 ship of the line, 7 frigates, 7 corvettes, 9 brigs, 13 war-steamers, and 98 smaller vessels, carrying, in the aggregate, 852 guns, and 8,707 marines. The total *cost of the army and navy* amounted, in 1858, to £10,689,000.

In 1857 the **REVENUE** amounted to £29,829,000, and the **EXPENDITURE** to £34,083,000. The **PUBLIC DEBT**, in 1846, was only £103,000,000, while in 1854 it amounted to £162,376,000, and in 1856 to £241,700,000. The interest on this absorbs at least one-third of the entire revenue.

* These nine universities are those of Vienna, Prague, Grätz, Olmütz, Innsbrück, Lemberg, Pesth, Padua, and Pavia.

Russia.*

GOVERNMENTS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

	Government.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1858.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
I. THE BALTIĆ PROVINCES (12 governments).	1. St. Petersburg, or Ingria.	15,664	1,080,398	St. Petersburg	Built by Peter the Great, in 1703; though, externally, magnificently built, it is, from its low position, subject to frequent inundations; contains some of the most splendid palaces and public buildings in Europe; the Neva's banks lined with stupendous granite quays; Imperial Palace, the winter residence of the Czar; foreign and inland trade is considerable; steam communication with all the principal European ports; annual imports estimated at 3,000,000 <i>l.</i> , and the exports at 2,000,000 <i>l.</i>
	2. Esthonia	6,694	393,599	Cronstadt	Completely commands the approach to St. Petersburg, which is defended by an impregnable fortress; chief naval station in the empire; extensive docks.
	3. Livonia	17,653	863,035	Czarskoe-Selo Revel, or Reval Riga.....	The Versailles of Russia; summer residence of the Czar. Strongly fortified; founded, in 1218, by Vladimir II., King of Denmark. Great trade in the export of timber, hemp, and corn; several colleges and other educational establishments.
	4. Courland, or Kurland.	9,094	637,855	Dorpat..... Pernau. Mittau.....	A university of some celebrity founded, in 1632, by Gustavus Adolphus: it is the principal school for the Protestant Russian clergy. Has manufactures of soap and linen; possesses a gymnasium and other educational societies.
	5-12. Principal of Finland (containing eight governments).	136,127	1,632,977	Helsingfors .. Abo	The seat of a university; trade in timber, corn, and fish. The cradle of Christianity in Finland; an ancient cathedral of historic interest; Abo was almost wholly destroyed by a disastrous fire, in 1827.
				Sveaborg Tornea.	A strong fortress, guarding Helsingfors; taken from Sweden in 1789; successfully assailed by the Anglo-French fleet, in 1855.

* *Russia* is said to have derived its name from the *Ruotsi* or *Rutzi*, *foreigners* or *adventurers*; and is a term which the Finns applied to the Slavonic occupiers of the aboriginal territory.

RUSSIA—(continued).

	Government.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1888.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
13. Archangel		923,295	263,630	Archangel Mezen. Onega. Petrozavodsk .. Ononetz. Vologda	Till the founding of St. Petersburg, was the only sea-port in the empire; first Russian port entered by the English; its harbour is closed by ice for nearly three-quarters of the year; emporium of the Siberian trade; has a depot for the Russian military marine.
14. Olonetz		50,022	285,945		Has an imperial foundry of cannon, manufactures of silks, and powder-mills.
15. Vologda		146,200	929,589		Considerable transit-trade between St. Petersburg and Siberia; large annual fair in January and February.
16. Novgorod		43,988	812,454	Usting-Velikl. Novgorod	Formerly an important entrepôt for the commerce of the interior; was so powerful up to the middle of the sixteenth century that it gave rise to the saying, "Who can resist God and Novgorod the Great?" The channel of its commercial prosperity diverted to St. Petersburg when that city was founded, in 1703; still called "Great" on account of its historic celebrity.
17. Jaroslavl		17,149	928,445	Staraja-Russa. Jaroslavl	An important commercial entrepôt, with manufactures, in a flourishing state, of cotton, linen, silk, Russian-leather, tobacco, copper, &c.; looks, nevertheless, exceedingly dull and dreary.
18. Kostroma		30,557	1,056,557	Uglitsch. Kostroma	Has several manufactures and a considerable commerce; fine cathedral; fifty churches
19. Pskov, or Plesk- kow.		22,206	696,967	Pskov	Considerable trade in the exports of the empire; a very ancient place; a large annual fair.
20. Tver		21,718	1,466,194	Toropecz. Tver	Strongly fortified; has an extensive trade derived from its position on the Volga, on the high road to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and on a canal uniting it with the Baltic and Caspian Seas.
21. Vladimir		17,658	1,221,720	Torjok. Vladimir	Manufactures of linen and leather; capital of the grand-duchy of Russia from 1157 to 1328.
22. Nijni-Novgorod		18,657	1,202,000	Murom	Valuable iron-mines. Celebrated for its great annual fair, in the months of July and August, the largest in Europe, and probably in the world; the population on this occasion amounts to a quarter of a million; merchants attend from all parts of Europe and Asia, and the sales are valued at 22,000,000 <i>l.</i> sterling; the kremlin of Nijni has a circumference of nearly half a league.*

II. MOSCOW, OR GREAT RUSSIA (19 governments).

23. Smolensk	20,272	1,034,481	Pavlovo. Araunas. Smolensk	Of great importance in the ninth century, A.D.; a decided resistance was here made to the French army in 1812.
24. Kaluga	11,496	1,006,671	Vlasna	The Russians defeated the French army here, in 1812.
25. Tula	11,241	1,125,517	Kaluga	One of the most important manufacturing towns in Russia; its manufactures consist of muskets, cloth, leather, &c.
26. Riazan	15,024	1,384,077	Tula	Has some considerable mining industry and works in metal; 70,000 muskets and 50,000 swords, besides bayonets, pistols, &c., are made annually, and afford employment to 20,000 persons.
27. Moscow	11,638	1,580,405	Bielew. Riazan	Numerous manufactures.
			Pronsk. Moscow	The Czars are crowned here; the head-quarters and winter residence of the old nobility; water-communication with all the principal places in the empire; has a most incongruous appearance, its buildings being half European and half Asiatic in style; burnt by the Russians, in 1812, and since rebuilt; manufactures of cottons, silks, woollens, and carpets, employ 40,000 weavers; in the middle of the city is the famous Kremlin, of a triangular shape, and nearly two miles in circuit.
28. Orel, or Orlov	16,044	1,445,900	Kolonna. Serpuchov. Orel, or Orlov	Commercial entrepôt for north and south Russia, being joined by navigable rivers and canals with the Baltic, Black, and Caspian Seas; a great centre of agricultural produce.
29. Kurak	16,873	1,836,949	Mzenak. Bolkhov. Jeletz, or Eletz Kursk	In its neighbourhood are extensive iron-mines. Has a brisk commerce, and manufactures of wax, tallow, and leather.
30. Voronej, or Voroneja	23,773	1,840,146	Belgorod. Putivl. Korotcha. Voronej	A large commercial town (population, 19,000); a palace, arsenal, and dockyards (the two latter since removed), built by Peter the Great.
31. Tambov	23,480	1,808,172	Korotajak. Tambov	A great centre of agricultural produce; possesses a college and a military school for nobles.
			Kadom. Koslov. Spask.	

II. MOSCOW, OR GREAT RUSSIA—(continued).

* Every Russian city has its kremlin or citadel, as every Spanish city boasts of its alcazar.

RUSSIA—(continued).

	Government.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1898.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
III CZARATE OF KAZAN (5 governments).	32. Perm	57,821	2,012,308	Perm	Great trade in gold, platina, copper, and iron; chief emporium of the trade between Russia and China.
	33. Viatka	53,061	2,051,914	Nijni-Tagilek Solikamsk Viatka	Famous for its salt-pits. Has a large trade with Astrakhan, Archangel, and St. Petersburg; iron-machinery, &c.
	34. Kazan, or Kazan.	23,460	1,482,085	Kazan	The principal entrepot of the commerce between Siberia, Bokhara, and Russia in Europe; celebrated for its educational institutions; inhabitants chiefly of Tatar origin; considerable manufactures.
	35. Simbirsk	24,246	1,118,805	Tchistopol. Kosmod-Emi- ansk.	Has considerable trade in corn and fish.
	36. Penza	14,322	1,135,980	Simbirsk Syzran. Penza	Manufactures of leather and salt; in its vicinity are found sulphur, vitriol, iron, and soap.
IV. CZARATE OF ASTRAKHAN (3 governments).	37. Astrakhan	86,530	414,526	Saransk. Krasno-Slo- bodsk.	The chief emporium of the Caspian trade of Russia; commercial relations almost wholly Asiatic; manufactures of cotton, leather, shagreen, and silk; principal seat of the extensive fisheries of the Caspian and the Volga.
	38. Saratov	73,801	1,622,147	Astrakhan Krasnodarsk. Saratov	A large commercial and well-fortified city; has considerable transit-trade.
	39. Orenburg	138,869	1,919,590	Volok. Sarepta. Orenburg Ufa. Uralsk. Zlata-oust	Carries on a good trade with Bokhara and Central Asia.
					The seat of extensive metal-works.
	40. Bessarabia	16,873	990,274	Kichinev. Akerman	Large exports of salt; treaty concluded here, in 1826, exempting Moldavia and Wallachia from all but nominal dependence on Turkey.

V. SOUTH, or NEW RUSSIA (5 governments).	41. Kherson	23,356	1,083,852	Bender Odessa.....	Stormed and taken by the Russians in 1770 and 1809. By far the most important place in South Russia; the great outlet for the agricultural provinces of the empire; founded in 1786; largely imports foreign goods; population includes people of nearly every foreign nation; exports and imports valued at 5,000,000. Built by Catharine II.; strongly fortified; has considerable trade; near it is the tomb of Howard the philanthropist. The principal naval arsenal, since the destruction of Sebastopol, of Russia in the Black Sea.
	42. Taurida	43,343	659,509	Kherson Nicolaelev Elizabethgrad. Simferopol Sebastopol	Once the authorities of Russia in the Crimea reside here. Once a military stronghold and naval arsenal; will be famous in future history for its siege by the combined forces of England and France, which reduced it to a heap of ruins, and which commenced in October, 1854, and terminated in September, 1855. Part of the Anglo-French army landed here, in September, 1854, on their way to Sebastopol. Contains several Greek and a few Roman antiquities. The scene of a memorable battle in the late war. Has a large annual wool fair. The Emperor Alexander died here, in 1825; the great outlet for the product of the surrounding country.
	43. Ekaterinoslavl	25,203	1,039,597	Eupatoria Kertch..... Balaklava Ekaterinoslavl Taganrog Rostov. Nakhichevan. Novo-Tcher- kask. Starot-Tcher- kask.	Has an active commerce in iron, wine, fish, and caviare.
	44. Don Cossacks..	108,120	871,130	Tchernigov.... Nejin. Glukhov. Starodub. Kiev..... Vasilkthov. Bogoslavl.	Very ancient; taken by the Tatars, in 1239, after a severe struggle; and afterwards by the Poles, in 1617. One of the most considerable cities in the empire; well fortified and very ancient; once the capital of the Russian monarchy; Christianity first planted here amongst the barbarian hordes of the Ukraine; noted for its ancient catacombs; has an arsenal; and possesses a university; magnificent suspension-bridge across the Dnieper, constructed by an English engineer.
VI. THE UKRAINE, or LIT- THE RUSSIA (4 governments).	45. Tohernigov....	19,085	1,401,879		
	46. Kiev, or Kief..	16,957	1,804,970		

RUSSIA—(continued).

	Government.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1858.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
VI. (continued).	47. Poltava	22,568	1,753,144	Poltava Kremenchug. Kobyliaki.	The scene, in 1709, of the defeat of Charles XII. of Sweden by Peter the Great.
	48. Kharkov	17,956	1,502,139	Kharkov..... Akhtyrka. Bielopol. Summy.	Has large and important fairs, among the best in Little Russia; possesses, also, numerous manufactures.
VII. WEST RUSSIA (18 governments).	49—53. Kingdom of Poland* (containing five governments).	46,362	(1856) 4,696,919	Warsaw	Contains numerous magnificent buildings, among which are the palace of the ancient kings (now an imperial residence), which contains the archives of the kingdom; a fine cathedral; and many literary and scientific institutions. It is one of the chief stations of the Russian army; principal portion of its considerable trade carried on by Jews.
				Radom.	Has three large fairs, each lasting a month; extensive trade in corn and Hungarian wines; considerable manufactures in cloth, &c.
				Lublin	A brisk transit-trade; manufactures of leather and skins.
				Plock	Famous for its mead.
				Suwalki.	Founded in the fourteenth century; seat of a (once flourishing) university; Jews principally conduct its trade.
	54. Bialystok	3,448	261,014	Bialystok	Has a college for nobles; manufactures of leather and woollen-cloth.
	55. Wilna	24,698	840,379	Wilna	Stanislaus, the last of the Polish kings, here abdicated his crown, in 1795.
	56. Vitebsk	16,533	748,594	Vitebsk	Possesses manufactures of woollen-cloths and hats; has a large trade in iron and timber.
	57. Grodno.....	12,112	837,200	Polotsk. Grodno	The seat of considerable trade in the agricultural products of the surrounding country.
				Slonim.	Has a flourishing trade in woollens, silks, linens, salt, and agricultural produce.
	58. Minsk	41,183	983,138	Brasao-Sitovaki. Minsk	Four large and important annual fairs, at which goods are disposed of to the value of 600,000l.
	59. Moghilev.....	17,510	873,888	Bobruisk. Moghilev	
	60. Volhynia	22,801	1,498,387	Jitomir	
				Beritchew	
				Rowno. Ostrog.	

VIII. TRANSCASIA (6 governments).	61. Podolia	12,240	1,730,547	Dubno. Staro-Konstan- tinov Kaminiets Mohilev.	Contains a theological seminary ; well fortified.
62. Shamkai	63. Derbend .....	.. ..	.. ..	Tarki	Silk-worms extensively and carefully reared. Anc., <i>Albana</i> ; formerly capital of a province called Daghestan ; situated at the entrance of a defile in the Caucasus, called by the ancients the "Albanian Gates" ; was taken from Persia by Russia, in 1795.
64. Shemaka	65. Erivan .....	.. ..	.. ..	Kuba. Shemaka..... Erivan.....	Famous silk manufactures, considered equal to the French silks. In the midst of an extensive plain ; well fortified ; considerable transit-trade ; taken by the Russians in 1827.
66. Teflis	67. Kutais .....	.. ..	.. ..	Nackechivan... Teflis, or Tiflis Kutais	Marks the spot (noted for its salubrity) where, according to Armenian tradition, Noah fixed his residence after leaving the ark. Has an active trade in furs with Turkey and Persia. Population principally engaged in the culture of the vine and garden.
68. Circassia	69. Nagais .....	.. ..	.. ..	Anapa..... Novo-Geor- gievsk. { Kasbec. Darfel. Silbury. Akbulgo.	A gloomy-looking place, with a strong fortress.
70. Kabarda	71. Tchetchnia .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
72. Daghestan .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

* Poland, although nominally a kingdom, is in all respects an integral portion of the extensive dominions of the Czar of Russia. The history of the absorption of Poland into Russia and other adjoining nations may be thus briefly stated. A third part of it was appropriated by the monarchs of Prussia, Austria, and Russia, in 1772, and nearly all the remainder twenty-one years later, Russia, on both occasions, taking the lion's share of the spoil. In 1815, at the Congress of Vienna, about 49,000 square miles of the former Polish territory was formed into a kingdom, and received a distinct constitution from Alexander, the then Emperor of Russia, under whose protection it was placed. In the insurrection, however, of 1830, the so-called modern kingdom of Poland was amalgamated with the Russian empire, of which it now forms a more province.

† "The Circassians and other inhabitants of the Caucasus," says a modern geographer, "though nominally included within the Russian dominions, retain to this day their wild independence, notwithstanding the most desperate efforts on the part of Russia to subjugate them. Con- tending against such fearful odds, however, the area of freedom is yearly lessening, and is probably destined ere long to be completely swallowed up. In 1859 their most illustrious champion, Shamyl, a Lezgian by birth, was captured and carried prisoner to St. Petersburg ; but harried of Russia, and an indomitable love of liberty, burn as intensely as ever in the bosoms of these hardy mountaineers."—*Manual of Modern Geography*.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

St. Petersburg was so named by its founder, Peter the Great, in honor of *St. Peter*, his patron saint.

Cronstadt is derived from the Latin *corōna*, a crown, and the Anglo-Saxon *stede* (from the Latin *sto* [*status*], to stand), a station or place, and implies the place of the crown.

Novgorod, from *novo*, new, and *gorod*, a town, is replaced in the topography of our own country by the word *Newton*, &c.

Moscow. So called because situated on the *Moskva*.

Sebastopol signifies the city of *Augustus*.

Ekaterinoslavl. So named in honor of its founder (in 1787), *Catharine II.*, of Russia.

Nackschivam. From *nach*, a ship, and *schivam*, a standing fast.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Direct Length in Miles.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals.
Petchora	500	48,800	(No capital.)
Mezen	300	30,580	(No capital.)
Dwina	500	106,400	Archangel, Vologda.
Gulf of Finland and River Neva.	500	150,000	Abo, Helsingfors, Tevastehuus, Wiborg, Kuopio, Revel, St. PETERSBURG, Pskov, Novgorod, Petrozavodsk.
Dtina	400	33,440	Riga, Vitebsk, Mittau.
Niemen	400	32,180	Grodno, Wilna, Suwalki.
Dniester	400	23,040	Kaminiets, Kishenau.
Dniiper	623	169,680	Kherson, Ekaterinoslavl, Kiev, Moghilev, Smolensk, Poltava, Tchernigov, Kursk, Jitomir, Minsk.
Don	468	168,420	Novo-Tcherkask, Stavropol, Kharkov, Voronez.
Kur	520	64,640	Teflis, Shemaka, Erzeroum.
Volga	900	397,460	Astrakhan, Saratov, Samara, Simbirsk, Kazan or Kasan, Nijnii-Novgorod, Kostroma, Jaroslavl, Tver, Perm, Viatka, Penza, Riazan, Kaluga, Orel, Vladimir, Tambov, Moscow, Tula.
Ural	550	83,200	Orenburg.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

(a) RAILWAYS.

The railway-system of Russia is very imperfect and limited, the principal line now open connecting St. Petersburg and Moscow, 400 miles in length, and the total length of the railways open, in 1858, for traffic not exceeding 715 miles. Amongst the lines in the course of construction are—one from Moscow to Kaffa, 900 miles long, and another from Moscow to Nijnii-Novgorod, 293 miles.

(b) CANALS.

The canals of Russia form, with its many navigable rivers, a vast and admirable system of water-communication, and of course greatly facilitate the commerce of the empire. Of these the two most important are the *Canal of Vishnei Volotchok*, uniting the Twertza, an affluent of the Volga, with the Insta, an affluent of the Volkhov, which enters the Lake Ladoga—thus connecting the Baltic and the Caspian, which, by this route, is 3,200 miles distant, and yet the canal is only 3 miles in length; and the *Ladoga Canal*,

which, with the *Sias* and *Svir Canals*, forms a navigable chain around the south and south-east sides of the lake, and is the most frequented canal in Russia, 25,000 vessels, it is estimated, passing through its principal sluice annually.

The Russian *roads* are generally little more than mere tracks, wholly unfit for the use of wheeled carriages. Notwithstanding this, the members of the imperial family and other wealthy people contrive to travel over them at an enormous speed. Exception, however, must be made in the case of the road from the capital to Moscow, which is certainly one of the finest in the world; it is macadamised throughout its whole extent, and lined with trees, and at the end of every five miles is a station for a corporal and small body of soldiers, whose duty it is to keep it in repair.

PRINCIPAL RUSSIAN WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

HISTORY.—The venerable Nestor, born in 1056, who, by his *Annals*, laid the basis of all Slavic history; Michael Lomonosof, born in 1711, regarded as the father of Russian literature; Nicholas Karamsin, author of the *History of the Russian Empire* down to 1613; and Ustrailov, author of a *Life of Peter the Great*, recently published, and now commanding considerable attention.

POETRY.—Gabriel Dershayin, born in 1743, whose inimitable *Ode to the Deity* has been translated into several European and Asiatic tongues. The emperor of China has it printed in letters of gold, on white satin, and suspended in his palace. Alexander Pushkin, born in 1799, usually considered the greatest poet Russia has produced; Dmitrieff, Ozeroff, Von Wisin, Chemnitz, Kapnist, Shukofsky, Kosloff, and Baron Rosen.

PHILOLOGY.—Alexander Vostakoff, the most distinguished Slavic scholar in Europe; Kowalowski, celebrated for his knowledge of the Mongolian languages; Bichvorin, the first Chinese scholar in Russia; Senkowski, the famous Orientalist; Schaffarik, author of the celebrated *History of the Slavic Language and Literature*; Merslakoff, the best Russian literary critic; Dobrovsky, a Hungarian, author of a *Grammar of the Slavonic Languages*; and the noted Pallas, a German by birth, an indefatigable naturalist, historian, and philologist.

THEOLOGY.—Theophon Prokovitch, generally styled the Russian Chrysostom, died in 1756; Platon Levshin, the most productive of the ecclesiastical writers; Anastasius Bratonofski, who occupies the first place among the pulpit-orators of Russia; Demetrius, Stephen Javorsky, and Ivan Levanda.

NOVELISTS AND PROSE WRITERS.—Zagoskin, Gretsck, Bestucheff, Muranieff, Batuschko, Sagoschkin, Odojewsky, and Bulgarin.

POLITICS AND STATISTICS.—M. L. de Tegoborski, who, in 1856, published his celebrated *Commentaries on the Productive Forces of Russia*.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Tanner, Struve.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—Tallow, flax, hemp, wheat, and other grains; linseed, timber, potash, hides, and skins; bristles, leather, furs, wool, oil, wax, honey, copper, and iron; with cordage, sail-cloth, and other articles of coarse manufacture. The value of these, in 1856, amounted to £27,000,000. *Imports*:—Raw cotton and cotton-twist, indigo, cochineal, madder, wines and other liquors, olive-oil, sugar, coffee, and various colonial produce; some of the finer kinds of manufactured goods; tea, although its importation is strictly prohibited, is procured in large quantities by contraband traffic across the Prussian frontier.

In 1856, the imports of Russia were valued at £20,500,000. In 1853 the total value of her trade with Great Britain was £15,640,000; with Prussia, £5,000,000; with France, nearly £4,000,000; and with Turkey, £2,000,000. The Russian *mercantile marine* embraces only 2,522 vessels, in addition to a few steamers.

LANGUAGE.—More than five-sixths of the people of Russia belong to the Slavonic race. The following are its principal languages:—1. *The Russ* (including the four following dialects: [a.] *Russian proper*, the literary language of the empire, spoken in the centre and north; [b.] *Little or Malo Russian*, in some of the southern provinces; [c.] *White or Polish Russian*, by the common people in parts of Lithuania and the Ukraine; and [d.] *Russniak*, in Volhynia, &c.); 2. The *Polish*, which, to a foreigner, appears more repulsive than any other Slavonic tongue; 3. The *Lithuanian*, spoken by the peasantry of Wilna, Grodno, Minsk, and Smolensk, truer to its original than any other of the Slavonic branches; 4. The *Lettish or Livonian*, predominant in Courland and Livonia; and 5. The *Wallachian or Daco-Roman*, employed in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia. This last, however, is more Græco-Latin than Slavonic.

RELIGION.—The great majority of the population—the Slavonians and especially the Russians—belong to the Greek Church, the established form of worship, of which the emperor is the head. The people of Finland, and the districts adjacent, are Lutherans; while the majority of the Poles embrace the Roman Catholic religion. There are only 3,500,000 Protestants in the whole empire. The Tahtars, and most of the Circassians, are Mohammedans; the Calmucks, idolaters of the Buddhist type; and many of the Samoiedes and Lapps, Fetishists or Shamans.

EDUCATION.—Public education, as it regards the great mass of the people, can hardly be said to have any existence. The serfs, of whom there are forty-two millions, are universally buried in ignorance. In 1824, only one in every 300 attended school, which ratio had risen, in 1854, to one in 151.

* POPULATION OF RUSSIA,

As given in an ethnographic atlas of European Russia presented, in 1857, by the late Emperor to the celebrated Mr. A. K. Johnston:—

I. THE CAUCASIAN RACE.

Slavonians, including—		
Russians	44,608,965	
Poles	8,817,577	
Lithuanians and Letts	588,993	
Wallachians	498,409	
		54,513,944
Germans	878,000	
Swedes	11,470	
Greeks	46,778	
Armenians	87,676	
Jews	1,060,032	
Gypsies	46,247	
		1,575,198
		56,089,142

II. THE MONGOLIAN RACE.

Finns, including—		
West Branch	918,184	
East Branch	814,484	
Volga Branch	1,075,269	
Samoiedes and Lapps	6,784	
Tahtars	1,838,274	
Calmucks	119,162	
		4,273,857

Total population of European Russia according to this statement	60,361,999
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Its six universities are those of Dorpat (founded in 1632); Moscow (1759); Kharkov (1803); Kasan or Kazan (1804); St. Petersburg (1819); and Kiev (1833). The universities of Wilna and Warsaw were respectively suppressed in 1832 and 1834.

ARMY.—The numerical strength of the standing army of Russia vastly exceeds that of any other state. Before the breaking out of the war with England and France (which thinned its numbers) in 1854, it consisted of 800,000 men. In 1858 it amounted to 577,859. In Russia all distinctions of rank are military. Even civilians—teachers, architects, and other professional men—must have nominal recourse to the army if they do not wish to be considered contemptible beings; and, if favored by the good graces of the Czar, it is military rank that is alone conferred on them.

The **PUBLIC DEBT**, which in 1853 was £63,537,000, had risen in 1857 to £105,000,000. Its **REVENUE**, in 1852, amounted to £45,900,000; and its **EXPENDITURE** to £45,940,000.

Turkey* in Europe.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces. †	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Bosnia and Turkish Croatia.	Bosna-Serai	The centre of a considerable inland commerce which extends its relations to Hungary and Southern Germany; called the Damascus of the North from its pleasant situation and numerous gardens; considerable manufactures; iron-mines and mineral baths near.
	Zvornik	Lead-mines in its neighbourhood.
	Traunik	Manufactures of sword blades; inhabitants principally Mohammedans; rich iron-mines near.
	Banialuka	An important fortress; considerable trade; a manufacture of gunpowder.
	Yeni-Bazar, or Novi-Bazar	Defended by a castle; town mostly built of mud; a good trade; has warm-baths.
2. Herzegovina	Mostar	Has a beautiful Roman bridge of a single arch 96 feet in span (over the Narenta); manufactures of swords and firearms; exports considerable.
3. Montenegro	Trebilno	Anciently, <i>Trëvnum</i> ; the see of a Roman Catholic bishop.
4. Albania	Zetline	A mere mountain-village with about twenty houses, including a fortified convent.
	Scutari	Anc., <i>Scodra</i> ; Turkish, <i>Jakandari</i> ; contains an arsenal, barracks, and building-yards; the chief outlet for the produce of a highly fertile district; exports wool, bees-wax, &c., and imports manufactured goods and colonial produce.
	Jacova	Considerable manufactures of firearms; residence of the Turkish governor; active trade.
	Pristend	A castle, now demolished, Scander Beg's residence.
	Kroya	In the midst of plantations of oranges and olives.
	Delvino	Anc., <i>Ambracta</i> ; founded by a Corinthian colony, B.C. 660, and was the capital of the kingdom of Pyrrhus; extensive manufactures; nearly destroyed in 1828.
	Arta	Anc., <i>Eurya</i> ; reduced to ashes by the infamous Ali Pasha.—Near it was Dodona, the seat of the most ancient and famous oracle of antiquity.
	Jannina	Anc., <i>Dyrrachium</i> ; landing-place from Brundisium in Italy; strongly fortified.
	Durazzo	Near it are the ruins of Nicopolis, built by Augustus in honor of his victory of Actium.
	Preveza	Anc., <i>Actium</i> ; chief port on the Albanian coast.
	Avlona	Anc., <i>Lissus</i> ; contains the tomb of the celebrated Albanian chief, Scander Beg, who died in 1407.
	Alesio	Birthplace, in 1750, of Ali Pasha.
	Tepelen	Noted for its long struggle against Ali Pasha.
	Souli	Taken by Ali Pasha, in 1812.
5. Thessaly, or Thlithala	Argyro-Kastro	In the midst of a fertile plain; manufactures of silk, cotton, leather, and tobacco; once the capital of the Pelasgi.
	Larissa, or Yenitcher	Anc., <i>Tricca</i> ; has extensive bazaars; contained a temple dedicated to Æsculapius, now in ruins.
	Tricala, or Trikhala	Represents the ancient Pharsalus, in the immediate vicinity of which the empire of the world was contested between the rival armies of Cesar and Pompey, 48 B.C., which made Cesar master of the Roman world.
	Fersala, or Satalge	

6. Roumelia	Rumili	CONSTANTINOPLE	Anc., <i>Byzantium</i> ; Turk., <i>Stambul</i> ; general aspect from the sea beautiful, but its interior consists chiefly of wooden houses and narrow streets; principal buildings the Seraglio, or imperial palace (area, three miles), the church of St. Sophia (built in the sixth century by Justinian), and its mosques of Achmet, Solyman the Magnificent, and Mohammed II.; internal trade carried on in covered bazars; numerous colleges; manufactures of meerschaum pipes, morocco leather, shoes, &c.
		Uskup, or Scopia	Turkish garrison; considerable manufactures of leather.
		Vodena	Anc., <i>Ekseia</i> ; the ancient capital, and place where its kings were interred, of Macedonia; manufactures of cotton and woollen fabrics.
		Monastir	A principal entrepôt for the commerce between east and west Turkey.
		Saloniki	Anc., <i>Thessalonica</i> ; capital of Macedonia under the Romans; during part of his exile, the residence of Cicero; visited by St. Paul, A.D. 53; has extensive manufactures.
		Seres	Centre of the cultivation and trade of cotton in Turkey in Europe.
		Adrianople	Second city in Turkey; has always had important manufactures, including those of woollens, silks, cotton fabrics, &c.; considerable trade; general aspect and interior like those of Constantinople.
		Philippopoli, or Filibdi ..	Was a very important place under the Romans; extensive manufactures of silks, woollens, and cotton; nearly destroyed, in 1818, by an earthquake; considerable transit-trade.
		Kirk-Kilissia ..	Manufactures of woollens, linens, and attar of roses.
		Selimnia	

* Population and area of the Turkish Empire :—

Races.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	Total.
Ottomans	1,100,000	10,700,000	..	11,800,000
Slavonians	7,200,000	..	..	7,200,000
Roumelians	4,000,000	..	..	4,000,000
Armenians	1,500,000	..	..	1,500,000
Greeks	1,000,000	..	..	1,000,000
Armenians	400,000	..	..	2,400,000
Jews	70,000	..	..	170,000
Tatars	230,000	..	..	230,000
Arabs .....	..	900,000	5,095,500	5,995,500
Syrians and Chaldeans ..	..	235,000	..	235,000
Druses .....	..	25,000	..	25,000
Kurds .....	..	1,000,000	..	1,000,000
Turcomans .....	..	90,000	..	90,000
Total	15,500,000	16,050,000	5,095,500	36,645,500
Area in English Square Miles ..	203,628	669,674	959,000	1,832,302

† For administrative purposes these provinces are divided into seven eyalets and thirty-seven sanjaks:—

Eyalets.	Sanjaks, or Pashaliks.
Bosnia	Croatia or Banialuka, Traunik, Zvornik, Srebrenik, Hertsek or Herzegovina.
Roumelia	Montenegro, Scutari, Priscend, Uskup, Kröya, El Bassan, Ochrida, Valona, Delvino, Janina, Trichala, Monastir or Bilola, Salonika, Seres, Kostendil, Sophia or Thaditza.
Servia	Samendria, Novi-Bazar, Kruschwacz, Pristina.
Silistria	Widdin, Nicopol, Silistria, Tchirmen, Kirk-kilissia, Viza or Wiza, Stamboul.
Wallachia	Little Wallachia (capital, Krayova), Greater Wallachia (capital, Bucharest).
Moldavia	Moldavia or Boghdan, subdivided into twelve districts or <i>cazas</i> .
Djezayr, or the Islands.	Gallipoli, Candia or Crete, the Islands Thaso, Samothraki, Imbros, Lemnos, Stradi.

TURKEY—(continued).

Provinces.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
7. Bulgaria	Eski-Sagra Gallipoli	Important manufactures of carpets.—Near it are mineral-baths. The first European town taken by the Turks (1355); has considerable trade; noted for its manufacture of morocco leather; principal station of the Turkish fleet.
	Rodosto	Anc., <i>Bisanthe</i> : well fortified; excellent trade in corn and wine.
	Alaklesi	Anc., <i>Pella</i> ; Philip of Macedon made it his capital; birthplace, in 356 B.C., of Alexander the Great.
	Veria	Anc., <i>Bereia</i> : honorably mentioned by the apostle Paul in Acts xvii. 11.
	Karatova	Celebrated for its argentiferous copper-mine.
	Neokhorio	Anc., <i>Amphipolis</i> : very ancient; of great historic importance; excellent trade; situated near the gold-mines of Mount Parnassus.
	Kostandil	In its vicinity are sulphur-baths, and gold, silver, and iron-mines.
	Filibi	Has extensive ruins bearing testimony to its former importance; it is celebrated in history for the victory obtained by Augustus and Mark Antony, B.C. 42, over Brutus and Cassius; noted more especially as the first place in which the Gospel was preached.
	Eski-Kavallo	Anc., <i>Neapolis</i> : birthplace, in 1765, of the Pasha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali.
	Enos	Mentioned by Homer; formerly important, but its harbour now choked up by a sand-bank.
	Kosova	A great battle, in 1389, by which the independence of Serbia was annihilated.
	Silistria	Anc., <i>Dorosdorum</i> : Turk., <i>Drastira</i> : besieged, in 1854, by the Russians, who wore, however, after a great loss, driven across the Danube; well fortified.
	Rustchuk	Has extensive trade; is the residence of a bey.
	Sistova	Contains a garrison of 3,000 men.
*8. Sarris	Nicopolis	Anc., <i>Nicopolis ad Istrum</i> : founded by Trajan; Hungarians under Sigismund defeated by the Turks, in 1386.
	Widdin	One of the most important military stations in the empire; residence of a pasha, and of a Greek archbishop; considerable trade; before its walls the Turks were severely beaten by the Imperialists, in 1689.
	Sophia	Anc., <i>Sardica</i> : hot baths; founded by Justinian; on the route from Constantinople to Belgrade; manufactures of silks and woollens; birthplace of the Emperor Maximian.
	Shumla	Anc., <i>Marcianopolis</i> : strongly fortified, and occupies a chief pass of the Balkans; flourishing manufactures of tin and copper-ware, silk goods, &c., sent to Constantinople, of which it is one of the keys.
	Varna	An important fortress: Hungarians defeated by the Turks, in 1444; the English and French embarked here, in 1854, for the Crimea.
	Belgrade	Anc., <i>Singidunum</i> : strongly fortified; entrepôt of commerce between Turkey and Austria; manufactures of arms, carpets, cutlery, and saddlery; conspicuous in the story of the past for many sanguinary struggles for its possession; the most advanced outpost of Mohammedan power towards Europe in general.
	Semondria	The former residence of the kings of Servia.

*9. Wallachia	Pristina	Contains the tomb, in the vicinity, of Sultan Amurath I. Aue. <i>Naisus</i> : well fortified ; noted for its warm baths. Near it are the ruins of Trajan's bridge. A commercial entrepôt between Turkey and Austria ; one of the most dissolute cities in Europe ; seat of the Divan or Supreme Council of Wallachia ; headquarters of the foreign envoys ; considerable trade ; famous treaty of Bucharest concluded here in 1812, by which Bessarabia and part of Moldavia were ceded by Turkey to Russia.
	Gladova	Chief port of the province ; strongly fortified. A brisk trade in salt.
*10. Moldavia	Ibrail, or Brahilov	Here the Turks overcame the Russian forces in 1853.
	Krajova	Aue. <i>Tierna</i> : near it is Trajan's bridge.
	Oitenitza	Turks defeated here, in 1789, by the Austrians and Russians.
	Tchernie	Residence of the hospodar or governor ; contains numerous churches, a college, and printing establishments ; has considerable commerce in agricultural produce, principally carried on at its large annual fairs ; burnt by the Janissaries in 1832.
	Rimnik	Strongly fortified ; ceded to Turkey in 1856.
	Jassy, or Yassy	The only port of Moldavia ; principal entrepôt between Germany and Constantinople ; a chief steam-packet station.
	Ismael....	Ceded to Turkey by the Treaty of Paris, in 1855.
	Galatz	Large annual fairs ; a shrine of the Virgin Mary, which is the resort of a large concourse of pilgrims.
11. Crete, or Candia ..	Kilia	Aue. <i>Motium</i> : population almost entirely Mohammedan ; taken from the Venetians by the Turks, in 1669.
	Nyantz	The only large commercial town in the island.
	Candia, or Megalo-Castro	
	Canea	

* Servia, Wallachia, and Moldavia are called the Danubian Principalities, and are nearly independent.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Herzegovina was so called from *Herzog, duke*, the title given to its rulers prior to its reduction by Solymian the Magnificent.

Constantinople. *Byzantium* was founded by a colony from Megara in Greece, under *Byzas*, their prince and leader, B.C. 658. It was rebuilt and greatly extended, B.C. 328, by *Constantine the Great*, and means the *city of Constantine*.

Adrianople, anciently *Hadrianopolis*, was founded by the emperor *Hadrian*, B.C. 378.

Philippopoli, anciently *Philippopolis*, was named in honor of its founder, *Philip* of Macedon.

Saloniki derived its name from the wife of Cassander, and sister of Alexander the Great, B.C. 315.

Montenegro. The *black mountain*; a name particularly applicable to *Montenegro*.

Bucharest signifies the *city of enjoyment*. It has the evil reputation of being one of the most dissolute places in Europe, all classes being inveterate gamblers.

Jassy has its name from *Jassiensis*, the nineteenth legion stationed at it.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

Basin.	Length in English Miles.	Capitals.
Narenta	140	Mostar.
Boyana	65	Scutari, Cetigne.
Salembria	110	Larissa.
Vardar	170	(No capital.)
Straumnitzir, or Karasu	180	(No capital.)
Maritza	260	Adrianople.
Sea of Marmora	160	Constantinople.
Danube	1,725	Silistria, Belgrade, Jassy, Bucharest, Bosna-Serai.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

There are neither *canals* nor *railways* in Turkey, although considerable traffic is carried on in the Danubian provinces by means of the rivers, the greatest highway of commerce in this part of the empire being the Danube. Very few *roads* are practicable for carriages, and beasts of burden (horses and asses, or, in the mountainous regions, mules) are usually employed for the conveyance of goods and passengers. *Caravanserais* or *khans* are placed on the most frequented roads. These are buildings with an open court-yard in the centre for the accommodation of travellers. The government communication is kept up by travelling couriers who are called Tahtars, for whose use horses are kept in readiness at successive stations on the great lines of road.

PRINCIPAL TURKISH WRITERS IN LITERATURE.

POETRY.—Ashik Pasha, the oldest Turkish poet of celebrity, who lived during the reign of Osman, 1288 A.D. The reign of Bayazid II. was distinguished by Nejati, believed to have been the first lyric poet of his time; and Mesihî, author of the famous *Ode to Spring*. The greatest Turkish poet was Baki, who died A.D. 1600. In the last century there were Nabi Efendi, Seyed Refet, and Raghîb Pasha, the “Sultan of the poets of Roum.”

HISTORY.—The most distinguished names in this branch of literature are those of Ali (a contemporary of Baki), who wrote *Mines of History*, a valuable work on the earlier and middle periods of Turkish history; Solak Zâde, Haji Khalfah, Edris, Naïma, Raschid, Asim Subhi, and Wassif (A.D. 1500—1774).

BIOGRAPHY.—The most distinguished writer in this department was Latifi, who compiled an account of the lives of two hundred Turkish poets.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, A.D., the literature of Turkey chiefly consisted of translations from the Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, and, more recently, from the English, French, and German, and embraced works on history, geography, medicine, chemistry, mathematics, and the military science.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*.—Wool, wine, tobacco, cotton, currants, almonds, figs, dates, and other fruits, olive-oil, wax, honey, opium, morocco leather, carpets, raw and spun silk, camlet, valonia, madder, gum, attar of roses, horses, swine, oxen, and raw and tanned materials. *Imports*.—Corn, and a great variety of colonial produce and manufactured articles. The principal trade of Turkey is carried on with Great Britain; this, which before the Russian war was large, has considerably increased. In the year 1855 the imports from Britain amounted to £5,639,000; while in 1852 it did not amount to more than £2,500,000.

LANGUAGE.—1. *Slavonic*, spoken in the basin of the Lower Danube, and on the Drave and Save; 2. *Græco-Latin* (including the *Romaic* or *Modern Greek*, the *Wallachian*, and the *Albanian* or *Arnaute*); 3. *Arabic*, the language of the Koran, spoken only by some of the higher classes of Mohammedans; and 4. *Turkish*, or *Turkish Osmanli*, an important member of the Finno-Tahtarian family.

RELIGION.—The Turks are uniformly Mohammedans, but the great majority of the people of European Turkey, including all the Slavonic population, are members of the Greek Church. The Slavonians and the Græco-Latins (belonging to the Greek Church) number 10,000,000; the Osmanli, and a large proportion of the Albanians (Mohammedans), 4,550,000; the Armenians (members of the Armenian Church), 100,000; Roman Catholics, chiefly Franks, 640,000; Jews (adhering to the law of Moses), 70,000; and various minor sects and Gypsies, who amount to 140,000;—total, 15,500,000.

EDUCATION.—The great mass of the people of Turkey receive no instruction. Seminaries are attached to all the principal mosques, which are, however, ill-attended, and, perhaps, worse taught. In 1847 the educational institutions of the empire were remodelled, and comprised—1. *Elementary schools*, for reading, writing, arithmetic, and religious instruction; 2. *Middle schools*, for the teaching of Arabic, composition, and religious history (Islam); and 3. *Colleges*, for instruction in medicine, agriculture, naval and military science, and various other branches of the higher order. In accordance with this reformed system the instruction given is gratuitous, and the attendance at the age of six or nine years, compulsory.

The ARMY, before the late Russian war, amounted to 178,000, besides the armies of Wallachia and Moldavia, 61,000, and a reserve force of 125,000,—total, 365,000. In 1853 the **NAVY** consisted of 70 vessels, manned by 25,000 sailors, and carrying 4,000 guns; many of these ships were, however, destroyed at Sinope, and others have since foundered in the Black Sea.

In 1853 the **PUBLIC DEBT** amounted to £5,000,000 sterling; the **REVENUE** to £6,714,678; and the **EXPENDITURE** to £6,898,165.

Greece.*

NOMES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Nomes. †	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Acarnania, and Ætolia ..	Missolonghi	Distinguished itself during the war of independence; has acquired interest from the death of Lord Byron within its walls, in 1824.
	Vrachori	
	Lepanto, or Napatko ..	
2. Phthiotis and Phocis ..	Lamia, or Zeitoun.	Anc., <i>Agriani</i> : capital of the nome.
	Salena.	
	Castri	
3. Attica, and Boeotia	Thermopylae	Near the noted Castalian spring; the famous temple of Apollo stood here, the chief seat of his worship; Pythian games celebrated here; one of the two places at which the Amphictyonic Council met.
	Talanta	
	ATHENS	
	Piræus	A celebrated pass leading from Boeotia to Thessaly.
	Lessaies	
	Megara	
	Thoebe, or Thiva	Birthplace of Pericles; of its existing antiquities the most famous is the Acropolis on the summit of a rocky hill in the midst of the city, and which contains the ancient Parthenon, or Temple of Minerva, the tutelary deity of the Athenians; to the west of it is the Areopagus, or Mars' Hill, of intense interest to the Christian student; seat of the tribunal called the Areopagus, the highest judicial court of Athens; university founded in 1836, with 600 students; seven gymnasia, with 1,000 pupils; birthplace of, amongst others, Socrates, Plato, Phidias, Pericles, and Alcibiades.
	Livadia, or Lebedia....	
	Platea	

1. HELLAS, or NORTHERN GREECE (containing 4 nomes).

<p>I. (continued).</p> <p>4. Negropont, or Euboea ..</p> <p>Marathon</p> <p>Ægina, or Egina</p> <p>Egripo, Chalcis, or Negropont.</p> <p>Karysto</p>	<p>In a plain (entered by the Charadrius) on which the celebrated battle which gave the victory over the Persians under Datis to the Greeks under Miltiades, B.C. 490, when the Persians numbered 300,000, and the Athenians only 10,000. At this decisive contest the former lost 6,000, and the latter only 200 men.</p> <p>The inhabitants signalised themselves by the opposition which they offered to the fleet of Xerxes at the battle of Salamis, B.C. 480.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Egripo</i>: planted numerous colonies, and, among others, Cumes in Italy, and Naxos in Sicily; birthplace of the orators Iseus and Lycophron; Aristotle died here, B.C. 322.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Carystus</i>: mineral asbestos found here.—In its vicinity was found excellent marble, which formed an important article of export.</p>
<p>5. Argolis and Corinth</p> <p>Nauplia, or Napoli di Romania.</p> <p>Argos</p> <p>Corinth</p> <p>Poros</p> <p>Patras</p> <p>Olympia</p> <p>Calamata</p> <p>Cyparissia, or Arcadia</p> <p>Navarino</p> <p>Modon</p> <p>Mavromati</p>	<p>One of the most important towns in modern Greece: was the capital till the selection of Athens; fortress, upwards of 700 feet above the sea, is deemed impregnable; has been called the Gibraltar of Greece.</p> <p>Believed to be the most ancient city of Greece; possessed numerous temples, and was especially famous for the worship of Hera; produced Agelades and Polyetetus, two distinguished sculptors.—Near it was Mycenæ, which, in the reign of Agamemnon, was the first city in Greece.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Corinthus</i>: formerly large and wealthy, but now a mere village (pop. 2,000); a citadel, 1,500 feet high; had a once powerful and numerous navy; founded many colonies, and became proverbial for its luxury and works of art; destroyed by the Roman consul Mummius, B.C. 146; Paul preached here for a year, and founded a flourishing church; exports currants, wheat, honey, wax, and oil.</p> <p>Conferences which settled the new Greek monarchy in 1828 were held here.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Patras</i>: a well-fortified seaport; chief seat of the foreign commerce of Greece; which principally consists in the exportation, in large quantities, of the best currants; in 1821, the standard of revolution was first raised in the Morea at Patras. Noted for the celebration, from the earliest period, of the Olympic games.</p> <p>The seat of the bishopric of Messinia; carries on an active trade in figs, &c.; burnt, in 1825, by Ibrahim Pasha, but since rebuilt.</p> <p>A seaport town with a good trade in honey, cheese, butter, hides, &c.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Patras</i>: the scene of the total defeat of the Spartan army by the Athenians, B.C. 425; and derives questionable fame from the victory of 1827, gained by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia, over the Turkish and Egyptian squadrons.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Methone</i>: has several remains of antiquity.</p> <p>Formerly one of the most fortified cities in Greece.</p>
<p>6. Achæa and Elis</p> <p>7. Messinia</p>	<p>II. THE MOREA, OR SOUTHERN GREECE (containing 5 names).</p>

* Greece is one of the youngest and least important kingdoms in Europe, but has the oldest historical renown. Its modern independence dates from 1829, when, in consequence of a bloody insurrection, followed by the armed intervention of the great powers of Europe, it was separated from the Turkish rule, and became a constitutional hereditary monarchy in 1832.

† In 1845 Greece was divided into ten *nemes* or governments, and these again into forty-nine *eparchies* or prefectures.

GREECE—(continued).

	Nomes.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
II. (continued).	8. Laconia	Sparta	Near the site of the modern Mistra ; was the most celebrated city in the Peloponnesus, and one of the most distinguished in Grecian history.
	9. Arcadia	Monemvasia Tripolitza	Gives name to Malmevay wine. Before the war of independence, the Turkish capital of the Morea ; stormed by the Greek insurgents, in 1821, and again by Ibrahim Pasha, when it was destroyed ; since rebuilt.
III. THE ISLANDS (I nome).		Megalopolis. Paleopoli.	
	10. Cyclades	Syra, or Hermopolis .. Hydra	Station for the packets that navigate this part of the Levant ; has a good trade : see of a Greek bishop ; residence of an English and other European consuls ; harbour accessible to line-of-battle ships. Has an important trade ; the daring of the Hydriots attracted to it, during the war of independence, a large share of attention ; possesses a quay and an extensive range of warehouses.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Hellas. The name first applied to a city and district of Thessaly, over which *Hellen*, son of Deucalion, was king. It was, however, afterwards extended to the northern portion of Greece.

Morea derives its name either from the fancied resemblance of the shape of the country to which it is applied, to that of the leaf of a *mulberry-tree*, or from these trees growing in great abundance here, *mōrōs* being the Greek for a *mulberry-leaf*.

Thermopylæ. So designated in allusion to the *hot baths* or *springs* in the neighbourhood, from the Greek *thermos*, *hot*, and *pulæ*, *gates*.

Attica has had two important etymologies advanced for its explanation :— 1. Some affirm that it is derived from *Atthis*, daughter of Cranaus, one of the first kings of Attica ; 2. While others say that it was so called in allusion to its *maritime* position. Prior to its receiving this name, Attica was called *Mopsopia*, from *Mopsus*, one of its kings. It was also known as *Cecropia*, or the *kingdom of Cecrops*, another of its early kings.

Beotia, or *Bæotia*. From the Greek *bous*, an *ox* ; Cadmus, it is reported, having been led by an *ox* to the spot where he built the city. Some, however, derive it from *Bæotus*, the son of Itonus.

Negropont was anciently called *Macris*, from the Greek *makros*, *long*, on account of its great length. The modern term *Negropont* is arrived at by a series of corruptions from *Euripus*, the name applied to the modern Gulf of Negropont. *Euripus* is deduced from the Greek particle *eu*, *well*, and *ripta*, *to dart*, from the *rapidity* of its current. Some, however, affirm that *Negropont* means the *dark bridge*, *pont* (from the Latin *pons*) being the French for a *bridge*, the *bridge* alluded to connecting the island with the continent.

Nauplia, or *Napoli di Romania*, is, like Naples, a contracted form of *Neapolis*, the *new city*.

Corinth was so designated from *Corinthus*, a son of Jove.

Achaia was first known as *Ægialus*, which referred to its *maritime* position.

Arcadia, the nome, took its name from *Arcas* (a descendant of Pelasgus), who taught the people the art of weaving, as also that of making bread. It had been previously called *Drymotis*, or the *woody* region, from *drus* (Greek), an *oak*, the district to which it is applied having been famous for its large number of *oak-trees*.

The *Cyclades* form as it were, a *circle* or *ring* around Paros, *kuklos* being the Greek word for *circle*. The *Sporades*, that portion of Greece including the *scattered* islands, are intermingled with the *Cyclades*, and derive their name from the Greek *sporos*, *scattered*.

Peloponnesus was the name given by the ancients to the peninsula of Greece. It signifies the *island of Pelops*, from the Greek *nesos*, an *island*, and *Pelops*, who, having married Hippodamia, daughter of the king of Pisa, in Elis, ultimately became so powerful that his name was imparted to the Greek peninsula. Anterior to this it was called *Apia*, from *Apis*, a son of Apollo, and *Pelasgia*, from the *Pelasgi*.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

There are neither any *railroads* nor *canals* in Greece ; and the only *road* worthy the name is that which extends from Athens to Piræus, its port. The other roads, which are of the most wretched description, are infested by bands of robbers. In the mountainous districts the transport of both goods and passengers is effected by means of horses and mules.

RIVER-SYSTEM.

River-Basins and Gulfs.	Direct Length in English Miles.	Capitals.
Aspropotamo (<i>Achelous</i>).....	100	Missolonghi.
Fidaris (<i>Euenus</i>).....	40	
Gulf of Lepanto.....	115	Patras.
Gavrios (<i>Cephissus</i>).....	40	
Hellada (<i>Sperchius</i>).....	50	Lamia, or Zeitoun.
Gastouni (<i>Peneus</i>).....	30	
Rouphia (<i>Alpheus</i>).....	50	Tripolitza.
Dhipotamo (<i>Pamius</i>).....	30	Calamata.
Basili-Potamo (<i>Eurotas</i>).....	45	Sparta.
Gulf of Nauplia (<i>Argolicus Sinus</i>).....	35	Nauplia.
Gulf of Ægina (<i>Saronicus Sinus</i>).....	60	ATHENS.
Channel of Egripo (<i>Euboicum Mare</i>).....	135	Chalcis, or Negropont.

PRINCIPAL GREEK WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

POETRY.—Homer, Hesiod, Tyrtæus, Sappho, Anacreon, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes.

HISTORY.—Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon, Polybius, Diodorus Siculus, Diogenes, Laertius, and Plutarch.

ORATORY.—Empedocles, Gorgias, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Hermogenes, and Longinus.

PHILOSOPHY.—Thales of Miletus, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, Heraclitus, Democritus, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Zeno, and Plotinus.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.—Eudoxus, Euclid, Eratosthenes, Archimedes, Apollonius, Hipparchus, Ptolemy, Diocles Proclus, Isidorus, and Diophantus.

GEOGRAPHY.—Posidonius, and Strabo.

MEDICINE.—Æsculapius, Hippocrates, Herophilus, and Galen.

FINE ARTS.—Agetas, Myron, Phidias, Polyclethus, Polygnotus, Apelles, and Aristides.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The *exports* are chiefly raw produce, as cotton, corn, currants, and other fruits, silk, olive-oil, tobacco, wool, honey, wax, gum, and valonia bark. *Imports*:—Manufactured goods and colonial produce (as sugar, coffee, &c.) from Western Europe; and flax, timber, rice, drugs, and other articles from the Turkish provinces in Europe and Asia. The commercial intercourse maintained by Constantinople is very great, as is also that with Trieste, Leghorn, and other ports of the Mediterranean. The *mercantile marine* in 1856 was very considerable, consisting of 5,052 vessels, with an aggregate burden of 295,000 tons, and 30,000 men.

LANGUAGE.—The language of modern Greece, which bears a great resemblance to the ancient Greek tongue, is called the *Romaic*. The Albanians speak the language of their Illyrian progenitors with great purity, whom they likewise closely follow in regard to national dress and manners.

RELIGION.—The Greeks proper and the Albanians belong to the Greek or Eastern Church, which separated from the Romish or Western Church in 862 A.D. Other sects, however, exist, and are fairly tolerated, although all attempts at proselytism from the Greek Church are strictly prohibited. In the year 1845 there were (besides 25,000 Romanists and 3,000 Protestants) attached to the national church 974,000, with 2,123 priests and

deacons; 138 convents, with 1,646 monks; and 4 nunneries, with 151 nuns.

EDUCATION is at present in a very backward condition, though great efforts are being made to raise it. Every village possesses its school, every town its gymnasium, and Athens its university, with 40 professors and 600 students. There are also many normal, polytechnic, and naval schools, and the educational establishments in the kingdom contain in the aggregate 58,674 pupils, taught by 989 professors or teachers. "The literary activity of Greece," says Dr. Clyde, "is unexampled. Prior to 1821 it had not a single newspaper, or even a printing-press; now there are about 30 periodicals of one kind and another in Athens alone. This, however, is due to Athens being the literary capital, not only of Greece, but of the Greeks everywhere. The books published are chiefly translations and compilations from the French, German, and English. In Athens alone there are now a score of printing establishments, besides others in Syra, Nauplia, Patras, Tripolitza, and Chalcis. Books and newspapers are printed in modern Greek, which differs little from the Greek of the New Testament."—*School Geography*.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The army, in 1857, consisted of 9,686 officers and men, and 687 horses; and the navy, in the same year, of two corvettes, a steam-ship, and twenty-three small vessels, which carried 149 guns. In 1857 the **PUBLIC DEBT** amounted to £8,250,000; the **REVENUE** to 23,000,000 drachms, or £835,625 sterling; and the **EXPENDITURE** to £753,000.

Chinese Empire	Empire	5,393,000	404,600,000	Pekin	Pel-H	2,000,000	Silk and cotton; earthenware or porcelain; calico-printing; nankeen; flowered satins; crapes; dyeing; embroidery and lacquered work.
Turkistan, or Independent Tartary, comprising— Kadrifan	Despotic: although the Khans are obliged to rule in accordance with the Koran.	{ 7,000 50,200 235,000 180,000 20,000 307,000	{ 50,000 250,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 200,000 2,000,000	Candish..	Kamah	3,000	Few and unimportant, con- sisting principally of some silk and cotton stuffs, sabres, knives, and other weapons.
Kundus				Kundus ..	Kundus	5,000	
Bokhara				Bokhara ..	Zerfshan	160,000	
Khokan				Khokan ..	Syr Daria	100,000	
Khiva				Khiva	Amoo	10,000	
Khirgis Territory .....				..	Peoplenomadic	..
Russia, comprising— Siberia	Empire.....{	{ 5,393,250 84,403	{ 2,837,184 2,173,584	Tobolsk ..	Irish	16,000	Insignificant.
Transcaucasia.....}				Tiflis.....	Kur	34,861	
Japan	Empire.....	266,500	30,000,000	Jeddo	East coast of Nippon.	2,000,000	(Glass, porcelain, silk and cot- ton goods, iron and steel wares, Telescopes, chronometers, clocks, japanning in very great perfection, and lacquer- ing. £100 has often been given for a sword-blade, and an old one of good temper is of im- mense value.
East Indian Archipelago ..	Various Native states and colo- nies of European nations.	700,000	20,000,000				

BOUNDARIES.

North.—Arctic Ocean.

West.—Red Sea, Isthmus of Suez, Mediterranean, Sea of Marmora, Black Sea, Mount Caucasus, Caspian, River Ural, Ural Mountains, River Kara.

South.—Indian Ocean.

East.—Pacific Ocean.

EXTENT.

Extreme *length*, from Behring Strait to Bab-el-Mandeb, 6,700 miles ; *breadth*, from Cape Severo to Cape Romania, 5,400 miles.

Length, from the Dardanelles to the Japan Islands, 6,000 miles, and, from north-east to south-west, 7,000 miles.

Area, exclusive of the Malay Archipelago, given at 16,915,227 square miles = $\frac{1}{3}$ of the land-surface of the globe.

Coast line variously stated from 30,000 to 35,000 miles, the former allowing 1 mile of coast to every 550 miles of surface.

POPULATION.

Variously stated at from 625,500,000 (*Johnstone's Physical Atlas*) to 691,600,000, or $\frac{2}{3}$ of the entire population of the globe.

SEAS.

Sea of Kara	} Arctic Ocean.	Gulf of Martaban...	} Indian Ocean.
Gulf of Obi		Bay of Bengal	
Gulf of Yenesei ...		Arabian Sea	
Sea of Kamschatka		Gulf of Cambay ...	
Gulf of Anadir		Bay of Cutch	
Sea of Okhotsk ...	} Pacific Ocean.	Persian Gulf.....	} Atlantic Ocean.
Sea of Japan.....		Red Sea.....	
Gulf of Tahtary ...		The Levant	
Yellow Sea		Sea of Marmora ...	
Chinese Sea		Black Sea	
Gulf of Tonquin ...			
Gulf of Siam.....			

CAPES.

Baba, west of Asia Minor.	Patience, east of the island of Sagha-
Ras-al-Had, south-east of Arabia.	lien.
Comorin, south of Hindostan.	Lopatka, south of Kamschatka.
Dundra Head, south of Ceylon.	East Cape, the most eastern cape of
Negrals, south-west of Pegu.	Siberia.
Romania, south of Malacca.	Severo, or the North-East Cape, north
Cambodia, south of Anam.	of Siberia (lat. 78° 25').
King, East of Japan.	

SURFACE.

Tundras and other vast *lowland plains* in the north and north-west.

Elevated plateaus, bordered by immense *mountain chains*, in the centre, south, and west.

Its mountains, plateaus, and lowlands, are the grandest in the world.

STRAITS.

Behring, 39 miles at its narrowest, and 300 at broadest part.
 Corea, between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea.
 Perous, between the Seas of Japan and Okhotsk.
 Sangar, between the Islands of Nippon and Jesso.
 Formosa, between the Island of Formosa and the mainland.
 Malacca, between the Peninsula of Malacca and the Island of Sumatra.
 Palk's, between Hindostan and Ceylon.
 Ormus, between the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.
 Bab-el-Mandeb, formed by the Isle of { Little Strait to the east, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to 4 m.
 Perim at its entrance into two straits { Large Strait to the west, 9 m. to 10 m.
 Dardanelles, in Europe.
 Bosphorus, in Europe.

PENINSULAS.

Corresponding with the south of Europe..... { Arabia To Spain.
 { Hindostan..... To Italy.
 { Further India To Greece.
 { with East Indian Islands To "The Archipelago."
 Anatolia, or Asia Minor.
 Corea.
 Kamschatka.

CLIMATE.

Northern region, intensely cold.

Central region, cold and dry.

Southern region, hot and moist.

At Yakutsk (lat. 62° N.) the mean annual temperature is 13.4 .

Of summer..... 61.7 } Difference, 98° .
 Of winter 36.3 }

Winds ... { Monsoons in the south { S.W. from April to September.
 { Typhoons, in the south-east. { N.E. from October to April.
 { Simooms in the deserts, south-west.

S.W. Monsoon commences 3° south of the equator, blows from the Indian Ocean, and is charged with vapour.

ISLANDS.

Rhodes	} Aegean Sea.	Nicobar	} Indian Ocean.
Samos		Andaman	
Scio		Philippine, or Ma-	
Mitylene, or Lesbos		nillas	
Socotra	Arabian Sea.	Moluccas	} Eastern Archi- pelago.
Ceylon	} Indian Ocean.	Celebes	
Maldiva.....		Borneo	
Laccadive		Sumatra ...	
			Java, &c. ...

VOLCANOES.

Kurile Isles, 10 active.
 Japan, 20 active.
 Philippine Isles.

Sunda.
 Pe-shan, or Ho-shan, in the range
 of Thian-shan.

EARTHQUAKES.

Numerous in Asiatic Turkey, and the south and east of Asia.

MOUNTAIN-PASSES.

Kara-korum Pass (*Kuen-lun Mountains*), between Little Tibet and Chinese Turkestan, the highest known, is 18,600 feet.

Parangla Pass, 18,500 feet.

Kronbrung Pass, 18,313 feet.

Door Ghât, 17,750 feet.

Niti Pass, from Kumaon to Tibet (lon. 80°), 16,814 feet.

Khyber Pass, Peshawur to Jelalabad, though narrow and dangerous, the only route from Northern India to Afghanistan.

Bolan Pass, Dadur to Quettah, the only practicable carriage-route from the Lower Indus to the table-land of Afghanistan, 5,793 feet high and 55 miles long.

Baumeean Pass (between *Hindoo Koosh* and the *Paropamisian Mountains*), the only practicable pass for artillery from Afghanistan to Independent Tahtary.

Keli-Shin (*Zagros Mountains*), from Persia to Bagdat, 9,600 feet.

Golek Boghaz ("Cilician Gates," *Taurus*), between Cilicia and Cappadocia, the route by which Alexander the Great entered the former province.

Bellian ("Syriæ Portæ") connects Asia Minor with Syria. Darius fled through this pass after his defeat by Alexander the Great, B.C. 333.

DESERTS.

Kirghissian..... Between the Sungarian Chain and the Ural.

Wolgai, Calmuck ... From the Ural to the Volga.

Baraba..... From the Irtish to the Obi.

Isett..... From the Ural to the Tobol.

Ischim..... From the Tobol to the Irtish.

Golic, or Shamo..... From the Altaï and Khangai to the mountains of Siolkoi; the western portion called Chachin.

Kharesm From the Sihon to the Caspian.

Khiva North-west of Kharesm.

Kara-Koom..... North-east of Kharesm.

Turkoman North of Kharesm.

Hindostan In Hindostan.

South-east of Arabia; and the sandy deserts of Asia, which extended almost from the Red Sea to the Pacific.

LAKES,

WITH THEIR AREA, AND ELEVATION (+) OR DEPRESSION (-).

Salt.	Caspian (Russia, Persia, Turkestan)	160,000	—	83
	Aral (Russia, Turkestan).....	40,000	+	31
	Balkash (Russia)	7,000		
	Urumiyah (Persia)	1,800	+	4,300
	Van (Asiatic Turkey)	1,600	+	5,647
	Tengri-nor (Tibet)	1,800		
	Koko-nor (Tibet)	1,500		
	Lop (Chinese Turkestan).....	1,300		
	Bakhtegaun (Persia).....	520		
	Zurrah (Afghanistan)	1,600		
Fresh-water.	Koch-hissar (Asia Minor)	570	+	2,850
	Dead Sea (Syria)	360	—	1,312
	Baikal (Siberia)	14,800	+	1,793
	Tong-ting (China).....	2,000		
	Zaisang (Chinese Turkestan)	1,000		
	Poyang (China).....	800		
	Tai-hou (China)	700		
	Bouka-nor (Tibet)	1,000		
	Goucho, or Enivan (Russian Armenia)	500	+	5,300
	Tiberias (Syria).....	76	—	328
	Manasarowar (Tibet)	150	+	15,000
	Bakas Tal (Tibet).....	120	+	15,000
	Palte (Tibet).			

MINERALS.

Diamonds	Borneo, Celebes, Hindostan, Siberia (Ural Mountains).
Ruby	Pegu, Ceylon, China, and the mountain portions of Turkestan.
Amethyst and topaz...	Ceylon and China.
Turquoise, jasper, cornelian, agate, emerald, lapislazuli, malachite, &c.	Hindostan, Turkestan, Siberia, China, Ceylon.
Gold	Siberia, Borneo, Tibet, Yunnan (south-west of China), Burmah, Siam, Malacca, Cochin-China, Tonquin, Japan.
Silver.....	Siberia, China, Armenia, Asia Minor, Persia.
Quicksilver	Tibet, Yunnan, Japan.
Iron	Asia Minor, Georgia, Armenia, Persia, Hindostan, Siberia, East Indies (principally in the small island of Billiton, between Sumatra and Borneo).
Copper	Asia Minor, Armenia, Siberia, Hindostan, China, Japan, Persia, East Indies.
Lead	Siberia, Armenia, Hindostan, China, Siam, Japan.
Tin.....	Burmah, Anam, Malacca, the small island of Banca (to the east of Sumatra), Celebes.
Coal	Hindostan, China, Japan, Syria, Burmah, East Indian Archipelago.
Salt	Asia Minor, Arabia, Hindostan, Central Asia, China, Siberia, East Indian Archipelago.
Kablin, or porcelain earth.	China and Japan.

ANIMALS.*

- Domesticated—Ox, horse, camel, goat, ass, sheep, buffalo, elephant.
 Camel, as far north as Lake Baikal.
 Rein-deer and elk, in northern plains.
 Ox, buffalo, and yaik, reared by Tahtara.
 Deer and antelope, in west and north-west.
 Horse and ass, centre and south.
 Elephant, south-east, &c.
 Rhinoceros, south-east, &c.
 Lion, along the banks of the Euphrates to the west coasts of the Indian peninsula, including Mesopotamia, Persia, and Hindostan.
 Tiger, centre and south-east.
 Hyæna and jackal, western half of Asia.
 Wolf, plains of the north and west.
 Dog and fox, generally.
 Fur-bearing animals—Bear, glutton, badger, wolf, fox, lynx, polecat, weasel, squirrel, beaver, hare, reindeer—Siberia.
 Ourang-outang, Malaya, Borneo, Sumatra.
 Long-armed apes, in the south-east.
 Bats, chiefly in the islands.
 Fowls—all our poultry, with the exception of the turkey, came originally from Asia.
 Birds of prey—Eagles, vultures, falcons, hawks, owls.
 Peacock, native of India.
 Golden pheasant, native of China.
 Birds of Paradise, natives of New Guinea.
 Reptiles. { Python, in the East Indian islands.
 { Cobra, in Eastern and Western India.
 Insects... { Locust, in Syria, Persia, Arabia.
 { Mosquitoes.

* SYNOPSIS OF THE FAUNA OF ASIA.

	Orders.	Total Number of Species.	Number of Species in Asia.	ASIA.		
				Northern.	Central.	Southern.
Asiatic mammals.	Quadrumana	170	49	..	6	9
	Carnivora	514	276	36	55	166
	Marsupialia	123	4	..	..	..
	Rodentia	604	185	42	20	32
	Edentata	28	5	..	..	2
	Pachydermata	39	17	..	6	4
	Ruminantia	151	67	11	17	25
	Cetacea	75	29	24	..	..
	Totals	1,704	632	113	104	238
Asiatic birds.	Rapaces (birds of prey) ..	..	59	4	14	41
	Scansores (climbers) ....	..	95	2	7	36
	Oscines (songsters) .....	..	221	9	20	192
	Gallinaceæ (gallinaceous birds) .....	..	85	5	8	72
	Grallatores (waders) ....	..	100	24	26	50
	Natatores (swimmers) ..	..	36	39	23	19
	Totals	6,226	646	83	103	460
Asiatic reptiles.	Testudines (tortoises)....	69	27	..	4	23
	Sauria (lizards)	203	67	5	17	45
	Ophidia (serpents)	265	126	6	15	105
	Batrachia (frogs)	120	17	8	8	6
	Totals	657	237	14	44	179

SHEMITIC LANGUAGES.

Branch.	Embracing—	Where Spoken, &c.
1. Hebrew or Phœnician branch.	Canaanitish, or pure Hebrew. Phœnician and Punic..... Samaritan	In Canaan. In Phœnicia and Carthage. In the kingdom of Samaria, forming a connecting-link between the Hebrew and Aramean branches.
2. Aramean or Syrian branch.	Chaldee, or East Aramean.. Syriac, or West Aramean.. Modern Syriac, a corrupt dialect of the Syrian. Koreish	In Mesopotamia. In Syria. Preserved among the mountains of Armenia, Persia, and Mesopotamia. Originally spoken in North Arabia, the parent of the modern Arabic.
	Hamyaritic	The parent of the Ekhhili, the ancient dialect of South Arabia.
	Modern Arabic	In Arabia, Syria, and Northern Africa.
	Ekhhili	By a mountain-tribe in Hadramaut.
	Gheez, or Ethiopic, derived from the Hamyaritic.	Anciently spoken in Ethiopia (Abyssinia), but now superseded by its two dialects, the Tigré and Amharic.

RIVER-SYSTEM OF ASIA.

Basins inclined to—	Basin.	Direct Length.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces.
1. The Black and Mediterranean Seas.	*Zizil-Irmak	400	28,160	Sivas (in Room).
	Sihoon	100	..	Adana (Itahil).
	Jihoon	100	..	Marash.
	Orontes	200	..	Antaki.
2. The Indian Ocean.	†Euphrates	850	195,680	Erzeroum, Aleppo, Shuster (Khuzistan), Khorumabad (Luristan), Bagdat, Mosul (Turkish Kourdistan), Diarbekir, Van.
	Indus	950	312,000	HYDERABAD (Scinde), Iskardo (Bultistan), Leh (Ladakh), BAHAWULPORE, LAHORE (Punjab), CASHMERE, CABOOL (Affghanistan).
	Loony	300	..	Jodhpore, Ajmere.
	Mahi	200	..	BARODA (Gujerat).
	Nerbudda and Tapty ..	560	78,000	Baroche, Surat.
	Cauvery	320	..	MYSOORE.
	Kistnah	500	81,600	Kolapore, HYDERABAD.
	Godavery	550	92,800	NAGPORE.
	Mahanuddy	380	..	Cuttack, Sumbulpore.

* This river was formerly one of great historical importance, as having formed the natural boundary between the Median and Lydian empires, &c. *Zizil-Irmak* means *red river*.

† From the Greek particle *eu*, denoting *excellence*. It was originally called the *Phrat* or *Phrath*, which signifies *fruitful* or *fertilising*. The Arabs call it the *Forat*.

RIVER-SYSTEM OF ASIA—(continued).

Basins inclined to—	Basin.	Direct Length.	Area in Geographical Square Miles.	Capitals of States and Provinces.
The Indian Ocean—(continued).	Ganges	1,000	432,000	CALCUTTA (Bengal), Patna (Behar), Benares, Allahabad, Sikkim, KHATMANDOO (Nepaul), LUCKNOW (Oude), Rewah, Agra (North-west Provinces), Bhurtpore, Delhi, Saugor, Jhansi, Bhopal, GWALIOR, Dholpore, Bundel, Kotah, Dhar, Jeypore, Oodypore (Mewar), Dewas, Oojein, Indore, Marut, Bareilly (Rohilkund), Almora (Kumaon).
	Brahmaputra	700	330,000	LASSA (Thibet), Kooch-Bihar, TASSISUDON (Bhotan).
	Irriwaddy and Saluen..	800	331,000	MONCHOBO (Burmah), Pegu, Munnipore, Moulmein (Tenasserim province).
2. The Pacific Ocean.	Meinam and Me-kong..	1,250	216,000	BANKOK (Siam), LANCHANG (Laos).
	Choo-Kiang, or Canton River.	580	99,300	Canton, Kwei-lin (Kwang-se).
	*Yang-tse-kiang	1,800	547,800	Nankin (Kiang-soo), Ngan-king (Gan-hway), Woo-chang (Hoo-ph), Nan-chang (Kiang-se), Chang-sha (Hoo-nan), Kwei-yang (Kwi-chow), Ching-too (Ze-chuen), Yun-nan.
	†Hoang-ho	1,150	537,400	Kao-fung (Ho-nan), Lan-chow (Kan-suh), Se-gan (Shen-se), Tae-yuen (Shan-se).
	Amour.....	1,250	582,880	Saghalien-oula (Manchooria).
	Anadir.....	850	63,360	Anadirsk (Tchouk-chee country).
4. The Arctic Ocean.	Kolyma	500	107,200	Nijnil-kolimsak (Yakutsk).
	Indigirki	600	86,400	Zachiversk (Yakutsk).
	Lena	1,300	594,400	Yakutsk.
	Olonek	600	76,800	Olensk (Yakutsk).
	Yenisei	1,950	784,530	Kraisnojarsk (Yeniseisk), Irkutsk, Ourga (Mongolia).
	Obi	1,800	924,800	Tobolsk, Tomsk.
5. Continental Rivers.	Kur	520	64,640	Tiflis.
	Volga	900	397,460	(See under "Russia in Europe.")
	Ural	550	83,200	Orenburg.
	Amoo	880	193,600	Khiva, Meshed (Khorassan), Herat, Bokhara, Kunduz.
	Syr Daria	720	237,920	Kokan.
	Yarkand	880	177,120	Yarkand (Chinese Turkestan).
	Helmund	420	76,380	Candahar.

* Yang-tse-Kiang implies the river of the sea of the ocean.

† Hoang-ho, yellow river. The Chinese ho is equivalent to the French eau, the Latin aqua, &c. The Hoang-ho took its name from the quantity of yellow earth upon its banks, and of yellow mud, of which its bed is principally composed.

Turkey in Asia,

INCLUDING

1. SYRIA (with PALESTINE), five Pashalicks.
2. ASIA MINOR, six Pashalicks.
3. TURKISH ARMENIA, three Pashalicks.
4. MESOPOTAMIA and TURKISH KOURDISTAN, three Pashalicks.

PLACES OF NOTE.

Division.	Pashalick.	Chief Towns, &c.
1. Syria (with Palestine).	Aleppo	ALEPPO, Scanderoon, Beilan, Antioch, Aintab.
	Tripoli	TRIPOLI, Latakia, Tarsons, Jebail.
	Acre	ACRE, Belrout, Deir-el-Ahmar, Saida, Sur, Kaisarieh, Baalbec, En-Nasirah, Sebaste, Nablous.
	Gaza	GAZA, Jaffa, El Arish.
	Damascus	ESH-SHAM, Hamah, Hems, Palmyra, Jerusalem, Hebron, Beit-Lahm, Eriha.
2. Anatolia	Sivas, or Room	SIVAS, Iakelib, Tohorum, Amasia, Tokat, Marsivan, Arab-Gir, Samsun.
	Anatolia	SMYRNA, Synope, Eregri, Bartan, Kutaya, Angora, Kankari, Kastamuni, Tosia, Scutari, Ismid, Adramiti, Bergamo, Manissa, Ak-Hissar, Aidin, Afium-Kara-Hissar, Eski-Hissar, Budrum, Makri, Khonas, Adalia, Brusa, Isnik.
	Adana, or Itahil	ADANA, Alaya, Tarsus, Selefkeh.
	Karamania, or Konieh	KONIEH, Ak-Shehr, Kaisarieh, Garun.
	Marash	MARASH, Malatiyeh.
3. Turkish Armenia	Cyprus	NICOSIA, Famagusta, Baffa.
	Trebizond	TREBIZOND, Gunish, Risah.
	Erzeroum	ERZEROU, Erzingan, Mush, Kara, Bayazid.
	Van	VAN, Ardish, Betlis, Julamerk.
	Bagdat	BAGDAT, Samara, Basra, Korna, Shuk-el-Shuyuk, Mesjid, Hillah or Babylon, Kerbela, Hit, Anah, Kirkissa, Dier.
4. Mesopotamia, and Turkish Kourdistan.	Diarbekir	DIARBEKIR, Sert, Kerkisiyah, Kakkah, Bir, Palu, Nizibin, Mardin, Harran, Orfah.
	Turkish Kourdistan ..	MOSUL, Seun, Til-Afar, Arbel, Amadiah, Kerkook, Suleimaniyeh.

NOTES ON THE TOWNS.

Aleppo. Although placed at the edge of a desert, it is situated amidst extensive pleasure-grounds; desolated by dreadful earthquakes, 1822 and 1830; the commercial emporium of northern Syria, and to a considerable extent of Asia Minor, Persia, and Armenia; celebrated for its silk and cotton manufactures.

Scanderoon, Iskendrieh, or Alexandretta: Has the best harbour in Syria.

Antakia, or Antioch: Built by Seleucus Nicator, B.C. 300; the name of "Christian" originated here (Acts xi. 26); now a decaying town.

Tripoli (anciently, *Tripolis*, Turk. *Tarablus*). In the midst of luxuriant gardens, and the ruins of the architecture of the middle ages; taken by the Crusaders in 1108, when its magnificent library was destroyed; exports soap and sponges.

Latakia (anciently, *Laodicea*): One of the most thriving and important places in modern Syria; has a noble and very ancient triumphal gate; its far-

famed tobacco, Latakia, is largely exported, and is so much esteemed by smokers that it sells at very high prices ; visited by Julius Cæsar.

Tarsous (the *Tarsus* of Scripture) : Birthplace of St. Paul.

Acre, *Akka*, or *St. Jean d'Acre* (anciently *Ptolemais*), forms, as it were, the key to Palestine ; of great consequence in the times of the Crusades, when it was frequently contested ; reduced to a heap of ruins by the British fleet in 1840.

Beirout or *Beyrout* (anciently *Berytus*) : One of the chief ports of Syria ; valuable coal and iron-mines in its neighbourhood.

Saida (anciently *Sidon* or *Great Sidon*) : One of the most ancient cities in the world, and the oldest in Phœnicia ; was long celebrated for its manufacture of glass, the discovery of the substance of which was, it is said, made here.

Sir or *Tyre* (anciently *Tyrus*) : One of the most noted cities of antiquity ; eleven hundred years before Christ the Tyrians were famous for their skill (see Isaiah xxiii. 8) ; was one of the most commercial places in the ancient world ; was besieged with success by Shalmanezzer and Nebuchadnezzar, and, B.C. 322, was taken and sacked by Alexander the Great—the beginning of its downfall, which the devastation occasioned by the Crusades completed ; harbour is now nearly choked up with sand.

Kaisarieh (anciently *Cæsarea*) : Gentiles first received into the Christian church here ; built by Herod the Great at immense expense ; made by Herod the capital of Judæa ; afterwards the residence of the Roman governors ; reduced to ruins by the Crusaders ; Origen studied and wrote here ; birthplace of Eusebius, the distinguished church historian.

Baalbec or *Heliopolis* was famed for its temple of Jupiter, built by Antoninus Pius, ruins of which still remain ; Venus was also revered here ; was a place of note till the time of the Moslem invasion.

En-Nasirah (anciently *Nazareth*) : Here our Saviour, with Joseph and Mary who resided here, passed thirty years of his life ; now contains about three thousand inhabitants, the most of whom are nominal Christians.

Sebaste (anciently *Samaria*) : Capital of the kingdom of Israel till carried away captive by Shalmanezzer, B.C. 720 ; the first Christian church out of Jerusalem planted here ; was for two hundred years the seat of idolatry and the subject of prophetic denunciations ; razed to the ground by John Hyrcanus (Micah i. 5, 6) ; rebuilt with magnificence by Herod ; now a mere village surrounded by gardens and plantations.

Nablous or *Nabulus* (anciently *Shechem* and *Neapolis*) : The capital of Israel sometime prior to the founding of Samaria ; was the principal seat of the Samaritan worship till the introduction of Christianity ; Abraham and Jacob dwelt here, and in it, also, the latter, under an oak, buried the false gods of his family, as he removed from Bethel on his return from Padan-Aram ; became, under Joshua, a Levitical city of refuge, and a centre of union to the several tribes ; when sold to the Midianites Joseph's brethren were feeding their flocks near this city ; Joseph buried here ; particularly memorable as the seat of the revolt of the ten tribes under Rehoboam and Jeroboam ; still a town of some importance.

Gaza (Arab. *Guzzeh*) : One of the five cities of the Philistines ; scene of many of the feats, and of the death, of Samson, and of other events recorded in Scripture ; near it the eunuch of Ethiopia was baptized by Philip ; has now manufactures of cotton fabrics and soap ; a principal entrepôt for caravans between Egypt and Syria.

Jaffa or *Yaffa* (the Scripture *Joppa*) : At this place Jonah embarked for Tarshish ; here, also, was the residence of Peter, when Cornelius, the first Gentile convert, sent for him (Acts x.) ; has a trade in cloth, fruits, and corn, and in coral—the produce of the neighbourhood.

Es-Sham (the *Damascus* or *Damesek* of Scripture) : Believed to be the most ancient city in the world ; is certainly one of the most ancient on record ; through frequently devastated, it has always risen again and flourished ; formerly gained great reputation in the manufacture of sword-blades ; became, under Julian, a magnificent city ; memorable for the marvellous vision of Saul, who was on his way here from Jerusalem ; is now a place of considerable importance, being one of the greatest emporia of trade in this part of the world.

Hamah (anciently *Hamath*) was the northern limit of the territory of the Israelites ; name changed by the Macedonian Greeks to Epiphania, in honor of Antiochus Epiphanes ; in the fourteenth century, A.D., the Arabian geographer, Abulfeda, was its prince ; modern town contains 30,000 people, 2,500 of whom are Greek Christians, a few Syrians, some Jews, the rest Moslems.

Hems or *Homs* (anciently *Emesa*) : The residence, in the time of Strabo, of independent Arabian princes ; was famous for its great temple of the sun ; the scene, A.D. 273, of a decisive battle between Queen Zenobia and Aurelian.

Palmyra (the Scripture *Tadmor*) : In the midst of the Syrian desert between Damascus and the Euphrates, which, in its gloomy magnificence, presented an appearance singularly impressive ; among its remains are ancient temples and palaces surrounded by splendid colonnades of white marble, which are still to be seen, the most remarkable of which are those of a portion of a temple of the sun ; its ambitious queen, Zenobia, was vanquished by Aurelian, and carried captive by him to Rome.

Jerusalem : The most renowned city in the world, connected, as its past history is, with so many of the events recorded in Scripture and elsewhere ; within its walls David the Psalmist composed his beautiful songs ; here Solomon built his temple ; here Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and most of the prophets and mighty men of the Old Testament history dwelt, triumphed, or suffered ; here, at length, "in the fulness of time," the angel of God appeared to the high priest Zacharias, and announced to him that he should have a son, the forerunner of the Messiah, who first manifested his divine mission and wisdom in disputing with the doctors ; the scene of our Lord's teaching, working of miracles, and sufferings ; abandoned and levelled to the ground by the Romans, A.D. 70 ; rebuilt by Hadrian, A.D. 135 ; taken by the Persians in 614 ; captured by the Saracens under Omar in 637 ; by the Crusaders, 1099 ; re-captured by the Turks, 1187, since which time it has remained under their galling yoke.

Beit-Lahm (anciently *Bethlehem* and *Ephrath*) was called Bethlehem-Judah to distinguish it from another Bethlehem in Zebulun ; scene of the book of Ruth ; birthplace of David, and of his famous nephews Joab, Abishai, and Asahel ; fortified by Rehoboam (2 Chron. xi. 6) ; for ever memorable as having given birth to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ ; according to tradition, a grotto under the Greek chapel in this city contains the manger of the nativity.

Sivas : Large transit-trade ; manufactures of coarse woollen fabrics.

Tokat (ancient *Eudokia*) : An important dépôt for agricultural produce.

Smyrna (Turk., *Ismir*) : At the head of a deep bay, forming an excellent harbour, which has, from time immemorial to the present, given it vast commercial importance (population, nearly 150,000) ; imports alone valued at £8,000,000 annually ; residence of the consuls from most of the European states ; here Polycarp, the disciple of John, labored and suffered martyrdom ; birthplace, it is said, of Homer.

Sinope or *Sinoub* : Of ancient and modern fame, the latter derived from the discreditable attack made upon it by the Russian fleet, in 1853, when four thousand Turks were cruelly butchered, and the Turkish vessels lying in its harbour wantonly destroyed ; long famous for its commerce.

Eregri, or *Brekli* (anciently *Heraclea Pontica*) : The point of embarkation on their way homeward of Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks ; has lately become of importance through the discovery, near it, of good coal ; shipbuilding yards ; exports of timber, silk, and wax.

Kutaya (anciently *Cotyæum*) : On the high-road between Constantinople and Aleppo ; extensive trade in goats'-hair, wool, and agricultural produce.

Angora (anciently *Ancyra*) : Citadel, defended by a double wall ; considerable remains of Byzantine architecture ; long celebrated for its beautiful Angora goats'-hair, the length and softness of which are evidently to be attributed to an extreme climate ; the quantity of wool annually exported amounts to 500,000 okâhs (or 1,250,000 lbs.), of which, however, only 500,000 lbs. are of the most valuable fleece ; the army of Bajazid, the Ottoman Sultan, was despatched here by Tamerlane, in 1402.

Scutari (anciently *Chrysopolis*) was the port of Chalcedon, where the fourth general council took place, 451 A.D.

Ismid (anciently *Nicomedia*) was the residence of the kings of Bithynia, and, during a time of short-lived splendor, exalted, under Dioclesian, into the Roman capital ; was the residence of Hannibal and the younger Pliny, and the birthplace of Arrian, the historian.

Brusa (anciently *Prusa*) : One of the most considerable towns in the present day of Asia Minor.

Isnik (anciently *Nicæa*) : Famous for its ecclesiastical councils held during the period of the Lower Empire.

Manissa (anciently *Magnesia ad Sipylum*) : Celebrated for its loadstones, called, from it, *magnets* ; the scene of the victory obtained over Antiochus the Great by the two Scipios.

Bergamo (anciently *Pergamos*) was the residence, before the Christian era, of the celebrated kings of the family of Attalus, and a seat of literature and the arts.

Ak-Hissar (anciently *Thyatira*) : Famous, in former times, for the art of dyeing ; Lydia, a seller of purple, and of this place, was converted at Philippi by St. Paul (Acts xvi. 14, 15, 40) ; has an active trade with Smyrna in scarlet cloth.

Afium-Kara-Hissar grows, in its vicinity, large quantities of *opium*.

Eski-Hissar (anciently *Laodicea*) contains many sepulchral monuments and imposing ruins, which attest its former greatness ; here, according to Eusebius, the apostle Paul was crucified ; is celebrated for a hot spring which possesses remarkable petrifying properties.

Budrum (anciently *Halicarnassus*) : Here were obtained the noted marbles of Halicarnassus, now in the British Museum ; birthplace of Herodotus and Dionysius.

Adana : Surrounded by groves, mulberry, fig, peach, apricot, olive-trees, and vineyards ; trade in wool, cotton, corn, and fruits.

Tarsus : Dear to the memory of the Christian as the birthplace of the apostle Paul ; was at that time large and populous—"no mean city"—and distinguished for its schools and learned men in which it took rank with Athens and Alexandria.

Konieh (anciently *Iconium*) : Visited by St. Paul in his apostolic journeys ; was, for some centuries afterwards, one of the most flourishing cities in Asia Minor ; now a walled town inhabited by Moslems ; rich in valuable products, such as apricots, wine, cotton, &c. ; carries on a considerable trade with Smyrna by means of caravans.

Ak-Shehr : On the ruins of the once famous *Antioch in Pisidia*.

Kaisarieh (anciently *Cæsarea Mazaca*) : Demosthenes, its Roman governor, here resisted for a time the Persian arms, by which, however, thousands of

the unfortunate inhabitants were massacred ; carries on a considerable trade ; in its vicinity are mines of iron and steel.

Marash has a castle which overlooks an extensive and fertile plain.

Baffa (anciently *Paphos*) : Visited by travellers on account of its classic associations.

Trebizond (anciently *Trapezus*) : Founded by the Greeks in ages beyond the reach of authentic records ; connected with the history of Xenophon and his celebrated retreat of the 10,000 Greeks, after the defeat and death of Cyrus the Younger at the battle of Cunaxa, in Mesopotamia ; is strongly fortified ; natural entrepôt for European trade with Armenia, Transcaucasia, and North Persia ; its exports amounted, in 1846, to nearly £500,000, and its imports to £1,500,000.

Erzeroum : On a plain more than 6,000 feet high ; has an extraordinary climate ; very flourishing, with manufacturers of carpets, leather, &c., and considerable transit-trade.

Kars : Houses built of black basalt ; noted in modern history for its prolonged siege by the Russians, in 1855.

Van contains some remarkable antiquities attributed to Semiramis ; well fortified ; has a good trade.

Bellis : Surrounded by spacious gardens, but, owing to the predatory habits of the Kourds, has little external trade ; near it the Persians, in 1544, defeated Solyman the Magnificent.

Julamerk : The principal town of the Nestorian Christians.

Bagdat was the favored capital of the caliphs, and the principal city of the Islam people, when it was one of the most magnificent cities in the world, many specimens of its grandeur in those days yet remaining ; is still the seat of considerable trade ; modern streets, unusually narrow ; near it were Ctesiphon and Seleucia, the former the capital of the Parthian Empire (Gen. x. 10), the latter the once powerful capital of Western Asia.

Basra or *Bassora* : The emporium of the maritime commerce of this portion of Asiatic Turkey ; although, however, favorably situated for trade, Basra is unhealthy, devastating fevers each year carrying off the inhabitants of a city once among the proudest of the east.

Hillah : Amidst the ruins of the "glory of the nations," the ancient Babylon, and one of the most magnificent and celebrated cities of the ancient world.

Diarbekir had cotton looms constantly at work in the time of its prosperity, and enjoyed an active trade in gall-nuts ; its commerce, however, is now almost annihilated.

Harran (the *Haran* of Scripture) : Abraham removed hither from Ur on his journey towards Canaan ; the scene of the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians, B.C. 53 ; now a small place in the occupation of a few Bedouin Arabs.

Orfah (the "*Ur of the Chaldees*" of Scripture) : Birthplace of Abraham, Nahor, and Lot ; has now a considerable trade, and enjoys the advantage of being one of the chief stations in the great caravan route between Aleppo and Bagdat.

Mosul : Opposite to the great Assyrian capital, Nineveh, the ruins of which were not brought to light till M. Batta, the French consular agent at Mosul, in 1842, commenced excavations ; in these brilliant discoveries, the name of our own distinguished countryman, Mr. A. H. Layard, should not be lost sight of ; Mosul is more flourishing than Turkish cities in general, and enjoys a considerable share of caravan traffic.

Arbel or *Erbil* (anciently *Arbela*) : The scene of the final and decisive victory gained by Alexander the Great (B.C. 331) over Darius.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Syria. Said to be derived from *Sur* or *Tyre*, once its most famous city. It is known in the Bible as *Aram*, by Europeans as *Syria*, and by Asiatics as *Belad-el-Sham*, or *the country to the left*. When the Mohammedans of Mecca direct their faces to the rising sun, while at their devotions, Syria is to their left.

Antioch was built by Seleucus Nicator in honor of his father *Antiochus*.

Tripoli received its name from the circumstance that the *three cities* of Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, each sent a colony here.

Beirut (in Scripture, *Berŭtha*) was also called *Colonia Felix Julia* in the time of Augustus, who thus named it in honor of his daughter *Julia*.

Anatolia, or *Anadoli*, signifies *the east*, being perfectly identical in meaning with the French *Levant*.

Palmyra and *Tadmor* signify the *place* or *city of palm-trees*. *Palmyra* gave name to a district which surrounded it, called *Palmyrene*.

Scutari is a corrupted Persian word implying a *courier*; this place has long been the starting-post of couriers and caravans bound for inland Asia from the capital.

Ak-Hissar implies *white castle*; *Eski Hissar*, *old castle*; and *Afium-Kara-Hissar*, the *black castle of opium*, from the large quantity of *opium* grown in its neighbourhood.

Kaisarieh is merely a Turkish corruption of the ancient name, *Cæsarea*, so named from the Roman Emperors in the time of its greatest power.

Baalbec, in Hebrew or Syriac, signifies the *city of Baal*, of which the Greek *Heliopolis* is a translation.

Trebizond, which was built in the form of a parallelogram (the Greek *trapezus*) took its name from its shape.

Kourdistān. The *country* (from *stan*, a *country*, &c.) of the *Kourds*, a warlike people, whose subjection to the Ottoman Porte is little more than nominal.

Laodicea was founded by Seleucus Nicator, and was named in honor of his mother. *Julius Cæsar* visited it on his way to Pontus from Asia, and there are medals on which, in honor of him, it is called *Julopolis*.

Haran, in all probability, derived its name from *Haran*, the father of Lot, and brother of Abraham.

Mesopotamia. The Greek name for the country *between the rivers* Tigris and Euphrates, from *mēsōs*, *middle* or *between*, and *pōtāmos*, a *river*. It is called in Scripture *Aram-Naharaim*, that is *Aram* (or *Syria*) *between the rivers*.

Physically, Mesopotamia was divided into Northern and Southern. The northern division was remarkably *fertile*, and was therefore called *Padan-Aram*, or *fertile Syria*. *Mesopotamia* is now called *Al-Jezireh* or *the island*, in allusion, of course, to its position.

Diarbekir, the *tents* or *dwellings* of *Bekir*, an Arab chieftain.

Tabular View of the Geography of Palestine.

		* Tribes of Israel.	Chief Towns.	Forty-eight Levitical Cities.	Cities of Refuge.
DIVISIONS BY JOSHUA.	Northern.	1. Asher	Acco, Tyre, Sidon, Aphek.	Abdon, Mishal, Helkath, Rehob.	Kadesh.
		2. Naphtali	Ziphron, Hasor, Genesareth, Magdala.	Hammothdor, Kartan	
		3. Zebulun	Shimron, Bethlehem, Gittah-kepher.	Jokneam, Kartah, Dimnah, Nahalal.	
	Midland.	4. Issachar	Jezreel, Shunem	Kishon, Dabareh, Jarmuth, Engannim.	Shechem.
		5. West Manasseh (half-tribe).	Endor, Bezek, Dothan	Tanach, Gathrimmon.	
		6. Ephraim	Samaria, Shiloh, Bethel.	Kibjaim, Gezer, Beth-horon.	
		7. Benjamin	Jericho, Ramah (and the villages of Bethany and Bethphage).	Gibeon, Geba, Anathoth, Almon.	
	Southern.	8. Dan	Gath, Timnath, Ashdod, Joppa.	Gathrimmon, Ajalon, Gibbethon, Eltekeh.	Arba, or Hebron.
		9. Simeon	Askelon, Gaza, Beersheba, Hormah.	Ain.	
		10. Judah	Jerusalem, Bethlehem.	Jattir, Juttah, Libnah, Eshtemoa, Debir, Holon, Bethshemesh.	
	Eastern.	11. East Manasseh (half-tribe).	Gadara, Gergesa	Ashtaroth, Beesh-terah.	Golan in Bashan. Ramoth Gilead. Bezer.
		12. Gad	Succoth, Penuel	Mahanaim, Heshbon, Jazer.	
		13. Reuben	Bethabara, Sibmah ..	Jahazah, Mephaath, Kedemoth.	

	Roman Tetrarchies.		
ROMAN DIVISIONS.	Northern..	1. Galilee	Tiberias, Bethsaida, Chorazin, Cana, Capernaum, Nazareth, Nain, Ptolemais.
	Midland ..	2. Samaria	Samaria, Gilgal, Sharon, Antipatris.
	Southern..	3. Judea	Jerusalem, Joppa, Jericho.
	Eastern ..	4. Peræa	Cæsarea, Philippi, Gadara.
	South	And afterwards, 5. Idumæa, or Edom.	Sela, Kadesh (in the Wilderness of Zin.)

* The Canaanitish tribes were thus located :—

Israelitish.	Canaanitish.
Asher (west of Libanus)	Sidonians.
Naphtali (north-west of Lake Tiberias)	Unknown.
Zebulun (west of Lake Tiberias)	Perizzites.
Issachar (Plain of Esdraelon)	Perizzites.
West Manasseh (south of Issachar)	Hivites.
Ephraim (south of West Manasseh)	Hivites.
Benjamin (north-west of the Dead Sea)	Jebusites.
Judah (west of the Dead Sea)	Amorites, Hittites.
Simeon (south-west of Judah)	Philistines.
Dan (north of Simeon)	Philistines.
Reuben (east of the Dead Sea)	Moabites.
Gad (north of Reuben)	Ammonites, Gileadites.
East Manasseh (north of Gad)	Kingdom of Bashan.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE—(continued).

Names by which the Country has been variously known.	Assignable reasons for the imposition of these Names.	References.
1. Canaan.....	From <i>Canaan</i> , the youngest son of Ham, amongst whose eleven sons the country was originally apportioned.	{ Gen. xiii. 12. Exod. xvi. 35. Josh. v. 10—12.
2. The Land of the Hebrews.	1. From the <i>Hebrews</i> , or <i>passers over</i> , because Abraham, their ancestor, passed over the Euphrates in order to arrive at the country to which God would "call" him. 2. From <i>Eber</i> , Abraham's ancestor.	{ Gen. xl. 15.
3. The Land of Israel	From <i>Israel</i> , another name for Jacob	{ 1 Sam. viii. 19. 2 Kings vi. 23.
4. The Land of Judah	From <i>Judah</i> , the principal canton, &c. ..	{ 2 Chron. ix. 11. 2 Chron. xvii. 2. Haggai, i. 14.
5. The Promised Land	It was <i>promised</i> with an oath to the posterity of the patriarchs for an everlasting possession.	{ Gen. xii. 7. Ex. xxxiii. 1. Numb. xiv. 16, 30. Heb. xi. 19.
6. The Holy Land	This name is first used by the prophet Zechariah (ii. 12) as being the land <i>chosen by God</i> as the residence of his "peculiar people," and as the place where his sanctuary was established and his presence visibly manifested. Christians use this name in a much higher sense, inasmuch as it was the scene of the incarnation, miracles, and sufferings of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.	
7. Palestine	1. From the <i>Philistines</i> , who dwelt along the south-west coast. 2. Dr. Kitto derives it from <i>peleshet</i> , the <i>land of the wanderers</i> .	

Pro- vince.	Mountains.	Rivers and Brooks.	Lakes and Wells.
GALILEE.	Mount Lebanon Mount Naphtali Mount Tabor Mount Beaitudes Mount Carmel Mount Hermon	Waters of Lebanon; Jordan; Kishon	Waters of Merom; Sea of Galilee, Gennesareth, or Tiberias.
SAMARIA.	Mount Gilboa Mount Ebal Mount Gerizim Mount Ephraim Hill of Gaash	Part of the Jordan; Gaash and the Cherith; Kanah, or River of Reeds	Jacob's Well.
JUDEA.	Mount Bethel Rock of Rimmon Mount Sion Mount Moriah Mount of Olives Rock of Etam	Waters of Jericho, Eshcol, and Besor; Sorek; Cedron, or Kidron; River of Egypt	*Lacus Asphaltites, or Dead Sea; Pools of Siloam, Solomon, and Bethesda; Well of Bearsheba; Pools of Gihon.
PEREA.	Hill of Bashan..... Mizar Hill..... Mount Gilead..... Mount Peor..... Mountains of Abarim .. Mount Nebo..... Mount Piagah.....	Waters of Bethabara, Gadara, or Jarmouk; River Jabbok; Waters of Nimrim; Shittim; Arnon	Sea of Jaser.

* See note opposite.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Sannaria. From *Shemer*, of whom Omri purchased the site for two talents (£684 sterling). It was afterwards called *Sebaste* by King Herod, in honor of *Augustus*.

Peræa. From the Greek *përan*, *beyond*, because situated, with respect to Greece, *beyond* the Jordan.

Jordan. From *jor*, *river*, and *Dan*, the canton in which it has its source.

Beth, in Hebrew, signifies *house*, and is frequently employed in the topography of the Holy Land; thus, *Bethel* = *the house of God*; *Bethesda*, *house of mercy*; *Bethany*, *house of song or affliction*; *Bethlehem* = *house of bread*; &c. *Beer*, again, is of frequent recurrence, and means *a well*; for example, *Beersheba* signifies *the well of the oath or seven* (Gen. xxi. 30—32). Its modern (Arabic) appellation is *Bir-es-Seba*.

Jerusalem. Probably identical with *Salem*, of which Melchisedek was king, B.C. 1913. About 500 years afterwards it fell into the possession of the *Jebusites*. Hence its name as *Jebus-salem*, or *Jerusalem*. Its Hebrew name is *Jeruschalem*; Greek and Roman, *Hierosolyma*; while the Mohammedans call it *Kuddish* (or *The Holy*), and *The Lady of Kingdoms*. Herodotus speaks of it under the name of *Cadytus*, in allusion to its holiness, it being a corruption of *Kedoshah*, or *Holy City*. The Emperor Hadrian sent a Roman colony to Jerusalem, and called the city *Ælia Capitolina*, after the name of his family.

Cæsarea Philippi was almost entirely rebuilt by *Philip* the Tetrarch, by whom it was designated *Cæsarea*, in honor of Tiberius the emperor, and *Philippi* after himself. It was also named *Neronias* by Agrippa, out of respect to *Nero*.

Tiberias. Both town and lake were so named by Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, in honor of *Tiberius Cæsar*, his friend and patron.

Ptolemais was greatly improved and enlarged by *Ptolemy Philadelphus* of Egypt.

Antipatris. So named by Herod, by whom it was built, after his father *Antipater*.

Capernaum. The *city of consolation or comfort*, being derived from *caphar*, *a village*, and *nahum*, *a comforter*.

* Analysis of the waters of the Dead Sea :—

Muriate of lime	3·920 parts.
Muriate of magnesia	10·246 "
Muriate of soda	10·360 "
Sulphate of lime	0·054 "
	<hr/>
	24·580 "
Water	75·420 "
	<hr/>
	100·000 "

The *Dead Sea*, or, in Latin, *Mare Mortuum*, was so named from its dreary appearance, which exhibits but few signs of either animal or vegetable life. We find it spoken of at different times as *The Sea of the Plain*, from its situation in the *El Ghor*, or *region of depression*; *The Salt Sea*; *The East Sea*, to distinguish it from the *West Sea*, or *Mediterranean*; *The Sea of Sodom*, because it envelops the cities of *Sodom*, *Gomorrhah*, &c.; by Josephus and the classical writers, *Lake Asphaltites*, from its bituminous and sulphureous character, the Greek *asphaltos* meaning *bitumen*; by the Arabs, *Bahr-Lût*, or the *Sea of Lot*, a name which refers to the connexion of this lake with the history of *Lot*; &c. (See Gen. xiv.; Deut. iv. 40, &c.)

Arabia.*

DIVISIONS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divisions. †	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Arabia Petreae.....	To	Of very early origin; beyond the wells (the water of which is better than that of any other place along the Red Sea) the only remains of any antiquity are the fortifications erected by the Portuguese as a check to the inroads of the Bedouins; its people live by selling water and provisions to ships.—Near it is Djebel at-Tur, the Mount Horeb of Scripture.
	Akaba	A small fortress, with soldiers belonging to the Pasha of Egypt; built for the protection of the pilgrim-caravans from Cairo to Mecca; occupies the site of the ancient Elath.—Near it was Edion-geber, of nautical renown.
	Petra	The rock-hewn capital of the ancient Edom, the ruins of which attract numerous travellers; in the Old Testament it was called Joktheel and Seilah; formerly an important commercial place.
2. Hedjas	Mecca	Sacred in the eyes of the followers of Mohammed as the birthplace (A.D. 571) of that arch-impostor, and to which all devotees of the prophet annually go from all parts of the world: this is called the <i>hajj</i> , or pilgrimage; all Mohammedans are enjoined to visit it once at least in their lives, an occasion of considerable traffic; contains the <i>Baitulah</i> , or <i>house of God</i> , the grand centre of the Mohammedan world.
	Medina	Hither Mohammed fled from Mecca, A.D. 622, a year called the "Hegira," or flight, which forms the great Mohammedan era; here Mohammed died and was buried, his tomb forming an object of intense veneration to his followers; Medina is surrounded by date-groves, for which it is particularly famous.
	Yambo	Of importance in Mohammedan regards; as the port of Medina, it is supported by considerable transport-trade, and by extensive imports from the west coast of the Red Sea; the authority of the Pasha of Egypt ceases here, and the Turkish Sultan's begins.
	Jiddah	The port of Mecca; has a small fanatical Moslem population, recently chastised for the barbarous murder of some British and French residents; is the principal commercial entrepôt of Arabia; all its inhabitants are either seafaring, traders by sea, or engaged in the traffic of Arabia.
	Hedjar. Tima. Aden	Purchased by the East India Company from the Arabs, in 1839; forms a high and rocky peninsula; used as a depot for the supply of coals to the steamers engaged in the intercourse between Great Britain and India; has, since 1839, considerable trade with the opposite coasts of Africa; under the government of an English officer, and garrisoned by a detachment of British troops; has been called the "Gibraltar of the East."
3. Yemen	Mocha	! Gives name to the best coffee, 10,000 tons of which are exported annually; exports, also in large quantities, dates, gums, senna, balm, gold-dust, and ivory.
	Sana.	Although in the heart of the coffee country, coffee itself is never taken here as a beverage, an infusion of the <i>husk</i> of the berry being used in its place; its merchants are wealthy and live in good style; its principal trade is in coffee.

4. Hadramaut	Damar. Taas. Makalla	The chief commercial depot of this portion of Arabia; has exports of gums, hides, senna in large quantities, and coffee; and imports of cotton-clothes, lead, iron, crockery, and rice, from Bombay,—dates and dried fruits from Muscat,—millet, &c., from Aden,—coffee from Mocha,—slaves, sheep, aloes, honey, and frankincense from Africa; its traffic in slavery, more particularly in Nubian girls (who are openly exposed in the slave-market for sale) is extensively pursued.
5. Oman, or Omaun ..	Kiseen. Shahr. Muscat	Well fortified; the seat of the commerce of Eastern Arabia; capital of the dominions of the Imam of Muscat. No potentate ranked higher in reputation than the Sultan of Muscat who died in 1887. Has shipbuilding docks. Considerable trade in fruits.
6. Lachsa, or El-Asha	Mottra..... Sohar	In the midst of plantations of the date-tree. Extensively engaged in the pearl fishery; has upwards of 140 vessels, of various sizes, employed in trading.
7. Nedjed	Rostak. Minna. Iachsa, or Fouf	Was the centre, during its brief period of supremacy within the Arabian peninsula, of the Wahabite power; Deraieh was destroyed, in 1819, by the Egyptian troops under Ibrahim Pasha. Of considerable commercial importance, being at the junction of several caravan routes.
	Manama	
	Ras-el-Khyma. Deraieh	
	Anezeh	
	El-Ras.	

* Called by the natives *Jazir-el-Arab*, the island of the Arabs; and by the Turks and Persians *Arabistan*.
† The divisions of Arabia into which Ptolemy separated the country—viz., Arabia Felix, Arabia Petrea, and Arabia Deserta—are not recognised by the inhabitants.

‡ The coffee shrub is not a native of Yemen, but was transferred into it from Abyssinia in the fifteenth century. The berry first became commonly known in England in the reign of Charles II.

§ The Wahabees mean the Mohammedan reformers.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Arab, in Hebrew, implies *to mix* or *to mingle*, and was given to the inhabitants of the country called after them *Arabia*, because they were a *mixed* people, consisting of Amalekites, Ishmaelites, Medianites, and Cushites. *Arabia* is the *Cush* of the Bible, which, in our translation, is rendered *Æthiopia*; this must, however, be taken as the Asiatic, and not as the African, *Æthiopia*. The names of the three parts into which *Arabia* is divided by Ptolemy and some later writers were—(1) *Arabia Petraea*, either so named from its soil, which is of an unfruitful and *rocky* character, or from *Petra*, its chief town; (2) *Arabia Deserta*, a name characteristic of the region to which it is applied, which is a lonesome desolate *desert*; (3) *Arabia Felix*, which derived its appellation from its great *fertility*. It may be here remarked that the surrounding nations very erroneously believed that the spices which were imported into this division of *Arabia* from India were the productions of this region; but although, in this sense of the term, *Arabia Felix*, which means *Arabia the Happy*, is a questionable title, there can be no doubt that, from the gold and other valuables that it yielded, the designation is far from being an inappropriate one.

Hedjaz implies the *country of pilgrimage*.

Jiddah is an Arabian name meaning *rich*; and, as *Jiddah* is probably *richer* than any town of the same size in the Turkish dominations, the epithet is very applicable.

Yemen signifies *the south*; and *Nedjed*, *highland*.

Persia; or, Iran.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Irak-Ajemi	TEHERAN	<p>Has been the capital since 1770 ; is the residence of the sovereign ; stands at an elevation of four thousand feet above the level of the sea, in a gravelly plain ; its houses are mean in the extreme ; its population (130,000) is greatly reduced in the summer, owing to its intense heat ; was chosen for the metropolis from its contiguity to the native possessions of the reigning dynasty.</p> <p>The most populous city in the monarchy (165,000) ; was one of the most wealthy cities in Asia while under Shah Abbas the Great, who lived in the seventeenth century ; its walls were destroyed during the Afghan invasion in the following century ; has important manufactures of rich velvets, silks, cotton goods, and ornamental works in metal ; its stone and seal-cutters are famed for their workmanship ; has splendid mosques and palaces in decay.</p> <p>Now in ruins : was the capital of the Parthians, and the birthplace of Haroun-al-Raschid.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Ecbatana</i> ; the <i>Achaetia</i> of the Bible ; was the capital of the Medes ; contains the reputed tomb of Esther and Mordecai, and is consequently a place of Jewish pilgrimage ; commands considerable trade ; the principal mart on the caravan route between Teheran and Bagdad. Renowned for its manufacture of ornamental tiles ; famous, also, for its pistachio-nuts and grapes ; has a good transit-trade.</p> <p>Surrounded by orchards and gardens of immense extent ; the entrepôt of the trade between Persia, Russia, India, Constantinople, and the Black Sea ; engaged in the silk-trade.</p> <p>Birthplace, it is supposed, of Zoroaster.</p> <p>One of the most flourishing towns in Persia ; has extensive bazaars and a considerable trade. Differs essentially in appearance from Persian towns in general, inasmuch as it is built somewhat after the fashion of an English town ; very much depopulated by the cholera, in 1830.</p> <p>In 1836 was slowly recovering from the devastations of the plague and cholera ; has considerable trade and numerous bazaars.</p> <p>Contained, a few years since, 100,000 inhabitants, which number has decreased to 40,000 ; its mosque and other sacred buildings present an imposing and striking appearance in the distance ; sword-blades and other works in steel imported from India ; has a busy trade with Herat, Bokhara, &c.</p> <p>On an oasis of the great eastern salt desert ; a great commercial entrepôt between Western and Central Asia ; caravans from Cashmere, Herat, Bokhara, &c., are met here by merchants from the west for the exchange of commodities.</p> <p>Well built and well fortified ; an active trade in carpets, swords, fruits, and cottons.</p> <p>On a deep secluded valley, which is filled with orchards.</p>
	Isfahan	
	Rhages	
	Hamadan	
	Casbin	
2. Azerbijan	Tabrees	
3. Ghilaun	Urumiah	<p>One of the most flourishing towns in Persia ; has extensive bazaars and a considerable trade.</p> <p>Differs essentially in appearance from Persian towns in general, inasmuch as it is built somewhat after the fashion of an English town ; very much depopulated by the cholera, in 1830.</p> <p>In 1836 was slowly recovering from the devastations of the plague and cholera ; has considerable trade and numerous bazaars.</p> <p>Contained, a few years since, 100,000 inhabitants, which number has decreased to 40,000 ; its mosque and other sacred buildings present an imposing and striking appearance in the distance ; sword-blades and other works in steel imported from India ; has a busy trade with Herat, Bokhara, &c.</p> <p>On an oasis of the great eastern salt desert ; a great commercial entrepôt between Western and Central Asia ; caravans from Cashmere, Herat, Bokhara, &c., are met here by merchants from the west for the exchange of commodities.</p> <p>Well built and well fortified ; an active trade in carpets, swords, fruits, and cottons.</p> <p>On a deep secluded valley, which is filled with orchards.</p>
4. Masanderan	Saree	
	Balfroosh	
5. Khorasaan	Mushed	
	Yezd	
6. Persian Kourdistan	Kermanshab	
	Senna	

PERSIA—(continued).

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
7. Khuzistan	Shuster	Was nearly depopulated by the cholera of 1832; Arabic dress, but Persian language, generally employed by the inhabitants. In all likelihood, the <i>Saushan</i> of the book of Daniel: contains the so-called tomb of that prophet; here Alexander and his generals celebrated their nuptials with the Persian princesses, B.C. 325. Is usually called "the city of the plague" from its extreme unhealthiness. Once the capital of Persia; beautifully situated; the birthplace and burialplace of Sadi, the moral philosopher, and of Hafiz, the lyric poet; their mausolea are amongst its most interesting and celebrated structures; has an extensive trade in salt, procured from the neighbouring lake.—Near it is the site of the once famous Persepolis. The principal sea-port of Persia: has considerable trade with British India. Has a large trade in wool, which is noted for its fineness; extensive manufactures of shawls and <i>namads</i> (or coarse woollen cloths and blankets). Rose to importance in 1622, when Shah Abbas, assisted by the English, expelled the Portuguese from the Island of *Ormuz, and transferred its trade to Gombroon; English, French, and Dutch once had factories here. Has manufactures of arms, gunpowder, and cotton, and the finest bazaar in Persia.
8. Astrabad	Shus	
9. Fars	Astrabad	
	Shiras	
	Bushire	
10. Kerman	Kerman	
	Gombroon	
11. Laristan	Lar	

* The Island of Ormuz, near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, is thus referred to by the immortal Milton:—

" High on a throne of royal state, which far
Outshone the wealth of Ormuz or of Ind,
Satan exalted sat."—*Paradise Lost*, book ii.

When the Portuguese had possession of it, it was the receptacle of the riches of India, and the manufactures of Europe; but, but for its rock-salt and sulphur, it is now nearly desolate.

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Persia was so named from *Faristan*, or *Fars*, anciently called *Persis*. It is called *Iran* (*pron.* Eraun) by the natives.

Azerbaijan means the *country of fire*, in allusion, most likely, to its having been the seat of the *fire-worshippers*.

Balfroosh implies the *mart of burdens*; and *Bushire*, properly *Abu-Shehr*, the *father of cities*.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The articles *exported* consist of native produce and manufactures, in exchange for Indian goods and European merchandise, and include dates and other dried fruits, carpets, shawls, silks (both raw and manufactured), horses, camels, skins, sal-ammonia, assafetida, naphtha, amber, sulphur, rice, madder, gall-nuts, and saffron; these, in 1857, amounted to £570,000. *Imports*:—sugar, indigo, spices, rhubarb and numerous drugs, diamonds and other precious stones from India, and a variety of manufactured goods from Europe. The maritime traffic carried on by means of the Caspian is in the hands of Russia, while that of the Persian Gulf is partly in the possession of the English, and partly of the Sultan of Muscat. These, in 1857, amounted to £996,000.

GOVERNMENT.—A despotic monarchy, the sovereign, who nominally has complete control over the lives and property of his subjects, being styled the *Shah*.

POPULATION.—About one-fourth of the population is said to consist of wandering communities, who, by the nature of their occupation, form a distinct class, termed *Ilyats*.

LANGUAGE.—The languages are very numerous, the primitive type of which is the Zend, which is closely allied to the Sanscrit. In history may be mentioned the names of Mirkhond, Tabarí, Abu-Said-Abdullah, and Mohammed Kasim Ferishtá; and, in poetry, Firdúsi, Ansari, Anwari, and, more particularly, Hafiz and Sadi (also a moral philosopher), both natives of Shiraz. Persia also possesses numerous works on ethics, theology, jurisprudence, and grammar—these last of a superior character.

RELIGION.—The *Ilyats* are of the Sunnite sect; the Parsees are fire-worshippers; and the *Taujiks*, Mohammedans of the Sheah sect.

Its **MINERALS** are:—

Salt generally

Copper	{ Mazanderan..... Kerman Casbin Sherherderabad }	But none exported.
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Lead	{ Kerman. Fars.
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Sulphur Demavend.

Turquoises	{ Mines at Nishapur, let by the Crown for £2,700 per annum.
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Marble.....	{ White Black Red and black... }	Near Hamadan.
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Freestone and slate.

Its ANIMALS are :—

Horses, which can travel 900 miles
in 11 successive days, and 358
miles in 58 hours.

Camels of three kinds.

Mules, asses, cows, sheep.

Wolves.

Boars.

Tigers.

Jackals.

Foxes.

Deers and antelopes.

Hares.

Quails.

Pigeons.

Partridges.

Eagles.

Vultures.

Falcons.

The REVENUE of Persia is £3,000,000 fixed, and, in addition, £3,000,000 irregular.

Afghanistan; * or Cabul.

DIVISIONS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divisions.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Cabul.....	Cabul	On a plain 6,000 feet high, and enclosed by ramparts; the best of its buildings were destroyed by the British in 1842; famous, more than any other city in the world, for its excellent fruits; considerable transit-trade between China, Russia, Turkestan, and India. Will always occupy an important place in history from the heroic defence offered, in 1842, by the few British garrisoned there (under Sir Robert Sale), to the attacks of the Afghan chiefs, until relieved by the arrival of General Pollock's army; the British subsequently destroyed its fortifications.
	Jelalabad	
	Ghuznee	
2. Herat.....	HERAT.....	
3. Candahar	Candahar	Once the capital of a large empire, but now little more than a ruined fortress; the entrepôt of trade between Afghanistan and the Punjab; the ruins of the ancient city attest its former greatness; was, in the eleventh century, the capital of an empire having for its boundaries the Ganges, Indian Ocean, Tigris, and Jaxartes.
	Dooshak, or Julalabad	Was the capital of the empire of Tamerlane and his successors; from them it passed under Persian rule, was taken by the Afghans, in 1715; again by the Persians, in 1731; and, in 1749, retaken by the Afghans; environs singularly attractive; the great thoroughfare of communication between India, China, Tahtary, Afghanistan, and Persia.
4. Seistan		Well fortified; lays claims to a remote antiquity, although the present town is said to have been built in the middle of the last century by Ahmed Shah, the sovereign; is the winter residence of the Khan; was taken by Tamerlane in 1384, by Shah Abbas of Persia in 1620, and by the English from 1839 to 1842; considerable transit-trade between India and Persia.
		Formerly of very great importance; and still governed by an independent sovereign.

* *Afghanistan* is derived from the Persian *stan*, a country, and signifies the country of the *Afghans*, who, it may be added, claim to be descended from Saul, king of Israel.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—Assafœtida, madder, dried fruits, &c.
Imports:—gold, jewellery, fire-arms, hardware, glass, paper, tea, sugar, broadcloth, velvet, chintzes, muslins, &c.

MONEY.—A cowrie is one-tenth of a penny; a kusira, 083*d.*; a ghaz, 2 kusiras; a shahi, 1·666*d.*; a rupee, 1*s.* 8*d.*; a tilla, 11*s.* 9*d.*

MINERALS.—Gold, coal, rock-salt; and copper, iron, and lead, which are believed to be abundant in the north and east.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.—Ginger, turmeric, sugar-cane, castor-oil plant, madder, tobacco, &c.

The **LANGUAGE** of the Affghans is called the *Pushtoo*, a dialect essentially different from the Persian, although it contains many words belonging to that tongue, and is commonly written in the Persian characters.

In **RELIGION** the Affghans are almost uniformly Mohammedans, and are members of the *Sunnite* or orthodox persuasion. In religious matters, therefore, they are opposed to the Persians, who are principally Shee-ites.

In 1789 the **ARMY** numbered 100,000. The **REVENUE** amounts, at the highest, to £2,000,000.

Beloochistan.*

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Cutch-Gundava, in the north-east; Sarawan, west of Cutch - Gundava; Kelat, south-east of Sarawan; Jhalawan, south of Kelat; Las, in the south-east; Mekran, in the south-west; and Kohistan, in the north-west	KELAT	At an elevation of at least 8,000 feet above the sea, and is, therefore, subject to intense cold in the winter; it is well fortified; was the stronghold of Nadir Shah; was, however, captured by the British in 1839, from whom it was, in 1846, taken by the Beloochees, and retaken, in the year following, by the British, who abandoned it on the withdrawal, to the banks of the Indus, of the Anglo-Indian army; has considerable transit-trade; on the east of it are gardens abounding in apricots, peaches, grapes, almonds, pomegranates, figs, quinces, &c.
	Dadur	Near to the south-east entrance of the famous Bolan Pass, which is one of the principal roads from India westward; Dadur is one of the hottest places in the world.
	Sonmancee	Near it is the celebrated mud volcano of Hinglaj.
	Jhown	Surrounded by numerous remains of antiquity.
	Sarawan	Surrounded by a mud wall.
	Kedje	Once a place of considerable commercial importance.
	Bunpoor	Well fortified.

* Signifies the country (from the Persian *stan*, a country, &c.) of the *Beloochees*, a race of "brave, hospitable, honorable robbers," who treat kindly and secure from all harm the stranger who has, or purchases a claim to, their protection.

Turkestan;* or, Independent Taktary.

KHANATS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Khanata.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Kafiristan	Caundesh.	A celebrated fort; a famous mountain-pass, the most easterly and best known across the Hindoo-Koosh;—Tamerlane entered Hindoostan by it.
2. Kundus	Khawak	
3. Bokhara	Kundus.	
	Budakshan, or Fyzabad	
	Bokhara	
	Samarcand	
4. Khokan	Balkh	Noted for its mines of ruby and lapis-lazuli, which have acquired great celebrity; formerly of great importance, and the capital of an independent sovereignty; destroyed by an earthquake in 1832.
5. Khiva, or Khwarezm	Tashkend	
6. Kirghis Steppe	Khiva	
	Merv	
	(No towns).	

* *Turkestan* signifies the *country of the Turks*. Mr. William Hughes, F.R.G.S., says that it is "properly *Tartary* [or *Taktary*]. The word *Tartar* is said to have originated in a jest of St. Louis, in which the French monarch played upon the similarity between the name of the Asiatic hordes, whose irruptions were at that time causing such alarm to the nations of Europe, and that of *Tartarus*—or the infernal regions. Tartars they have ever since been—so enduring are the effects of regal witticism!"

MINOR NOTES.

PRODUCTIONS.—*Animal*:—the mouse, in the steppes ; the buffalo, wild horse, saiga, antelope, yak, argali, leopard, wolf, fox, and hare, in Bokhara, Khiva, and Kunduz ; the bat, tortoise, and lizard, in the deserts ; and scorpions, locusts, hawks, plovers, wild pigeon, and water fowl. *Vegetable*:—wheat, barley, rice, cotton, flax, hemp, linseed ; grapes, melons, and mulberries, in Bokhara ; and tobacco and rhubarb. *Mineral*:—rubies and lapis-lazuli.

PEOPLE.—The most numerous among the settled tribes are the Tanjiks, who are believed to be of Persian or Arabian origin, and who speak the true Persian TONGUE. The RELIGION of the Tanjiks is Mohammedan, but Soofeeism, or free-thinking, prevails to a limited extent.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—silk and cotton stuffs, sabres, knives, and other such like weapons. *Imports*:—brocades, muslins, shawls, and sugar ; British and other manufactured goods from Europe, through Russia ; porcelain, tea, musk, and rhubarb, from Chinese Turkestan ; and wool from Thibet.

Hindustan; * or, India within the Ganges.

DIVISIONS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

		CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.
I. BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	Divisions.	
	1. Lower Provinces.....	CALCUTTA †, Culna, Plassy, Moorsheadabad, Rajmahal, Bogliopore, Monghbir, Patna, Burdwan, Dinagopore, Furruckabad, Behar, Gaya, Dacca.
	2. South-east Provinces	Chittagong or Islamabad, Aracan, Rangoon, Prome, Pegu, Moulmein, George Town, Singapore.
	3. North-west Provinces	Benares, Mirzapore, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Futtelburgh or Furruckabad, Hurdwar, Goruckpore, Jaunpore, Calpee, Etawah, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Saharunpore, Banda, Rewaree, Coel, Khoorja, Meerut, Shahjehanpore, Poelchebheet, Bareilly, Moradabad, Rampore, Almora, Sohraon, Loodhiana, Umballa, Simla.
	4. Oude	Lucknow, Oude, Fyzabad, Shahabad.
	5. Punjab	Lahore, Amritsar, Mooltan, Dera, Ghazee-Khan, Jullundur, Peshawur.
	6. Ajmeer	Ajmeer.
	7. Sangoor and Nerbudda Territory.	Sangoor, Gurrab, Jubbulpore, Mundiah, Beitoor, Seunl.
	8. Nagpore.....	Nagpore.
	9. Sumbulpore.....	Sumbulpore.
	10. Cuttack	Cuttack, Juggernaut or Pooree.
II. PROTECTED STATES	1. Scinde	Hyderabad, Kurrachee, Tattah, Shikapore.
	2. Bombay Proper	BOMBAY, Ahmedabad, Baroche, Surat, Sattara, Punderpore, Poonah, Nassick.
	1. Carnatic.....	MADRAS, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Trichinopoly, Arcot, Vellore, Nellore, Ongole.
	2. Canara	Mangalore.
	3. Malabar	Calicut, Cananore, Cochlin, Tellicherry.
	4. Northern Circars	Nizampatam, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Bellary, Chicacole, Rajamundry, Kurnool.
	Ceylon.....	Colombo, Trincomalee, Kandy, Galle.
	Bahawulpore.....	Bahawulpore.
	Sikh States	Puttiala, Jheend, Sirhind, Belaspore.
	Cutch	Bhooj.
II. PROTECTED STATES	Gujerat	Baroda, Puttun, Pahlunpore, Kurrsee, Raikote, Junagur, Cambay.
	Rajpootana and Bhurtpore	Joudpore, Bhurtpore, Jeypore, Puller, Jessulmere, Bekanair, Boondoe, Cootah or Kotah, Oodypore.
	Malwa, Bhopal, and Indore.....	Indore, Dewas, Mhow, Dhar, Bhopal.

Kolapore and Sawantware	Kolapore, Sawantware.
Cochin and Travancore	Quilon or Kōlun, Trivandrum.
Mysore	Mysore, Bangalore, Seringapatam.
Hyderabad	Hyderabad, Aurungabad, Beder, Secunderabad, Assaye.
Orissa	Schnapure.
Singpoah, Oodeypore, and Rewah	Singpoah, Oodeypore, Rewah.
Bundelcund	Jhansi, Duttah, Punnah.
Munseepore and Silhet	Munseepore.
Kooch-Bihar	Behar.
Sikkim	Sikkim or Sikim.
Gwalior and Dholpore	Gwalior, Oojein, Dholpore.
Cashmere	Cashmere or Seringgur, Iskardo, Leh.
Nepaul	Khatmandoo, Gorkha, Lalita-Patun.
Bhotan	Tassiusudon.
French	Pondicherry, Chandernagore.
Portuguese	Paujim, Goa.

* *Hindustan* is either derived from the Persian *Mindoo, black*, and *stan*, a country, thus meaning the country of the blacks (the *Hindoos* being much darker in complexion than the Persians); or from the river *Indus*, and *stan*. The following roots will form a key to the explanation of many of the topographical names:—

Abad, patana, port, all signify a city, town, or dwelling; as *Allahabad* (God's house); *Hyderabad* (Hyder's town); *Seringapatam* (town of Sriranga or Vishnool); *Nagpore* (town of serpents).
Cot, cotla, gotta, a fort, &c. *Ganga, gang, or gang*, a wholesale market-place.
War, warra, a country or district; as, *Rajwarra* (country of the Rajpoots).
Stan, a country; as, *Hindustan*.
Gir, gherr, a mountain; as, *Dhwalagiri* (white), and *Nilgherries* (blue mountains).
Nulla, a shallow lake.
Nil, blue; as, *Nilab* (blue waters); *Nilgherry* (blue mountains).
Bungalore, a temporary dwelling. *Droog*, a castle or fort.

† Implies the temple of the goddess *Kali*, *cuttah* meaning a temple; some, however, derive it from *Kalleghattee*, the village now covered by *Calcutta*.

NOTES ON THE TOWNS.

Calcutta: The splendid capital of British India, as Benares is the Hindoo, and Delhi the Mohammedan, capital; contains, among other buildings, the residence of the viceroy, bishop's college, a valuable and well-supported religious institution, elegantly erected in the Gothic style of architecture. Calcutta is defended by Fort William (so named in honor of William III.), the largest fortress in India, capable of accommodating a very large garrison; while an infant settlement in it was taken, in 1756, by Surajah Dowlah when 146 Europeans were confined in the celebrated "black hole" (123 of whom perished in one night, from great heat, thirst, and suffocation), an act that was avenged very speedily. The trade of Calcutta, which is unrivalled in Asia, is immense, its annual exports exceeding £5,000,000 sterling, and its annual imports amounting to £2,000,000; has acquired the title of the "city of palaces."

Plassy: The seat of Lord Clive's decisive victory over Surajah Dowlah, in 1757, which established British supremacy in India.

Moorshedabad: A large native town, extremely unhealthy; was the capital of Bengal till superseded by the present metropolis in British India; has considerable manufactures of silks, embroidery, carpets, &c.

Patna was the scene of a frightful massacre in 1763, when 200 Englishmen were murdered in cold blood by the Nabob of Patna, Meer Cossim; has a large trade in rice, opium, sugar, indigo, saltpetre, and wheat.

Burdwan: Iron and coal-mines near it.

Purneah cultivates, to a considerable extent, indigo.

Gaya: One of the celebrated places of native pilgrimage, 100,000 pilgrims, it is said, visiting it annually. The birthplace, it is believed, of Boodh, the founder of Buddhism.

Behar produces cotton, sugar, and opium in immense quantities.

Dacca: Formerly a principal seat of the native manufacture of muslins and light cotton fabrics; a number of schools maintained by the Baptist Mission; its ruins are infested with snakes, tigers, and other noxious creatures.

Islamabad or *Chittagong* formerly enjoyed considerable trade, more particularly in the export of rice, now transferred to Aracan; was then noted for its ship-building, now transferred to Moulmein; was ceded by the Nabob of Bengal to the British in 1760.

Aracan: Extremely unhealthy; taken from the Burmese in 1825.

Rangoon: Wrested by the British from the Burmese in 1824, but afterwards restored; captured again by the British in 1852, and is now a British possession; has considerable trade.

Prome: Surrounded by gardens and rice-grounds; was captured by the British in 1825, and again in 1852.

Pegu fell, like Prome, into the hands of the British in the years 1825 and 1852.

Moulmein has extensive ship-building yards, supplied by the immense forests of teak in its neighbourhood; possesses a great export trade; is a good military station.

George Town: One of the neatest towns in this part of India; has an unrivalled position for commerce; "nowhere in the world are so many different races assembled in so small a space."

Singapore has a commodious harbour, protected by a fort; a central emporium for the trade of the China and Java seas, and is one of the most important towns for commerce in this part of the globe; one of the penal settlements of British India; taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1818, and afterwards confirmed in British possession by treaty.

Benares: A crowded seat (pop. 186,000) of native industry and super-

stition ; one of the most sacred cities of the Hindoos, the temples of which are always crowded with swarms of pilgrims and devotees ; contains a thousand Hindoo temples and 333 mosques, foremost among which is the magnificent mosque of Aurungzebe ; has numerous wealthy bankers and dealers in diamonds.

Mirzapore : Of great commercial importance.

Allahabad : At the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, and hence regarded as a sacred spot by the natives, who flock here to the number of 200,000 annually ; the grand military depôt of the north-west provinces.

Cawnpore : One of the principal military stations in India ; a large force of British troops is permanently centered here ; the scene, in 1857, of Nana Sahib's brutal atrocities.

Putteburgh has extensive banking establishments ; the scene, in 1805, of the defeat of the troops of Holcar by Lord Lake.

Hurdwar : The seat of a large annual fair, the largest in India, to which 2,000,000 traders and pilgrims resort, the latter for the purpose of bathing in the waters of the sacred stream (Ganges).

Goruckpore has a civil establishment and military cantonment ; it was taken by the British in 1802.

Calpee : A great commercial entrepôt for cotton.

Agra : The seat of a considerable inland trade, and, at present, of the government for the north-west provinces ; formerly the capital of the Mogul empire ; its mausoleum of Shah Khan is the finest specimen, inlaid with precious stones, of Mohammedan architecture in existence ; was seized, in 1857, by the mutinous sepoys, and, in the same year, taken by the British under Colonel Greathead.

Muttra : A sacred city, very ancient ; the reputed birthplace of the Hindoo god, Krishna.

Delhi was the capital of the Mogul sovereignty, and, till recently, of the fallen dynasty ; contains several splendid mosques and palaces ; defended by a fort and a strong granite wall ; the present city, and the palace of the Great Mogul, were built by Shah Jehan in 1631 ; taken from the Meerut mutineers by a British army, under General Wilson, in September, 1857.

Saharunpore : One of the handsomest stations in British India.

Banda : A great cotton-mart.

Meerut : Here the mutiny broke out, May 10, 1857 ; the head-quarters of the Bengal artillery ; inhabitants are noted for their hospitality, and for the number and varied character of their social enjoyments.

Peeleebheet : Famous for its rice ; has considerable trade.

Bareilly : The seat of one of the principal courts of justice, and the judicial capital of the upper provinces ; noted for its cutlery, brass-work, carpets, embroidery, and cabinet work ; has an English college, and Hindoo and Persian schools.

Almora : Upwards of 5,000 feet above the sea ; near it was fought the battle which decided the fate of the contest between the British and the Ghoorkas.

Sobraon is noted for the great victory obtained by the British over the Sikhs in 1846.

Umballa : An important military station.

Lucknow : Invested with immortal interest from the story of the brave defence maintained by a small garrison, under the late gallant Sir Henry Havelock, against 60,000 rebels, till they were relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, since created (1858) Baron Clyde.

Oude : Believed to be the most ancient town in Hindostan, and to have been founded 2000 years B.C. ; the reputed birthplace of the Hindoo god Ramah.

Fyzabad contains the ruins of a fortress and palace.

Lahore: The former capital of the Sikh* monarchy; was the favourite residence, during the period of Mogul rule, of the celebrated Sultan Baber and his successors; surrounded, for miles, by extensive Mohammedan remains; taken, after the final defeat of the Sikhs, by the British in 1849.

Amritsir: The principal seat of the Sikh religion; has considerable transit-trade with other parts of India; possesses manufactures of shawls and silks; is regarded by the Sikhs as a sacred city.

Mooltan: Formerly a fortress of considerable strength, but was besieged and taken by the British in 1849, after an obstinate defence; has extensive commerce.

Peshawar: Formerly of very great importance, but has declined since its occupation by the British.

Ajmere: One of the most flourishing towns in northern India; the residence of numerous wealthy merchants; contains a medical school.

Saugor has a government school and a military establishment.

Nagpore carries on an extensive transit-trade; has manufactures of silk and cotton; contains numerous banking establishments.

Sumbulpore: Celebrated for its diamonds.

Cuttack has manufactures of silver filigree work, brass utensils, and shoes.

Juggernaut, or *Dooree*, derives celebrity from its temple of Juggernaut, and is one of the principal strongholds of Hindoo superstition; the temple is 200 feet high, and has long been the scene of fearful rites; here Juggernaut (or the "lord of the universe"), one of the titles of Krishna, is the chief object of worship; the temple was completed in 1198, and is said to have cost half a million sterling. Juggernaut is resorted to on account of its healthy climate and cooling sea-breeze.

Hyderabad has a bazaar and a manufactory of arms; has a British residency, a magnificent structure, with state apartments hung with scarlet cloth, bordered with gold, and ornamented with gorgeous chandeliers and mirrors; the Nizam has a regiment made up entirely of females, who perform all the military duties of men; near it, at the village of Meeanee, took place the famous battle by which the Anglo-Indian army, under Sir Charles Napier, defeated the Beloochees in 1843.

Kurrachee: The terminus of the recently-laid submarine cable, which brings the country into telegraphic communication with England, *via* the Arabian and Red Seas; possesses considerable trade.

Tattah: The scene, in 1699, of a plague, by which 80,000 persons died.

Shikapore: The most populous (30,000) and commercial city in Scinde; considerable transit-trade by means of the Bolan Pass.

Bombay: † Strongly fortified, on an island; its harbour is one of the most commodious and safest in India; contains extensive docks and bazaars, and warehouses of great magnitude; trade in India second only to that of Calcutta, its exports alone being valued at two and a half millions annually; the islands of Salsette and Elephanta, in its neighbourhood, are much visited on account of their extraordinary cave-temples; Bombay has always been considered the grave of Europeans—the "Sierra Leone of India."

Ahmedabad: Formerly noted for its manufacture in cloth of gold and silver; now the head-quarters of the Bombay army.

Baroche was, under the name of *Barygaza*, an important commercial emporium in Greek and Roman times; has considerable trade with Bombay and Surat in the export of cotton and grain.

* The Sikhs were a once dominant religious sect, who were conquered after many hard-fought contests, and their territory annexed to the British crown.

† *Bombay* signifies *good harbour*; from the Portuguese *bon*, *good*, and *bahia*, a *harbour* or *bay*.

Surat : Formerly a place of great commerce, the trade of which has been diverted to Bombay ; the English factory, founded here in 1615, was the earliest mercantile establishment of the East India Company ; is now remarkable for its hospital for sick, maimed, and aged animals.

Sattara : A well-fortified military station.

Poonah : Upon a plain 2,000 feet high ; is the principal military cantonment of the Deccan, and was formerly the capital of the Mahratta empire ; possesses a Sanscrit college, founded, in 1821, for the preservation of the ancient literature of India. In its neighbourhood are many of the hill-forts celebrated in the annals of Indian warfare ; among them are those of Trimbuck, Malligawm, Unkie, &c.

Madras : Defended by Fort St. George ; the seat of a vast foreign commerce, although, owing to the want of a proper harbour and the violence of the surf, it is a most inconvenient place for shipping ; has extensive warehouses and bazaars ; occupies the site of the first territorial acquisition of the British in India (1689).

Tanjore : One of the most celebrated cities in India, and the rival of Benares in learning, splendor, and antiquity ; has one of the most magnificent pagodas in India ; was taken from the French in 1773.

Tranquebar was formerly in possession of the Danes, of whom, in 1845, it was purchased (along with Serampore) by the British Government ; has considerable trade.

Trichinopoly : Well fortified ; celebrated for its hardware, cutlery, and jewellery, and for cheroots of the best quality.

Arcot : The scene of a memorable engagement between Clive and Rajah Sahib in 1751.

Vellore : A healthy military station ; a frightful massacre of the Europeans took place here in the mutiny of July, 1806.

Mangalore : Noted for the treaty of peace in 1807, concluded between the East India Company and Tippoo Sahib.

Calicut (which gives name to *calico*) was the landing-place, in 1498, of Vasco de Gama, the first European who reached India by way of "the Cape."

Cochin has a thriving commerce.

Masulipatam possesses considerable trade ; has been long famous for its chintz manufactures.

Bellary : The head-quarters of a division of the Madras army.

Chicacole : Noted for its muslin manufactures.

Colombo carries on the greater part of the trade of the island of Ceylon ; was taken from the Dutch in 1796.

Trincomalee has a good trade, and is well fortified ; has one of the finest harbours in the world.

Galle, or Point de Galle, has a strong fortress and an excellent harbour ; a calling-station for steamers.

Bahawalpore has an extensive trade and flourishing silk-manufactures.

Bhoof : Celebrated for its manufactures in gold and silver.

Baroda has considerable trade.

Cambay was long famous for its manufactures of chintz, silk, and gold stuffs ; now noted for its precious stones.

Joudpore has an immense citadel.

Bhurtpore : An extensive trade in salt, derived from a neighbouring lake.

Boondee has a famous palace, of unsurpassed beauty.

Cootah, or Kotah, possesses considerable trade.

Jeypore : Regarded as the most elegant native town in India ; has a good native observatory.

Bekanair is surrounded by walls, strengthened with towers, and crowned with the usual Indian battlements.

Indore contains numerous Brahminical temples and a British residency.

Kolapore: The scene of a rebellion in 1844.

Quilon is a port of some importance.

Mysore has a fort and a British residency.

Bangalore: The largest town in the province; has a considerable trade, and some silk and cotton-manufactures; has one of the finest climates in India; contains the palace of Tippoo Sahib; was taken in 1791 by the British, when it became the head-quarters of the British resident of Mysore.

Seringapatam was the capital of Tippoo Sahib's kingdom, and was by him well fortified; was stormed and taken by the British in 1799, when Tippoo was slain.

Hyderabad: Capital of the Nizam's dominions; contains a British residency; is surrounded by fine gardens; its magnificent mosque is built after the model of the Kaaba at Mecca; near it is Golconda, formerly the depository of the diamonds found in the neighbouring and other parts of India; has fine old mausolea; it was once the capital of an independent kingdom which fell beneath the power of Aurungzebe, whose empire it became incorporated with.

Beder: Famous for its manufacture of Bedari-ware, an alloy of tin and copper, used for the bowls of tobacco-pipes, &c.

Secunderabad: A British cantonment, and an important military station.

Assaye: The scene of the splendid victory gained by the late Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley) in 1803, over a numerically superior Mahratta force.

Aurangabad was the favorite residence of the last Mogul emperor, Aurungzebe; in its neighbourhood are the ruined village and magnificent cave-temples of Ellora, unsurpassed by any others of the kind in extent and elaborate workmanship; their interior is covered with carvings, illustrating the Hindoo and Buddhist mythologies.

Punnah was formerly celebrated for its magnificent diamonds.

Behar: Renowned in the legends of Thibet.

Sikkim: Its inhabitants, principally Buddhists, are especially employed in the culture of the recently introduced tea-plant.

Gwalior: A strong town and fortress; the Gwalior contingent joined in the rebellion of 1857, and spread devastation over the surrounding country; has manufactures of fire-arms and gunpowder.

Oojein is an ancient and venerated place, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindoos, and the first meridian of their geographers; has considerable commerce; contains numerous mosques, mausolea, and Hindoo temples; near it is Malwa, said to have been destroyed by a manifestation of the divine power.

Cashmere, or *Serinugur* is in the beautiful and exceedingly fertile vale of Cashmere, a valley especially celebrated for its abundant fruits and flowers, among which the rose is cultivated with care for the sake of the attar extracted from it; its shawls, the demand for which was at one time very great, are made from the fine hair of the Cashmere goat, and enjoy the highest reputation.

Khatmandoo: Elevated nearly 5,000 feet above the sea-level; contains many Buddhist temples.

Gorkha: Formerly the capital of the Nepaul family.

Tassiusudon: The residence of the Deb-Rajah, who here has a fortified palace.

Pondicherry: The seat of the supreme government of the French possessions in India; was taken by the English in 1761, when it was razed to the ground; indigo, sugar, and the mulberry are cultivated near it.

Chandernagore, now decayed, was formerly a wealthy and beautiful city.

Panjim: A handsome and well-built town.

Goa, on the western sea-board, was formerly a splendid seat of trade, and the capital of the Portuguese possessions in India.

RIVER-SYSTEM AND TOWNS.

Indus.....	Hyderabad, Moultan (on the Chenab), Lahore (on the Ravee), Cashmere (on a tributary of the Jelum).
Tapty.....	Surat.
Cauvery.....	Carical, Tranquebar, Trichinopoly, Seringapatam.
Pelar.....	Arcot.
Krishna.....	Hyderabad (on the Mussy), Poonah (on a tributary of the Bimah).
Godavery	Aurangabad, Nagpore (on the Nag).
Mahanuddy ...	Cuttack.
Ganges	Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, CALCUTTA, Serampore, Chandernagore, Moorsshedabad (all on the Hooghly); Plassey (on a tributary of the Hooghly); Gaya (on the Phalga, absorbed in irrigation); Agra, Delhi (on the Jumna); Punnah (on the Cane, a tributary of the Jumna); Oojein (on a tributary of Chumbul, which flows into the Jumna); Lucknow (on the Goomty).

TOWNS ON THE COASTS.

Western coast ...	Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum.
Eastern coast ...	Pondicherry, Madras, Yannun, Pooree.
Ceylon	Trincomalee, Point de Galle.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

There are as yet scarcely any *canals* or *railways* in Hindostan, although several magnificent canals (as, for instance, one passing by Amritsar, length, in the aggregate, 466 miles), and railroads (including one from Calcutta to Delhi, another from Bombay to Mirzapore, a third from Madras to Bombay, and others; making altogether 2,896 miles) are in the course of construction. The number of miles open in 1857 was 298.

Roads in Hindostan are very defective, but steps are being taken to remedy the evil.

The agency of the *electric telegraph* has already been extensively employed in the land of the Moguls.

LITERATURE, &c.

"The whole circle of Hindoo knowledge," says a recent writer on geography, "is divided into eighteen parts, of which the first four are the *Vedas*. These are regarded as an immediate revelation from Heaven, and as containing the true knowledge of God, of His religion, and of His worship. Next to the *Vedas* rank four *Upavedas*, which comprise the knowledge of medicine, music, and other arts. After these follow six *Vedangas*, which relate to pronunciation, grammar, prosody, and religious ceremonies; and finally, four *Upangas*, which treat of logic, philosophy, jurisprudence, and history."*

* *Manual of Modern Geography*, by the Rev. Alexander Mackay, M.A., F.R.G.S.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—In 1858 these amounted to £31,754,000.

Commerce of British India and of the United States with England :—

		EXPORTS TO £	IMPORTS FROM £
1858.....	{ British India	17,823,000	16,663,000
	{ United States	14,510,616	84,231,000
1859.....	{ British India	20,500,000	16,901,000
	{ United States	22,611,000	84,295,000
First three months of 1860.....	{ British India	4,158,000	2,350,000
	{ United States	5,886,000	11,088,000

The *exports* include cotton, indigo, opium, silk piece-goods, sugar, oil, seeds, saltpetre, raw-silk, and rice and other grain, from Bengal; cotton, grain, indigo, cotton piece-goods, and pepper, from Madras; and cotton, coffee, ivory, shawls, piece-goods, sugar, pepper, raw-silk, opium, &c., from Bombay.

Among the *imports* are tea and silk from China; and cotton fabrics, cotton twist and thread, woollens, metals, hardware, glasses, spirits, wine, malt liquors, stationery, and railway machines and materials, from the United Kingdom.

The following table exhibits the trade between England and British India since 1833, when the East India Company was abolished :—

IMPORTS FROM INDIA.

	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
			£
Raw cotton	{ 1833 to 1839 }	Annual average. } 46,000,000 lbs.	
Raw cotton	{ 1850 to 1858 }	Annual average. } 133,000,000 lbs.	
Indigo .....	..	56,000 cwts.	2,000,000
Sugar	1833	154,000 cwts.	
Sugar	1857	1,120,000 cwts.	2,000,000
Rice	1853	179,370 cwts.	
Rice	1858	3,751,609 cwts.	1,500,000
Linseed	1833	8,000 bush.	
Linseed	1858	8,330,000 bush.	
Rape seed	1849	104,000 bush.	
Rape seed	1856	2,014,000 bush.	736,778
Hides	1833	29,337 cwts.	
Hides	1857	219,239 cwts.	1,067,162
Hemp, or jute	1833	84,008 cwts.	
Hemp, or jute	1858	808,956 cwts.	685,948
Teak	1840	1,465 loads	
Teak	1858	37,885 loads	376,943
Sheeps' wool	1833	3,721 lbs.	
Sheeps' wool	1857	19,841,021 lbs.	678,493
From India { Tonnage of British vessels ..	1834	90,883 tons	
{ Tonnage of British vessels ..	1858	461,179 tons	
{ Tonnage of foreign vessels ..	1858	118,677 tons	

EXPORTS TO INDIA.

	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	British Exports to India.	British Imports from India.
		£		£	£
Cotton goods, 1834	39,000,000 yards	943,504	1815	2,565,761	
Cotton goods, 1858	728,000,000 yards	8,414,684	1840	6,023,192	
Cotton yarn, 1834 .....	..	315,583	1854	9,127,556	10,672,000
Cotton yarn, 1858 .....	..	1,835,142	1857	11,666,714	18,650,000
Total value of stuffs and yarns .....	..	10,249,826	{ 1858 and 1859 }	37,823,000	33,163,000
Iron and steel (exclusive of machinery, hardware, and cutlery, 1834)	11,693 tons	104,340	{ First three months of 1860. }	4,158,000	2,350,000
Ditto, ditto, 1858	196,474 tons.	1,902,157			
Hardware and cutlery, 1858.	..	120,004			
Hardware and cutlery, 1858.	..	251,831			
Copper .....	..	680,170			
Woollen manufactures ..	..	541,745			
To India { Tonnage of British vessels, 1834.	75,461 tons				
{ Tonnage of British vessels, 1858.	507,136 tons				
{ Tonnage of foreign vessels, 1858.	68,910 tons				

LANGUAGE.—There are in Hindostan thirty distinct languages, embracing a large number of dialects. These may be reduced to—1. THOSE DERIVED IMMEDIATELY FROM THE SANSKRIT, THE ANCIENT LANGUAGE OF THE BRAHMINS, IN WHICH THEIR SACRED BOOKS ARE WRITTEN (and including the *Hindi* or *Hinducee*, *Hindostani* or *Oordoo*, *Palpa*, *Kumaon*, *Gurwah*, *Gujeratte*, *Cutchee*, *Sindhee*, *Ooch* or *Mooltan*, *Sikh* or *Punjabee*, *Dogura* or *Jumboo*, *Cashmerian*, *Nepaulese*, *Mahrattée*, *Ojein*, *Marwar*, *Harrotee*, *Oodeypoor*, *Bikaneer*, &c.); 2. THE LANGUAGES OF THE DECCAN (embracing the *Telinga* or *Teloogoo*, *Canarese* or *Karnatta*, *Tulu* or *Tuluw*, *Malayalim*, *Tamil* or *Tamul*, and *Cingalese*); and—3. THOSE OF THE BARBAROUS UNCONQUERED TRIBES OF THE MOUNTAINS (among which are the *Gondee*, *Kol*, *Bhumij*, *Rajmahali*, and *Sauntal*).

RELIGION.—The chief forms of religious belief existing in India are *Brahminism* (divided into the four castes of Brahmins or priests, physicians, &c.; *Khustriyas* or military order; the *Vaisyas* or agriculturists, merchants, and herdsmen; and the *Sudras*, or artisans, laborers, and servants). *Buddhism*, at one time the predominant religion; *Jainism*, a mixture of Brahminism and Buddhism; *Mohammedanism*; *Nanukism*,* or *Sikhism*, made up of Mohammedanism and Brahminism; *Parseeism*,† or *Fire-worship*, professed by the refugees from the religious persecutions of Persia; and *Christianity*: in 1850 there were belonging to Christianity 22 missionary societies, 260 stations, 403 preachers, 551 native catechists, and 309 native churches, having 18,410 communicants. In the same

* *Nanukism* took its name from *Nanuk*, its founder, a native of the Punjab, born in 1469.

† Founded (or rather reformed) by Zoroaster, who was born at Urumiah, in Azerbijan, A.C. 589.

year these societies distributed 130,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures (in thirteen different languages); and the entire cost of the missionary operations for the year was £187,000. Nine-tenths of the population of Hindostan embrace Brahminism.

EDUCATION.—Although every village has its schoolmaster, the great mass of the people may be said to be sunk in the most deplorable state of ignorance. Even among the Brahmins, the best educated body in Hindostan, instruction is but very partially diffused, and that is generally of the most elementary character, few going beyond reading and arithmetic, or, at the most, the study of the sacred books. Nevertheless, no less a sum than 3,100,000 rupees, or £310,000 sterling, was contributed, in 1853, by the East India Company for educational purposes.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The *armed* force, prior to the rebellion of 1857, amounted to 729,457 men, including British of all arms, 289,457 of whom 202,849 were native sepoys; native states, Protected and Independent, 398,918; and contingent troops, commanded by British officers, 41,010. In 1859, the number of British soldiers serving in India was 92,739. The *navy* of the East India Company amounted, in 1848, to 39 steam vessels of 18,350 tons burden, and 14 sailing-vessels carrying 2,826 tons.

DEBT, REVENUE, &c.—The gross *revenue* of the East India Company for 1853-4 was £26,510,185 (£16,680,000 of which was derived from land, £4,478,653 from opium, and nearly £3,000,000 from salt); and the *expenditure* £28,419,314. The *income* in 1858 was £38,706,766, and the *public debt* £60,000,000.*

* The following travelling distances from Calcutta will be found to be of great service to the geographical student.

To	Miles.	To	Miles.	To	Miles.
Agra	839	Dacca	177	Mooltan	1,450
Allahabad	544	Delhi	956	Moorsheadabad	118
Aracan	475	Ganjam	369	Mysore	1,178
Ava	1,150	Gwalior	805	Nagpore	722
Bareilly	805	Hyderabad	902	Patna	340
Benares	460	Juggernaut	311	Pondicherry	1,130
Bombay	1,801	Lahore	1,342	Poonah	1,200
Cabul	1,761	Lucknow	649	Seringapatam	1,170
Candahar	1,781	Madras	1,030	Surat	1,238
Cape Comorin	1,470				

South-Eastern Peninsula: or, India beyond the Ganges.

FOR WHAT NOTED.

Divisions.	Ares in Square Miles according to best authorities.	Population at the last Census.	Chief Towns, &c.	See under "Hindustan."
1. British Possessions	81,706	2,255,718	Moulmein	<p>[1839.</p> <p>The modern capital, a large portion of which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1839; the seat of government, since 1839; birthplace of Alompra, of humble origin, who founded the empire in the eighteenth century.</p> <p>In the vicinity are valuable wells of asphaltum.</p> <p>Peace between the British and Burmese ratified here, in 1826.</p> <p>Was, for a time, the seat of government; was destroyed by the earthquake of 1839.</p> <p>The principal seat of the inland trade with China.</p> <p>Exports tea and cotton in considerable quantities.</p> <p>Contains a celebrated Buddhist temple.</p> <p>Population 100,000, two-thirds of which live on "the floating town," consisting of bamboo rafts, each containing from eight to ten huts, with boats alongside.</p> <p>—Near it are large teak forests, and some iron mines. Bankok possesses considerable trade.</p> <p>The ancient capital: ruins of a vast royal palace; a treaty of commerce with Siam was negotiated in 1855, by Sir John Bowring.</p> <p>Has a rock said to contain an impression of Buddha's foot; frequented by pilgrims.</p> <p>Largely exports salt.</p> <p>Well fortified; has a good export trade; possesses, in its vicinity, mines of precious stones.</p> <p>In its neighbourhood are mines of gold and tin; has an active trade with Pulo-Pinang.</p> <p>Gives name to <i>gamboja</i>; recently destroyed by the Ananese.</p> <p>Yields tin, rice, and rattans.</p> <p>Exports gold and tin.</p> <p>Well fortified, containing a garrison, arsenal, and building-docks.</p> <p>Formerly a place of considerable foreign trade, which has become transferred to Pingah; streets broad, and lined with bamboo houses; contains fortifications in European style, and has a naval yard and arsenal.</p> <p>Exports cinnamon and sugar; formerly a place of considerable trade.</p> <p>The largest town of the empire, and still the capital of a district called Tonquin (pop. 100,000); it is the great seat of industry; abounds in gold, silver, copper, and iron; was formerly the seat of English and Dutch factories.</p> <p>Carries on the trade formerly belonging to Saigon; the residence of the provincial governor.]</p>
2. Burmah	263,000	8,030,000	Georgetown Ava Monchoho	
3. Laos	130,000	5,000,000	Pontanago Yandabo Amarapooora .. Bhamo Changmai .. Kiang-hung .. Nang-rung Bankok	
4. Siam	220,000	6,000,000	Ayuthia Prabat..... Mekhleng Cantuburi	
5. Malaya	45,000	865,000	Quedah Cambodia Perak Pahang	
6. Anam, or Cochinchina.	140,000	6,000,000	Hue Saigon.....	
			Tai-foe..... Cachao, or Ket-shoe.	
			Pingeh	

MINOR NOTES.

COMMUNICATION is carried on principally by means of the rivers, there being few or no roads in the proper sense of the term.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports* to China :—Raw cotton, feathers, pepper, sugar, cardamoms, areca-nuts, eagle-wood, with ebony, rose, sapan, and other ornamental woods, ivory, edible birds'-nests, silk, rice, varnish, and metals. *Imports* from China :—Porcelain, tea, quicksilver, with silks and other Chinese manufactures. *Exports* to Great Britain : Timber, gums, wax, cardamoms, and raw silk and cotton; in *exchange* for British piece-goods, gunpowder, sulphur, saltpetre, and fire-arms.

The **LANGUAGES** most widely spoken in the peninsula are the Burmese, Peguese, Aracanese, Siamese, Laos or Law, Anamite, and Cambodian. These are all of the monosyllabic class, but have many polysyllabic terms incorporated from Hindoo and other sources.

The **RELIGION** is Buddhism in all parts except in Malaya, where Mohammedanism prevails, and in some parts of Anam, where the higher classes are disciples of Confucius.

The Chinese Empire.

PROVINCES, * WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divi- sions.	Area in Square Miles, and Population at last Census.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
		Pee-chee-lee	PEKIN	Has been the capital of the "Celestial Empire" since the 13th century, when it became the residence of Kublai Khan in the place of Nankin; in the midst of an extensive plain; is twenty-five miles in circuit, and forty from the Great Wall; consists of two parts, inhabited respectively by Tartars and Chinese, the former of which contains the imperial palace, the other being the seat of commerce; its population (between two and three millions) rivals that of London; has a large trade in printing and books; Marco Polo's description of it in 1271 is in many respects applicable at the present day. Has an immense trade as the port of Peking; memorable for the treaty between the British, under Lord Elgin, and the Chinese, in 1868. The residence of a former dynasty of the Chinese sovereigns.
		Shang-tung	Tai-nan-foo	
		Kiang-su	Tong-chew-foo	
			Nankin	
			Tien-sin-foo	
			Shang-hai	In the south of the great plain; was the capital up to the 13th century; one of the principal seats of the manufactures of silks and nankeen cloths; its famous porcelaine tower is 200 feet high; the residence of a viceroy; is a great military depot; the principal seat of the literature of China; treaty of peace concluded here between the British and Chinese, Aug. 29, 1842, by which Canton, Amoy, Foo-chew, Ning-po, and Shang hai were thrown open to trade with the former.
			Hang-chew-foo	An important seat of commerce and of an extensive coasting-trade.
			Ning-po	A beautiful city; the custom-house of the interior.
			Foo-chew-foo	A free port; one of the most beautiful cities in China; has an immense trade.
				A free port; has considerable commerce; 500 ovens constantly employed in the manufacture of porcelain ware.—Foo-chew is seventy miles from the black tea district, and has, near it, extensive lead-mines.
			Amoy	A free port, with an extensive trade, and manufactures of porcelain, grass-cloths, paper, and candy-sugar, which, in addition to congon, form its chief articles of export; formerly a great military depot.
			Canton	The principal commercial entrepôt in the empire, and a free port; was long the sole emporium of the tea-trade; was the only port which foreigners were allowed to visit prior to 1842; exports tea, silk, precious metals, porcelain, sugar, and cassia.
		Quang-tung		

Estimated area, 1,700,000 square miles.
Population, 389,600,000
(or 217 to the square mile).

I. CHINA PROPER.

* Foo, cheu, or chow, and kien, in the names of provinces are terms of rank, foo denoting the first, cheu the second, and kien the third rank. Pe implies north; nan, south; tung, east; sei, west; king, court; Ao and Kiang, river; shan, mountain; hoo, lake; &c. The provinces are subdivided into what may be called departments, arrondissements, and districts.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE—(continued).

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles, and Population at last Census.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
I. CHINA PROPER—(continued).	Area, 3,000,000 square miles. (or 9.6 to the square mile).	Shan-see	Macao	and imports, from Hindostan, opium; Yeh, its governor, was made a prisoner by the British and French troops, in 1857, and conveyed to Calcutta.
		Shen-see	Tai-yuen-foo	Well fortified; was granted to the Portuguese, in 1586, by the Chinese emperor in return for assistance afforded against pirates; the Portuguese post, Camoens, resided, and composed his <i>Lusiad</i> , at Macao, his burial-place.
		Kan-su	Si-guan-foo	Has manufactures of fine porcelain, felt-carpets, and iron-ware.
		Ho-nan	Len-tchow-foo	Noted for the discovery by some workmen, in 1625, of a dark-colored marble tablet buried in the earth outside the walls; is well fortified; was formerly the metropolis of the empire; important military depot.
		Gan-hwy	Ho-nan-foo	Has a brisk trade with the inhabitants of the neighbouring table-land.
		Hou-pee	Kai-fong-foo	The principal seat of the Jews in the empire.
		Hou-nan	Ngan-king-foo	The centre of the porcelain manufacture; has considerable trade in idols, silks, and furs.
		Kiang-see	Woo-tchang-foo	Has the largest porcelain manufactory in the world, five hundred furnaces being constantly at work; foreigners are not permitted to visit it.
		Quang-see	Tchang-cha-foo	Fortified after the fashion employed in Europe.
		Kwei-chew	Nan-tohang-foo	Carries on an extensive trade with Burmah.
II. CHINESE TARTARY.	Area, 3,000,000 square miles. (or 9.6 to the square mile).	Yun-nan-foo	King-te-tsin	Was, until ruined by the Tartars in 1646, an imperial residence.
		Se-chew-en	Kwei-ling-foo	The residence of the Manchoo sovereigns before they conquered China; the burial-place of the emperors and their families; the residence of a Chinese viceroy.
		Leao-tung	Kwei-yang-foo	The residence of the sovereign of Korea, who acknowledges dependence by the payment of an annual tribute.
		Corea	Yun-nan-foo	The head-quarters of the Chinese troops of the province; residence of a Chinese viceroy; the original seat of the present imperial dynasty.
		*Manchooria	Tehing-too-foo	A large trading-town towards the Russian frontier; has a college for Mongolian priests; the seat of the deified lama of the Mongols.
		Mongolia	Mook-den	Inhabited exclusively by males; has considerable trade with China and Russia.
		Chinese Turkestan and Drungaria.	King-ki-tao	Was the capital of the vast empire established by Genghis Khan.
			Kirin-Oula	Contains numerous Buddhist temples; exports, far and wide, articles used in the Buddhist ceremonies; has a considerable trade with Siberia.
			Ourga, or Kurun	The residence of the Chinese governor of the province; carries on a large trade with the inland tribes of Asia.
			Mad-matshin	
			Kara-korum	
			Dolonnor	
			Yarkand	

III. TIBET, or THIBET.	Area, 690,000 square miles. Population, 6,000,000.			
				Cashgur
				Khotan
				Khamlil
				Kutché
				Aksu
				Lassa
				Tachoo-Loomboo, or Chash-lo-umboo.

Has important manufactures of gold and silver cloths, silk, and carpets; Schlagintweit, the German traveller, was put to death here, in 1838; extensive trade with the interior of Asia.	
Has manufactures of silk fabrics, leather, and paper; inhabited principally by Uzbeks.	
Possesses an extensive trade with China and Russia.	
Looked upon as the key to Turkestan; contains a Chinese garrison.	
The Chinese military governor at this place collects a revenue of the natives, who are independent in internal affairs; the military headquarters of this portion of the empire; has a most extensive trade.	

Called, in M. Hue's instructive <i>Chinese Empire</i> , Lha-Ssa; contains the magnificent palace of the Tulé-Lama, or high-priest of the Buddhist religion, of which latter Lassa is the sacred capital; Mr. W. Hughes says of the population of Lassa that "they throng, they shout, and every individual engages with ardour in the pursuit of commerce. Trade and devotion together render Lha-Ssa a kind of general rendezvous for the eastern Asiatic; the variety of physiognomies, costumes, and idioms in its streets is astonishing."	
Contains the palace of a lama, and the residence of a Chinese functionary whose duty it is to watch the conduct and proceedings of the priests, who constitute the bulk of the population.	

* The whole of the territory to the north of the Amoor, together with the towns and trading-posts on the right bank of that river, including Aghallen, Oula, and Oul, is, by the recent treaty with Russia, now incorporated into the Russian empire.

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*.—Tea (of which 122,000,000 lbs. were sent to Britain and the United States, in 1856, alone), silks, nankeen, porcelain, lacquered ware, and articles of ivory. *Imports*.—Opium from India (the trade, although illegal, being tolerated), cotton-yarn, cotton-cloth, linens, woollens, beer, iron, steel, and glass from Great Britain; cattle and raw silk from Turkestan; furs, sheep, and woollen-goods from Russia, &c.

China annually receives from Calcutta and Bombay to the amount of £1,200,000 in raw cotton, and about £5,000,000 in opium. British manufactured goods have been introduced into the ports of Canton and Shang-hae to the amount of £1,320,000 in cottons, and £440,000 in woollen cloths.

THE TWO GREAT PUBLIC WORKS OF CHINA are the *Imperial Canal*, which runs through the plain of China for a length of 700 miles; and the *Great Wall*, which extends along the northern frontier of the country for a length of 1,250 miles, being carried alike over hills and valleys, and having an elevation varying from fifteen to thirty feet; it was built before the Christian era, and was intended to protect China Proper against the invasion of the Tahtars. The Imperial Canal is a great highway of commerce, effecting, in conjunction with the numerous rivers, a navigable communication through nearly the whole extent of China from north to south.

The **POPULATION** of China is, according to ancient usage, grouped under the four heads of—1. Scholars; 2. Husbandmen; 3. Mechanics; and 4. Merchants. To every decade of life the Chinese apply some special designation; thus, the age of 10 is called “the opening degree;” 20, “youth expired;” 30, “strength and marriage;” 40, “officially-apt;” 50, “error-knowing;” 60, “cycle-closing;” 70, “rare bird of age;” 80, “rusty-visaged;” 90, “delayed;” 100, “age’s extremity.”

The **LANGUAGE** of China forms the principal member of the great monosyllabic family of tongues. It contains nearly 40,000 characters for written language, only five or six thousand of which, however, are positively necessary. The most extraordinary peculiarity of the language is that each written character represents a number of widely different significations, which are expressed by as many different tones of voice on the part of the speaker. This characteristic renders it very difficult for the inhabitants of other nations to acquire a correct knowledge of the language.

The **RELIGION** of the masses is *Buddhism* or *Fo*, the head-quarters of which is Thibet. The *Tao* belief, or the system of the rationalists, is the next in importance as regards the number of its votaries. *Yu*, the doctrine of Confucius, is adopted by the court and the upper classes. Mohammedans are numerous, and Jews and Roman Catholics are here and there to be met with. Protestant missionaries have been settled in some of the maritime towns for the last fifty years. In 1854 not fewer than 1,000,000 copies of the entire scriptures were, under the auspices of the British and Foreign Bible Society, printed and circulated throughout the empire.

EDUCATION.—In China, more than in any other country, education is the only channel to office, rank, and honor; and the consequence is an almost universal taste for letters. Schools abound in every town and village, although little useful information is conveyed in them beyond the familiar arts of reading and writing. “Education,” says Dr. Clyde, “can be had everywhere at a moderate expense, and immense numbers present themselves at the public competitive examinations. The whole object of study, however, is to cram the lore of past ages, and he is most highly

esteemed who can repeat the greatest amount of the works or sayings of the ancient sages."

The FINANCES of the Chinese empire are in a very unsettled condition. According to official statements, however, the REVENUE amounts to £68,000,000 annually.

The MILITARY FORCE amounts, in all probability, to about 1,000,000 soldiers, including the troops stationed in the tributary provinces. The NAVY consists of two fleets of war-junks (one for the sea, and another for the rivers), each amounting to 1,000 vessels, and carrying about 50,000 marines.

THE GOVERNMENT of the empire is an absolute despotism, the emperor being regarded as the representative of deity, and as the supreme master of the lives and fortunes of his subjects. He is called, in the Chinese language, *Hoang-te*, august sovereign, or *Hoang-chou*, august elevation, but his name *par excellence* is *Tien-dze*, or the son of heaven. Corporal punishment by the bamboo is inflicted on adult offenders of all classes and ranks, just as if they were children; and, after having received his punishment, the criminal must even express his thanks to the magistrate for his paternal care. The governors of provinces are called viceroys, and those of cities, mandarins.

Siberia.*

GOVERNMENTS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Great Divisions.	Governments and Provinces.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Western Siberia	1. Tobolsk	TOBOLSK	<p>The largest town in Siberia (pop. 20,000) ; centre of commerce in Western Siberia, — lying on the inland commercial thoroughfare between Europe and China ; well built, with regular and spacious streets ; has a monument to Yermak, the founder of Russian sway in Siberia.</p> <p>Strongly fortified ; has considerable trade with the Kirghiz in furs, brandy, and tobacco ; is tolerably well built ; one of the present heads of government.</p> <p>A depot for the commerce between Russia and China ; contains upwards of 100 factories.</p> <p>Next to Irkutsk, the wealthiest town in Siberia ; contains a military school, with 400 students ; capital of the mining district of the Altai.</p> <p>Has valuable gold and lead-mines.</p> <p>One of the principal mining districts of the Altai ; has a magnetic and meteorological observatory, built in 1841.</p> <p>Of interest as the abode of several illustrious exiles ; here Prince Mensikoff, the favorite of Peter the Great, died, in 1713.</p> <p>The residence of numerous proprietors of the mines of this part ; contains a fine collection of Siberian antiquities ; its air is very agreeable.</p> <p>Has a large annual fair and a considerable trade in furs and Chinese produce.</p> <p>The residence and head-quarters of the governor-general of Eastern Siberia ; noted for the refinement of its inhabitants, and the beauty of its scenery, which is said to be almost unrivalled ; has a handsome cathedral, &c. ; the chief emporium of the Russian commerce with China.</p> <p>Contains large storehouses for the reception of tea and other Chinese merchandise, and was, till lately, the only place on the frontier that traded between Russia and China.</p> <p>In the midst of the silver and lead-mines of the Altai.</p> <p>Near it, on the right bank of the Amoor, the Chinese fleet lies at anchor.</p> <p>Wealthy and populous ; has an extensive trade in furs.</p> <p>The principal seat of the trade in furs in Eastern Siberia ; has, also, an important traffic in ivory obtained from the walrus of the Arctic Ocean, and from the fossil remains of the mammoth and rhinoceros, singularly abundant in such high latitudes.</p> <p>Has a desolate and wretched aspect ; the chief station of the Russo-American Company, and the entrepôt of the Russian trade with Kamchatka and Russian America ; contains an arsenal, a ship-yard, and a naval school.</p>
		Omsk	
		Tiumen	
	2. Tomsk	TOMSK	
		Kolyva	
		Barnoul	
		Beresov	
2. Eastern Siberia	3. Yeneseisk	Krasnoyarsk	
	4. Irkutsk	Yeneseisk	
		IRKUTSK	
		Kiakhta	
	5. Saghalien	Nertchinsk	
		Blagoveschensk ..	
		Saghalien Oula, or Algrunt	
	6. Yakutsk	Yakutsk	
	7. Okhotsk	Okhotsk	

8. Kamchatka.....	Petropaulovski.....	Was protected, prior to 1854, by a fort; two unpretending monuments at this place commemorate the ill-fated navigators, La Perouse and Behring.
9. Tchukchee Coun-try.	Ostrovnoi	Has a great annual fair in February.

* The conquest of Siberia was commenced, in 1759, by Yermak, an adventurous Cossack of the Don, who, when he had overthrown the small Tatar state on the Irish, accidentally fell into the river, and was drowned by the weight of his own armour. By degrees, trading-posts with small garrisons were pushed eastward; and the forts of Tobolsk, Tiumen, and Tara, were founded as the nuclei of towns. Opyrian was appointed the first archbishop, in 1621; and, in 1711, the conquest was completed by the reduction of Kamchatka. Recently, by cession from China, the limits of eastern Siberia have been extended to the lower course of the Amoor; and the mouth of that river is becoming the principal Russian station on the Pacific Ocean.—*See Bohn.*

MINOR NOTES.

The **COMMERCE** of Siberia is considerable, its principal *exports* being the produce of the mines, together with furs, skins, fish, cattle, mammoth bones, caviare, &c., and its *imports* tea, silk, paper, rhubarb, salt, and porcelain.

The **LANGUAGE** of the Samoiedes, in the north, approaches more nearly to the Finnish than to any other known tongue.

The **RELIGION** of the Samoiedes (a term denoting *eaters of salmon*) is Shamanism, one of the grossest forms of idolatry ; but some of the wandering tribes are Mohammedans. The Yukagirs, Koriaks, Tchukchees, and Kamschadales, also in the north of Siberia, generally embrace Buddhism and Paganism. The Tunguzes, about 50,000 in number, and occupying the south-east, are fire-worshippers, though a few have been baptized.

EDUCATION.—Generally speaking, Siberia is in an extremely ignorant and degraded condition, and has at present but few educational institutions, these being at Tobolsk, Tomsk, Yeneseisk, Irkutsk, and Okhotsk.

The **ARMY** is inconsiderable, but 30,000 Russian troops are employed in Siberia.

MINERALS.—Gold (Ural Mountains) ; gold and silver (Altai Mountains, yielding £3,000,000 annually), found chiefly among the mountains separating the upper courses of the Obi, Yenesei, and Lena ; and iron, copper, malachite, asbestos, jasper, porphyry, and talc.

The Japanese Empire.*

Principal Islands.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Nippon	YEDO, or YEDO	One of the largest and finest cities in the world, covering a larger surface than London, and having a population of 2,000,000; only recently known to Europeans; from the 1st January, 1862, British subjects have been, and are, allowed to reside here; Lord Elgin describes one of its streets as ten miles long; some of the residences of the petty hereditary princes (of whom there are 360) are capable of containing 10,000 retainers; the people are clean, well dressed, and amiable in their disposition, and no beggars are to be seen; the citadel, the residence of the emperor, has alone accommodation for 40,000 souls. Here Commodore Perry, commanding an American squadron, had his first interview with the Japanese officials, in 1853.
	Orogawa, Uraga, or Katagawa	Carry on a brisk trade.
	Quano	The residence of the spiritual emperor, and the former capital; the principal manufacturing city in the empire; it is the chief seat of literature and science, and has the entire superintendence of religion and education; regarded as the paradise of the empire; very superior carved wares manufactured here.
	Mia	The former residence of the emperors of Japan.
	Minako	One of the principal ports of the empire; the seat of an extensive coasting-trade; will be thrown open to the British from the 1st January, 1863, for the purposes of trade; contains the most celebrated theatres, sumptuous tea-houses, and extensive pleasure-gardens.
	Nara	Have never been visited by Europeans.
	Osaki, or Osaca	The principal seaport and commercial emporium in Japan; has, for the last two hundred years, been the only place in the empire open to foreign trade; was thrown open to British subjects by treaty, negotiated by Lord Elgin, July 1, 1859.
2. Sikokuf	Tosa	Large and populous; situated in a well-watered plain; possesses a large trade.
	Awa, or Awa	Large and well fortified; commodious and well-sheltered harbour; has considerable trade; is the capital of a feudal prince; contains a large number of theatres, temples, &c., which are generally painted white.
3. Kinsin	Nagasaki, or Nangasaki	Better known than Matsmai, since it forms one of the places opened to commerce by the United States' treaty (negotiated by Commodore Perry) with Japan; described as resembling Gibraltar both in position and appearance.
	Saga, or Sanga	Capital of the Loo-Choo Islands, the inhabitants of which (upwards of 50,000) are represented as far advanced in civilisation; the Americans are permitted to trade here.
4. Jesso	Matamai	The principal port of the group.
	Kakodadi, or Hakodadi	
5. Loo-Choo Group	Shendi	
	Nape	

* The Japanese empire is divided into 8 provinces, which are subdivided into 68 departments, and these again into 622 districts.

MINOR NOTES.

POPULATION.—The people bear some resemblance to the Chinese, and are regarded by Dr. Macgowan as a mixture of the Caucasian, Kamtschatkan, and several other races. They appear, upon the whole, to be possessed of considerable powers, both physical and mental, and, if naturally inferior to the Chinese in ingenuity and skill, to be superior to them in spirit, energy, and sense of independence. They are of small stature; their eyes are black, hair coarse, complexion sallow, and hands and feet very diminutive. After marriage, the women blacken their teeth and pluck out their eyebrows.

COMMERCE.—Trade with foreign nations has, as in China, been dormant until recently. The principal trade is carried on with the Chinese and Dutch, the latter of whom are allowed to send annually two ships to Nagasaki with wax, spices, camphor, ivory, lead, iron, glass, quicksilver, &c., in exchange for Japanese manufactures, and copper, silk, and pitch. The Japanese import from China raw silk, sugar, turpentine, and drugs, and give in exchange copper, lacquered ware, and manufactured goods.

LANGUAGE.—The language of the Japanese and of the Loo-Choo group is phonetic, polysyllabic, and often inflexional, and thus differs widely from the Chinese. The Japanese has several terms in common with the Mongolian and Finnish.

RELIGION.—Said to be divided into as many as thirty-five sects. The ancient religion was the Sinto or Sin-sin (*doctrine of spirits*), which chiefly consisted in the worship of numerous spirits supposed to preside over all things. Buddhism, however, was introduced in the sixth century, and is embraced by the great bulk of the inhabitants, while a few conform to the doctrines of Confucius.

EDUCATION.—Very general, although not so good as in China. The Japanese are, however, a literary and scientific people, and have a library at Jeddo containing 150,000 volumes.

The **ARMY** consists of 500,000 in time of peace (the arms being bows, arrows, sabres, and spears); and the ships belonging to the **NAVY** are very inferior and unfit for sea. The **REVENUE** probably amounts to 20,000,000*l*.

GOVERNMENT.—Composed of a federal oligarchy (consisting of the princes of the numerous feudal states of the empire), with a spiritual and temporal emperor, the former of whom enjoys the supposed privilege of having twelve wives. The emperor, or civil ruler, is called the *siogoon*, and the ecclesiastical ruler, whose influence is quite subordinate to that of the former, is styled the *dairi* or *mikado*. The laws of Japan are extremely severe and sanguinary, and human life is very little regarded, death in many cases being the penalty even of the most trivial offences.

PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: Gold and silver (seldom allowed to be dug, and never exported), copper, iron, brimstone, coal, amber, and tin or white copper. *Vegetable*: Rice, buckwheat, rye, sesame, barley, beans, peas, cabbage, turnips, cotton-shrub, mulberry-tree, camphor-laurel, varnish-tree, pine, willow, palm, cocoa, mimosa, cypress, bamboo, tea-shrub; together with tobacco, ginger, black pepper, sugar, indigo, and rice, which are all cultivated with great success. *Animal*: Cattle fewer than in China, sheep and goats only at Nagasaki, a few swine confined to Kinsin, horses small but agile, dogs, bears, panthers, and leopards in the forests; the wolf and fox in the north; wild geese, pheasants, and partridges.

III. AFRICA.

Table of African States.

WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Grand Divisions.	Countries.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
I. NILE COUNTRIES.	1. Egypt :— Bahari, or Lower Egypt.	CAIRO (with Boulak).	The <i>El-Masr</i> of the Egyptians, and the <i>El-Kaherah</i> of the Arabs; has considerable trade; surrounded by a wall; possesses magnificent mosques and upwards of one hundred minarets; streets, however, extremely narrow; outside it are the tombs of the Mameluke kings; to the south of it is the Nileometer; and at a short distance, also, is the wondrous Sphinx.
		Alexandria.....	The station of the Egyptian fleet, and the emporium of its commerce with Europe; residence of the foreign consuls; exports £1,000,000 sterling, and imports 1½ millions; among its vestiges of ancient grandeur are Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needle, two granite obelisks, &c.
		Rosetta	Supplies Cairo with fruit from its gardens; here was found the celebrated "Rosetta Inscription," now in the British Museum.
		Damietta	Surrounded by excellent rice grounds; was long famous for its manufactures of leather, and of striped cloths.
		Aboukir	The scene of Nelson's decisive defeat of the French fleet, in 1801.
		Suez.....	Thriving quickly from its connection with the route to India; has an hotel for the accommodation of passengers; has always had an extensive transit-trade.
		Siwah	An oasis in the Libyan desert; has remains of the temple of Jupiter Ammon, visited by Alexander the Great.
	Vostani, or Middle Egypt.	Medinet-el-Faioum.	Anc., <i>Arsinoë</i> ; contains numerous Coptic churches, mosques, and manufactures of woollen-stuffs; was formerly the principal seat of the worship of the crocodile.
		Benisouef	A military station; has extensive cotton-mills, alabaster quarries, &c.; is the entrepôt for the produce of the valley of the Fayoum; has numerous mosques.
		GHIZAH	Of importance from its proximity to the pyramids, the largest of which is 480 feet high, rising from a base which measures 764 feet each way, and covers eleven acres of ground.
	Said, or Upper Egypt.	Stout	Anc., <i>Lycopolis</i> ; the starting point for caravans proceeding to the interior; was, till lately, the principal seat of the slave trade in Egypt; has handsome mosques, and rich and pleasing environs.
		Assouan	Anc., <i>Syene</i> ; the frontier-town of Egypt; was a place of considerable importance in the geography and astronomy of the ancients; near it are extensive granite-quarries.
		Girgeh.....	Contains the oldest Roman Catholic monastery in Egypt.

AFRICAN STATES—(continued).

Grand Divisions.	Countries.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
I. NILE COUNTRIES—(continued).			<p>Anc., <i>Cairopolis</i>: has long been celebrated for its porous water-jars; an important mart for agricultural produce.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Lutopolis</i>: famous for its vast ancient temple, now used as a cotton-warehouse; the headquarters of the noted Ghawazees, or dancing-girls, banished from Cairo by Mohammed Ali.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Apollinopolis Magna</i>: in the midst of some of the finest ruins in Egypt.</p> <p>The most celebrated and magnificent of the ancient capitals of Egypt.</p> <p>Anc., <i>Tentyra</i>: the remains of a magnificent temple—the best preserved in Egypt.</p> <p>Was reduced by Mohammed Ali; the houses are chiefly built of straw.</p> <p>The largest town in Nubia (pop., 30,000); the residence, since 1890, of the Egyptian governor of Soudan; is a rendezvous for the slave-caravans from all parts of the adjacent country.</p> <p>In the midst of palm-groves.</p> <p>A military depot; has considerable traffic.</p> <p>Built by Rameses the Great.</p> <p>Exports gold, silver, ivory, &c.</p> <p>Has declined from its former importance; inhabitants extremely licentious, and addicted to brutal and unnatural vices.</p> <p>Contains the palace of the king; has a manufactory of spears.</p> <p>Commands an extensive caravan-trade; is of manufacturing importance; 6,000 feet high.</p> <p>Possesses a church which contains the famous "Chronicles of Axum."</p> <p>The healthiest spot in Abyssinia, owing to its elevation (8,200 feet).</p>
			<p>Badly built, filthy, and spacious; founded in 1073; has two colleges and numerous mosques.</p> <p>The holy city of the empire, and one of the residences of the sovereign; formerly the capital of an independent kingdom; derives its chief importance from the preparation of red and yellow Morocco leather, of which it is the principal seat; contains, besides the university of Morocco, numerous schools, and 360 mosques.</p> <p>One of the handsomest towns in the empire; has a palace of great beauty and size.</p> <p>The port of Morocco, and one of the most commercial towns in the empire; has a regular communication with Southern Europe.</p> <p>Strongly fortified; the residence of a pasha and of European consuls; all the postal business of</p>
II. BARBARY STATES.			

6. Algeria	Sallee, or Slat Tetuan. Couta	the empire passes through it; came into the possession of England in 1663, as part of the dowry of Catherine, queen of Charles II., but was abandoned in 1683, on account of the expense of its occupation. Once the stronghold of the Corsairs, who were the terror of merchantmen in the English Channel. A delightful town, with good houses and streets; strongly fortified; the hill on which it was built was known to the ancients as one of the Pillars of Hercules; has belonged to Spain since 1640; the seat of a military governor; criminals and political delinquents are banished to this place. Used as a place of banishment for political offenders. Arab., <i>Al-Jezira</i> ; Fr., <i>Alger</i> ; strongly fortified; formerly the seat of an independent dey, and a notoriously piratical stronghold; was chastised, under Lord Exmouth, by the English, in 1816, and seized by the French in 1830; the brave leader of natives, Abd-el-Kader, was compelled by the French to succumb, in 1847; Algiers has now become Europeanised; is the residence of the Governor-General of Algeria and of many foreign consuls. Anc., <i>Cirta</i> ; well fortified; noted for its Roman remains; taken by the French in 1847; has manufactures of leather goods, &c. A fortified sea-port; in the possession, since 1832, of the French, since which time it has greatly improved; has regular steam-communication with Marseilles, Cette, Algiers, and Tunis.—Near it are the ruins of Hippo Regis, formerly the see of St. Augustine. Taken from the Spaniards by the French, in 1830; has a strong fort and battery.
7. Tunis	Oran, or Wahran Philippeville. Tunis	Anc., <i>Tunes</i> ; the largest (pop. 100,000, including 40,000 Jews) and most commercial town in Barbary and, excepting Alexandria, in Africa; has considerable and numerous manufactures.—Near it is the residence of the Bey, a palace built in the Saracenic style; and thirteen miles distant, also, is the site of the city of Carthage, which presents little else than a confused mass; there are likewise fine vestiges of the Romans hereabouts. A large and sacred Moslem town; was the first of Saracenic power in Barbary; contains the finest mosque in Africa; held particularly sacred as containing the tomb of Mohammed's barber. See "Tunis."
8. Tripoli and Barca.	Carthage (Ruins of). Porto-Farina Tripoli	Anc., <i>Utica</i> ; famous as the place at which Cato slew himself. The starting-point of trading-caravans and enterprising travellers, proceeding through Fezzan, across the Sahara, southward to Lake Tchad, and south-westward to Timbuctoo. Anc., <i>Derna</i> ; formerly the seat of the government of Tripoli.
9. Fezzan	Dernah Mesurata. Tolomea. Mourzouk	Surrounded by mud walls, in an oasis of the Sahara; is noted for its rank vegetation and unhealthy climate; its sole importance is due to its being the point of rendezvous for numerous caravans to and from the countries of Barbary, Egypt, and Central Africa; is the residence of a British consul.
	Zuela. Ghat.	

AFRICAN STATES—(continued).

Grand Divisions.	Countries.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
III. WESTERN AFRICA.	10. Senegambia	BATHURST	The headquarters of the British in Western Africa; on the island of St. Mary, in the river Gambia; has many trading ports in connexion with it up the river; exports gum, ivory, Senegal wax, gold, tortoise-shell, &c.; is believed to be the healthiest spot in Western Africa for settlers.
	11. Upper Guinea:— Sierra Leone	Fort St. James and St. Louis.	St. Louis is the capital of the French possessions in Senegambia, and the entrepôt of its trade.— St. James is a British possession.
		FREETOWN	Capital of the British colonies in Sierra Leone; founded with a view of suppressing the slave-trade; has, since its foundation, cost the British £8,000,000; climate is pestifential, hence it is known as "the white man's grave." The government of this colony is vested in a governor appointed by the Crown, and a council of five members. Its trade with Britain amounted, in 1851, in value of exports to £80,366.
	Cape Coast Castle	Regent's Town ... Fort William ... Fort Victoria ...	British. British.
	Dahomey	Abomey	{ The Kong Mountains constitute the northern frontier of the Dahomey territory, the whole population of which, it is said, does not exceed 300,000, of whom only 30,000 are free. Among the army of Dahomey is a troop of 5,000 female warriors, or Negro Amazons. Whidah is a notorious resort of the slave-holders.
		Ardrah	
		Whidah	
	Ashantee	Coomassie	The centre of a great trade with other parts of the Ashantee territory, and with the negro states in the interior of Africa.
	Benin	Benin	Was at one time the great emporium of the slave-trade of this region; here Belsoni, the African traveller, died in 1823.
		Waaree.	
	Biafra	King Bell's Town	
	Liberia	Mourrovia	Was founded by some citizens of the United States in 1822, for the purpose of removing thither free persons of color. It is now the capital of an independent negro republic, which has a president, senate, and house of representatives. Liberia extends along the sea-shore for about 350 miles; contains 5,000 colonists and 30,000 natives, and is a flourishing colony.
	12. Lower Guinea:— Loango	Loango, or Bouali Mayumba, or Maloumba.	Ten miles in circumference. A great slave-market.
	Congo	St. Salvador, or Bonas-Congo.	The residence of the chief, who claims supremacy over a number of petty states in the neighbourhood.

IV. CENTRAL AFRICA.			
Angola	St. Paul de Lo- anda.	Capital of the Portuguese settlements on this portion of the African shores, and the residence of the governor-general; was founded in 1578; exports slaves, iron, ivory, &c.; was visited by Livingstone in 1854, who found but one Englishman in the place.	
Benguela	St. Philip de Ben- guela.	A Portuguese settlement; is full of stagnant pools, although its aspect from a distance is agreeable; its principal inhabitants are dealers in slaves, of whom, in 1838, nearly 20,000 were exported.—Near it are rich sulphur-mines.	
13. Sahara, or the Great Desert.	Tuat, or Twat. Gadames	The people of this place (3,000 in number) are divided into two distinct and hostile factions, who never intermarry, and occupy separate apartments; Gadames lies on the caravan route from Tunis and Tripoli to Timbuctoo.	
14. Soudan, or Nigritia Timbuctoo	Timbuctoo	A large town (pop. 20,000), with eight mosques; the best-known place in Soudan to Europeans; its markets, according to Dr. Barth, are well supplied; it is the principal entrepôt for the trade between Guinea, Senegambia, and Barbary; has some productive sulphur-mountains in its immediate vicinity.	
Bambara	Kabra	The port of Timbuctoo.	
	Sego	At this place Mungo Park first saw the Niger, as broad as the Thames at Westminster. He says: "I hastened to the brink, and, having drunk of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks to the Great Ruler of all things for having thus far crowned my endeavours with success." Sego has considerable traffic, and has numerous mosques.	
Darfur	Yamina. Silla. Sansanding. Kobbi	Greatly resorted to by caravan merchants.	
Housah	Kubcabilia. Zeghawa. Kano	Has considerable caravan-trade and manufactures of silk, cloth, and metal.	
	Saccatoo	The most populous (80,000) and important town in Central Africa, having a large trade with Tripoli, Guinea, &c., and manufactures of blue cloths; the chief town of the Fellatahs, who are Mohammedans; the scene, in 1827, of Captain Clapperton's death.	
Bournou	Kashna	A town of some magnitude.	
	Katagoom. Bournou	The capital of a potent monarchy, extending along Lake Tchad.	
	Kouta. Birnie. Angornou	Has an extensive weekly market; is the centre of a large trade in slaves, cotton, amber, &c.	
Borgou	Affagay. Boussa	Here Mungo Park was murdered by the natives while on the river (Niger) in a canoe.	
	Kieina. Niki. Eyeo	A royal residence; the king of Yarriba has such a large number of wives that he boasts that they would reach, linked hand in hand, from one end of his kingdom to the other; many of them,	

AFRICAN STATES—(continued).

Grand Divisions.	Countries.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.	
			however, are employed as menial servants, carriers of burdens, and royal guards on state occasions.	Surrounded by a wall, said to be fifteen miles in circumference; has been the scene of great progress in civilisation, in consequence of recent missionary operations.
V. SOUTHERN AFRICA.	15. Cape Colony	CAPE TOWN	Derives its name from "The Cape;" is situated (33° 55' S. lat. and 18° 21' E. long.) at the foot of Table Mountain—a high tabular rock that often wears a veil of white mist at its summit commonly called the <i>Tafelberg</i> , which is indicative of an approaching storm; is regularly built and strongly fortified, the streets crossing each other at right angles; has an astronomical observatory, many fine government buildings, a college called the South African College, the South African Institution, a museum, a public library with 30,000 volumes, botanic gardens, and five banks; the population (25,199) consists of English, Dutch, Negroes, Malays, and Hottentots. An important station for shipping; contains the government arsenal.	
		Simon's Town .. Port Beaufort .. Port Elizabeth ..	Has a good harbour, and possesses considerable trade. Is gradually increasing in commercial importance; is the principal shipping-port for the eastern half of the settlement.	
		George Town....	Called by the natives Naango; was once of considerable importance as the chief slave-market of the district.	
		Graham's Town.. King William's Town.	Population (5,432) almost exclusively British. A very thriving town; the chief shipping-place of the eastern settlements of this division; has the appearance of an English town; was much injured, however, by the Kafir wars.	
	16. Natal	Pietermaritzburg D'Urban	The seat of government of Natal; is neatly laid out in the shape of a parallelogram. Formerly called Port Natal; is the port of the colony, and is situated on a fine lake-like bay; its exports, in 1844, amounted to £11,094, and its imports to £41,141.	
	17. Victoria, or Little Namaqua Land.	Pella	Little more than a military station.	
	18. Orange River Republic.	Bloemfontein ..		
	19. Kafraria	Butterworth.		
	20. Amazeula	Lotota		
	21. Zanguebar	Zanzibar, or Shangan-gany.	Contains about 150 houses, a Dutch Episcopal and Roman Catholic church, and sold, in 1857, in its markets 2,200 bales of wool.	Has a wood fort; very unhealthy for Europeans, the annual fall of rain being about 100 inches; carries on a considerable trade with Araba and the ports in the Red Sea; is surrounded by a mud-wall.

VI. EASTERN AFRICA.		VII. AFRICAN ISLANDS.	
22. Sofala	Magadoxo	In the—	Islands.
	Melinda		
	Mombas		
23. Mozambique	Quilica, or Keelwa Patta.	North Atlantic	Madeiras
	Lamoo.		
	Sofala		
24.	Inhumbane	South Atlantic	Canaries
	Sena, or Senna ..		
	Teté, or Tetté ..		
25.	Mozambique	Cape Verde	Fernando Po
	Quillimané		
		
26.	Prince's Island..	St. Thomas's ..
		
		
27.	Azores	Annabon
		
		
28.	Ascension	St. Helena
		
		

The principal commercial entrepôt between Cape Guardafui and the River Juba.

Small towns, visited by Vasco de Gama in 1497.

Was formerly of importance, from which it has declined.

Is supposed to be the Ophir spoken of by Solomon, it being the port of Manica, the best gold-country in Eastern Africa; is protected by a fort.

The healthiest of the Portuguese settlements in Eastern Africa; exports ivory and bees' wax.

One of the principal towns in the interior, and the former capital of the Portuguese possessions in Eastern Africa; very unhealthy; is a slave-market.

Formerly of more importance than at present; contains a fort and a few guns; considered, by Dr. Livingstone, to be very healthy.

Has a fort (St. Sebastian), which mounts eighty guns; the capital of the Portuguese dominions in East Africa; the residence of the British consul; is, however, now little more than a slave-market, although it exports, besides slaves, some ivory and gold-dust, brought down from the regions of the Upper Zambeze.

A pretty village at the mouth of the Zambeze; was visited, in 1864, by the renowned Livingstone, who says that it is extremely unhealthy, being built on a mud-bank, and surrounded by extensive swamps and rice-grounds.

The people are chiefly Portuguese, engaged, for the most part, in the wine trade and in the culture of the grape; there is always, however, a large number of English invalids here.

The inhabitants of these islands are of Spanish descent, and are engaged in raising fruits and cochineal, which, with wine, vanilla, and archil, are the chief exports.

This group consists of a number of islands, of which ten are peopled by about 40,000 mulattoes and negroes, with a very few whites.

Was formerly a British possession, used for the suppression of the slave-trade, but abandoned because of its insubriety, and given to Spain.

A Portuguese possession.

In the possession of Portugal.

Belong to Portugal; climate mild and equable, but humid; the people are chiefly of Spanish or Portuguese descent, and are generally industrious, frugal, and sober, although their standard of both moral and intellectual culture is very low.

Is claimed by both Spain and Portugal.

A British possession; was first occupied by Sir G. Cockburn, to aid in the surveillance of Napoleon at St. Helena; since then it has been used as a victualling station for ships, and for the squadron engaged in the suppression of the inhuman traffic in slaves; it has long been noted for its turtles.

Famous as the place to which Napoleon was banished in 1815, and where (at Geranium Valley) he was buried in 1821.

AFRICAN STATES—(continued).

Grand Divisions.	In the—	Islands.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
VII. AFRICAN ISLANDS—(continued).	Indian Ocean.....	<p>St. Matthew. Tristan d'Acunha Madagascar</p> <p>Bourbon (or Réunion) Mauritius</p> <p>Comoro Isles.... Rodriguez</p> <p>Seychelles</p> <p>Amirante Isles.. Socotra</p>	<p>Unfitted, by climate and situation, as a permanent place of abode; population, nearly 100.</p> <p>One of the largest islands in the world; area, 200,000 square miles; population, over 8,000,000; in it a distinct, energetic, and warlike race exercises dominant power over a feebler race, despised and enslaved; the only people from Europe who possess settlements on its coast are the French.</p> <p>Belongs to France, and covers about 900 square miles; its population amounts to 107,000, of whom 66,000 are slaves, chiefly natives of Madagascar; its trade is principally with France, India, Madagascar, and Mauritius.</p> <p>In the possession of the British, to whom, having taken it in 1810, it was formally ceded at the peace of 1814; population, 100,000, more than one-half of whom are negroes, the whites being principally of French descent.</p> <p>Are, though tributary to Portugal, governed by their own chiefs.</p> <p>Has an area of nearly 200 square miles; is well watered and fertile; and its people are generally of French extraction.</p> <p>All rest on a coral bank, although they themselves are composed of granite; they grow cotton; are under the charge of an agent from Mauritius.</p> <p>Also under the charge of an agent from Mauritius; are a coral group and of only small size.</p> <p>Inhabited by Arabs; famed for producing the finest aloes in the world; the Imam of Muscat claims the sovereignty.</p>

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

Africa. A name originally restricted by the Romans to a small district around Carthage, but which afterwards indicated the country also known as Libya, of which it had previously only formed a part.

Nile (The) was called by the Hebrews *Nachal* or *Nahal*, *the river*. It probably owes its name to the circumstance of its bringing down vast quantities of lime or *mud*; from the Greek *nēan ilun*, or *new mud*.

Egypt. Called in Hebrew *Misraim*; in Arabic *Mesr*. It is termed *Chami* or *Chemi*, by the Copts or native Egyptians, which means *dark land*, in allusion, it seems, to its *dark rich soil*. The appellation *Egypt*, the name by which all Europeans know it, is deduced from *Ai Captor*, = *Capthorim*, or the *country of Capthor*, by which latter title Egypt is spoken of in the Old Testament. *Aia Koptou* was the name given to the country by the Greeks: this was afterwards contracted into *Aikoptos*, which was still more subsequently softened into *Aiguptos*, or *Egyptus*, *the land of the Copts*. The descendants of the ancient Egyptians are, to this day, called *Copts*, to distinguish them from the Arabs and Turks, who chiefly form the remaining portion of the existing population of Egypt.

Cairo was founded under the name of *El-Kaheireh*, or *the victorious*, easily corrupted into *Cairo*.

Alexandria was built by *Alexander the Great*, B.C. 232.

Bahari, which is applied to *maritime* or Lower Egypt, comes from the Arabic *bahr*, *the sea*.

Abyssinia was given to the country which bears the name by the Arabs because they supposed its inhabitants *not* to be of *pure Arab blood*; the word *Abyssinians* meaning *mixed people*. The Abyssinians themselves called the country *Ghez*, or *Itiopia*.

Morocco. Anciently called *Mauritania*, which signifies *the country of one from the west*; *mahur* or *maur* implying *one from the west* (it being to the west of Carthage and Phœnicia); and the Persian *stan* meaning *a region or country*. Some authors, however, derive the name of the country from the *black or tawny skins* of the inhabitants compared with the fair complexions of the southern Europeans.

Barbary. So called by the Romans, who considered the *Berbers* (a name they then applied to almost the whole of the countries along the northern coast of Africa) a *rude and uncivilised people*. The Latin *barbarus* = *rude or savage*.

Tangier is a corruption of the Berber word *Tanjah*, *a place amidst vines*.

Algeria is called by the Arabs *Moghreb-el-ansat*, or *the middle west*.

Algiers derived its name (an altered form of *Al-Jezireh*, *the island*) from an island in the harbour, which, however, is now a peninsula, it having been connected with the mainland by a mole.

Constantine received its appellation from its founder, *Constantine the Great*.

Tripoli, or *Tripolis*, signifies *the three cities*, and was so named because it contained the *three principal cities* of Oea, Sabrata, and Leptis Magna, all of which were of Carthaginian origin.

Carthage. Derived from the Phœnician word *carth*, *a city*, and was, in full, called *Carth-Hadeshoth*, *new city*, to distinguish it from *Utica*, *the old city*.

Senegambia implies the country of the rivers *Senegal* and *Gambia*.

Sierra Leone signifies *lion's hill*, and, from its extreme unhealthiness to Europeans, is frequently styled *the white man's grave*.

Liberia was established, as we have seen, by some United States citizens as a place whither *freed negroes* might resort, and comes from the Latin *liber*, *free*. It therefore means *the free state*. Its capital, *Monrovia*, was so named in honor of *Monro*, the then president of the United States Republic.

Sahara-bela-ma is the full Arabic title of the Great African desert, meaning the desert without water. The Sahara is also called *Baha-bela-ma*, or the ocean without water.

Nigritia, and *Belad-el-Soudan*—the name, in full, of Nigritia or Soudan, both signify the land or country of Negroes.

Natal. Vasco de Gama thus named this coast when he discovered it, because that event happened on Christmas-day, or the day of the *Nativity*.

Caffraria, or *Kaffraria*, signifies the land of infidels, the Arabic word *Kaffre* meaning infidel. The name was originally applied to all Africans not Mohammedans. *Caffraria*, the Latinised form, was first applied to the country to which it now refers by the Portuguese and Dutch settlers.

Madeiras. *Madeira*=the wood, and was so named from the great number of trees found on it when discovered by the Portuguese, in 1419; *madera* being the Portuguese word for timber.

Canary. A name derived from a peculiar race of large dogs (Lat. *canis*, a dog) with which the largest of the *Canaries* at one time abounded. The terminal *y* signifies an island. The *Canaries* are the *Fortunate Isles* of the ancients, a designation given on account of their great beauty and fertility.

Cape Verde Islands. Either so named from their position to *Cape Verde* (or the green cape); or from the great profusion of sea-weed seen by their early explorers, which gave to the surrounding sea the appearance of a green meadow.

Azores. So called by their early visitors because they abounded in hawks; *açor*, Portuguese, meaning a hawk; and *es*, an island. The Latin for a falcon or hawk is *accipiter*.

Tristan d'Acunha. A group bearing the name of its Portuguese discoverer, in the early part of the sixteenth century.

Ascension was discovered by Spain upon *Ascension-day*, in 1501.

The *Mauritius* group (sometimes called the *Mascarene* Islands, from the Portuguese navigator, *Mascarenhas* who discovered Bourbon in 1545) received its name in honor of *Maurice*, Prince of Orange. While held by the French, from 1713 to 1810, Mauritius was called *The Isle of France*.

MINOR NOTES ON AFRICA.

ISTHMUS.—Isthmus of Suez, uniting Africa and Asia, 70 miles wide.

CAPIES.—Cape Ras-al-Tyn, north-east of Tripoli; Ras-al-Krun and Boun, north of Tunis; Spartel, north of Morocco; Cantin and Nun, west of Morocco; Bojador and Blanco, west of the Sahara; Verde and Roxo, west of Senegambia; Palmas, Three Points, and Formosa, south of Upper Guinea; Lopez and Negro, west of Lower Guinea; Good Hope* and Agulhas†, south of Cape Colony; Corrientes‡, south-east of Sofala; Delgado, north-east of Mozambique; Guardafui, the most easterly point of Africa; St. Mary and Amber, the southern and northern extremities of Madagascar.

SEAS, &c.—The Mediterranean§; Gulf of Sidra, between Barca and Tripoli; Gulf of Cabes, east of Tunis; Strait of Gibraltar, between Spain and Morocco; Gulf of Guinea, between Upper and Lower Guinea; Bights of

* This Cape was first doubled by Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese, who replaced its former name—"The Cape"—by that of the *Cape of Storms*, on account of the tempestuous weather here experienced by him. This appellation was, however, subsequently changed to that of the *Cape of Good Hope* by king John of Portugal, who hoped to be able to reach India by doubling it.

† *Agulhas* signifies needles; the French word for a needle being *aiguille*.

‡ *Corrientes* is applied to a number of capes, and implies currents.

§ This term is given to a sea which is everywhere surrounded by land except at its immediate entrance. The term was first applied to "*The Mediterranean*," properly so called, because it was situated, as it were, in the middle of the earth of which the ancients had any knowledge. It comes from the Latin *medius*, the middle, and *terra*, the land.

Benin and Biafra, on the west and east sides of the delta of the Niger; Table Bay, south-west of Cape Colony; Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Mozambique; and the Gulf of Aden, Straits of Babel-mandeb*, Red Sea, and Gulf of Suez, between Africa and Arabia.

LAKES.—Many of the lakes of Africa, which are both numerous and extensive, are but imperfectly known to Europeans. The principal of them are Tchad, in Central Africa, surrounded with a belt of almost impenetrable tall grass; the Dembea, or Tzana, in Abyssinia, through which the river Nile has its course; the Ngami, in Southern Africa, 2,000 feet above the sea; and the Taganika and Myanza, towards the equator, lakes of the largest class, which were reached by Captain Speke, in 1857-8. Lake Myanza is situated in lat. 2°50' S., and is upwards of 300 miles long, about 90 miles in its greatest breadth, and is at an elevation above the sea of 3,740 feet. Its waters are sweet and good, and the people on its banks drink no other. It is confidently conceived by Speke to be the long-sought source of the Nile. "If," says Mr. Mackay, "by subsequent travel this gallant explorer shall demonstrate the accuracy of this opinion, to him must be awarded the honour of having solved the greatest geographical problem of ancient or modern times."

CLIMATE.—Africa, more than any other of the great divisions of the globe, is, especially in the northern half, distinguished for a fiery temperature. This is the effect of various causes, such, for instance, as its tropical position, the prevalence of sandy soil, and the barrenness of an immense extent of the surface, no forests protecting it from the glare of a vertical sun. The region of the highest *summer* temperature is found in a tract which extends through the central part of the Sahara, and across the deserts lying between the Nile and the Red Sea; and the highest *winter* temperatures are comprehended within a belt that stretches across the central regions of the continent, extending to some degrees upon either side of the equator, and embracing the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea and part of the adjacent coast of Senegambia. But the characteristic feature of the climates of Africa is the division of the year into the rainy and the dry seasons, which succeed each other with undeviating regularity. Within the tropics the rains follow the course of the sun, the rainy season occurring within either half of the torrid zone as that luminary approaches the zenith. Upon the north side of the equator the tropical rains extend to about the 16th degree of latitude along the southern borders of the Sahara; but in Nubia they reach as far north as the 18th parallel. Beyond the tropics the rains fall in either hemisphere at the period when the sun is on the opposite side of the equator,—that is, in the winter of those latitudes. The extra-tropical rains of Northern Africa begin at about the 27th or 28th parallel, and water the country which extends thence northward to the shores of the Mediterranean.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: Gold, one of the characteristic products, is found in Central Africa and upon the eastern and western coasts. Soudan is rich in this metal; and the gold yielded by the Kong mountains gives name to that part of Guinea which is distinguished as the Gold Coast. Silver, iron, lead, and copper are found in most of the mountainous districts, although none of them is now worked to any considerable extent. Copper ore abounds in the Atlas range, Nigritia, Eastern Africa, Cape Colony, and the basin of the Zambezi. Salt, one of the most valuable minerals of Africa, is widely diffused over all its more sterile tracts, especially in the western half of the Sahara; and the many salt-water

* *Babelmandeb* means the *gate of tears*, or the *gate of death*, and was the name given to the straits in consequence of the numerous maritime misfortunes that formerly took place here.

lakes that skirt the southern base of the mountains of Barbary, as well as in other parts of the continent, supply abundance of this mineral by evaporation, which rapidly goes on under the influence of an African sun. Coal has been recently met with in Mozambique.

Vegetable: The vegetation in the great northern desert is very limited, it being confined to a few thorny and stunted plants, with the date palm in the oases and on the shores of the Mediterranean. The countries of the Nile supply the cotton-plant and the sugar-cane, besides coffee, tobacco, and indigo. In ascending the valley of the Nile there are found numerous acacias, cassias, tamarisks, mimosas, and the doom and date-palm. In the basins of the Senegal, Gambia, and Niger fine forests clothe the landscape, and consist of acacias, huge baobabs, and cotton trees, with tall gramineous plants. The native forms of vegetable life which distinguish Southern Africa are heaths, aloes, crassulas, euphorbias, stapelias, and plants which in general have slender wiry roots and thick fleshy leaves, and are such as thrive in an arid soil and derive their nourishment rather from the dew than from the moisture of the ground.

Animal: Africa is distinguished from all the other continents by the richness and variety of its fauna. It has a greater number of MAMMALIA peculiar to it than any other great division of the globe;—indeed, more than one-fourth of the total number of mammalia known to naturalists occur in this continent. Among its *quadrumana* (63 species) are monkeys, baboons, apes, lemurs, &c. The chimpanzee, which makes the nearest approach to the organisation of man, and the enormously strong gorilla, are to be met with in the woods of Upper Guinea and Senegambia. Of the 174 species comprised in the carnivora 151 are peculiar. These include the lion (of the varieties,—the Barbary, Senegal, and Cape Colony), panther, wolf, fox, jackal, hyæna, the civet (valued for its perfume), and the ichneumon (one species of which is found useful in destroying the eggs of the crocodile and other reptiles). Of the *rodentia* (104 species) 94 are peculiar, among which are various species of jerboas, rabbits, hares, squirrels, rats, and mice. The 6 species of *edentata* are all peculiar. Of the 18 *pachydermata* 17 are peculiar, the most characteristic of which are the elephant (found in all parts of the continent south of the Sahara), the rhinoceros (which frequents the same haunts as the elephant), and the hippopotamus (to be met with in the upper part of the valley of the Nile, and in all the lakes and rivers to the south of the Great Desert, including the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, the Congo, and the Gariep). The BIRDS of Africa, which are far less numerous than the mammals, comprise 164 species north of the Sahara, 211 in tropical, and 229 in Southern Africa. The principal of these are the ostrich, vulture, owl, falcon, eagle, Guinea-fowl, ibis, flamingo, parrot, cuckoo, king-fisher, &c. REPTILES of every order are to be found in this continent. Of the 203 species of known saurians 24 exist in Barbary, and 28 in Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia. These include crocodiles (peculiar to Africa), geckos, iguanos, monitors, true lizards, and skinks. Africa is peculiarly rich in INSECTS. The locust is one of the most remarkable of these as having been from time immemorial the scourge of the country. The termites or white ants effect the most extraordinary destruction of furniture, books, clothes, food, and, in fact, everything that comes in their way. In the basin of the Zambezé, and several other localities in the south and east, there is a venomous fly, called the tsetse, the bite of which is fatal to nearly all domestic animals, although, singularly enough, its bite has no more effect upon man than that of a flea.

INHABITANTS.—Although much obscurity exists with regard to the ethnography of Africa, our present available knowledge of the Africans enables

us to group them as follows :—(1.) SYRO-ARABIANS. The whole of the north of Africa, embracing the Sahara, and extending from the Atlantic on the west to the valley of the Nile on the east, is peopled by nations who belong to this stock. Among the Syro-Arabians are the *Amazirg* or *Berbers*, who are also known as *Kabyles*, and are descendants of the ancient Gætulians (in the Atlas range), divided into the Tibboos in the east, and the Tuaricks in the west. The *Moors*, the descendants of the ancient Mauri, Numidæ, &c., form the second branch of this stock. The third branch consists of the *Arabs* who are found chiefly in Fezzan, and who made incursions into the country under the standard of Mohammedan chieftains. (2.) NEGROES. The Negro race occupies Central Africa, from the Sahara to the Zambezé, and from the Atlantic to the Blue Nile. (3.) HOTTENTOTS and KAFFIRS. The *Hottentots*, or *Bushmen*, who form one of the most degraded sections of the human race, and are nomadic*, are confined to the south-west angle of Africa. The great *Bechuana* or *Kaffre* nation occupies the entire remainder of the south part of this continent. The Bechuanas are much superior to their neighbours the Bushmen in physical appearance, manners, language, and modes of subsistence; and are described as a fine, athletic race, often as handsome as Europeans. The north-east corner of Africa, between the Nile and Upper Egypt, is peopled by the NILOTIC CLASS, who form an intermediate link between the Syro-Arabian and Negro stocks, and include the *Somali*, *Afer* or *Danakil*, and *Galla*,—pastoral tribes in the east, west, and south of Abyssinia; the *Agows*, in Western Abyssinia; and the *Nubians*, in Nubia and Dongola. The Copts, who are the genuine descendants of the ancient Egyptians, are a native African race, and their whole number does not, it is said, exceed 150,000.

The *Arabic* is the most widely-diffused of all the LANGUAGES in Africa, and is more or less understood over nearly the whole continent to the north of the equator. The Arabic, however, is not a native African tongue. Of all the native dialects of Negro Africa the *Mandingo* language is the most extensively diffused. It is spoken throughout the countries watered by the upper and middle portions of the Quorra, as well as within the region of the Upper Senegal and over a large portion of the western coast in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone.

The prevailing RELIGION of the Northern Africans and of the inhabitants of the east coast is *Mohammedanism*. A form of *Christianity*, very corrupted by barbarities and superstitions, is embraced by the Copts and the Abyssinians. But the characteristic religion of the Negro nations is *Fetichism*, or the worship of animate and inanimate nature, with homage to the spirits of departed relatives. Clay figures of the crocodile and the lion are erected, and blocks of wood rudely carved with the face of a human being. When unsuccessful in anything they have in hand, or

* Few, however, of the Africans are strictly nomadic. "The great majority," we are told by Mr. Bohn, "dwell in towns and villages, under the government of hereditary rulers. While largely despotic, the chiefs submit important affairs to the decision of an aristocracy, composed of elders, who are summoned to a kind of open-air parliament. The singular fact has been revealed by Livingstone that *female influence* is predominant in social and political relations among some of the negro tribes. No explorer of any other region has ever stumbled upon such a discovery as this; and he was for a long while hard of belief, till, as the result of frequent inquiry, he found it to be true. Among all uncivilized people hitherto known the women have invariably been found to be little more than the drudges and pack-oxen of the men; but in a part of Nigritia the lady-blacks have decidedly the upper hand. If a young man marries a woman of another village he removes to the house of his bride; and it is his duty not only to treat his mother-in-law with the greatest respect, but to supply her with firewood through the remainder of her days. In cases of separation it is the wife who divorces the husband, the children going along with the mother; and in almost all the ordinary transactions of life, whether making a contract or sitting in council, the female is supreme."

particularly anxious about any object, the Negroes assemble before these images and beat drums to render them propitious. In an uncontaminated condition they are remarkably kind, and as industrious as occasion requires; although those in contact with Europeans have been greatly depraved by the base and inhuman slave-trade, and engage in wars with each other for captives to sell into bondage.

IV. AMERICA.

American States.

NORTH AMERICA.

Country.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population at the last Census.	Capital.	River, &c., on which the Capital stands.	Population of the Capital.
Russian America	394,000	66,000	New Archangel	Sitka Island	1,000
British North America	3,488,620	3,437,785	Ottawa, &c.	Ottawa	76,000
Danish America	380,000	9,800	Julianshaab	South-west coast	1,000
United States	3,260,000	23,191,876	Washington	Potomac	40,000
Mexican Confederation	866,000	7,845,205	Mexico	Lake Texcoco	220,000
Central America, including :—					
Guatemala	43,380	970,450	New Guatemala	Montagne	60,000
San Salvador	9,504	394,000	Gojutepeque	Lake Ilopango	15,000
Honduras	39,600	350,000	Comayagua	Hunuya	18,000
Nicaragua	49,500	260,000	Leon	Lake Leon	25,000
Costa Rica	13,500	215,000	San José	Rio Grande	80,000
Belize	19,200	11,000	Belize	Belize	5,000
West Indies	92,793	3,578,102	Havannah, &c.	North-west coast of Cuba	180,000
SOUTH AMERICA.					
Colombia, embracing :—					
Granada	521,948	2,363,054	Bogotá	San Francisco	40,000
Venezuela	426,712	845,408	Caracas	Near the north coast	50,000
Ecuador	325,000	665,000	Quito	Esmeraldas	76,000
Guiana, comprising :—					
British Guiana	76,000	163,000	George Town	Demerara	126,000
Dutch Guiana	38,500	60,000	Paramaribo	Surinam	20,000
French Guiana	27,560	92,010	Cayenne	P. Cayenne	5,000
Brazil	3,936,000	7,677,800	Rio de Janeiro	East coast	296,000
Peru	523,500	2,200,000	Lima	Rimac	70,000
Bolivia	316,000	2,326,126	Chuquisaca	Near Pilcomayo	20,000
Chile	143,500	1,439,120	Santiago	Mapocho	80,000
La Plata, including Buenos Ayres	1,198,000	1,224,000	Buenos Ayres	Rio de la Plata	122,000
Paraguay	86,000	600,000	Asuncion	Paraguay	25,000
Uruguay, or Banda Oriental	126,000	177,300	Monte Video	Rio de la Plata	30,000
Patagonia	300,000	400,000?	Puntas Arenas	Strait of Magellan .....	..

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTE.

America was named after *Vespucius Americanus*, a Florentine adventurer, who, though America was really discovered by Columbus, reached the shores of South America in 1499, and published the first account of it on his return to Europe. The great merit is, of course, due to the celebrated Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, who sailed across the Atlantic in the service of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The first land in America upon which he and his crew (consisting of three almost worn-out vessels and of 120 men) set their foot they called *San Salvador* (one of the Bahama Islands), or *St. Saviour*. America is not unfrequently styled the *New World*, because of its more recent discovery to the inhabitants of the "Old World."

Mexico is said to be so named from *Mexilli*, the god of war among the Mexicans when first discovered by the Spaniards.

Costa Rica signifies *rich coast*, and was probably so called on account of its great metallic wealth.

West Indies (The) were so named by Columbus because he had been travelling in a westerly direction when he discovered them.

Colombia received its appellation in honor of Christopher Columbus.

Venezuela signifies *Little Venice*, and was so designated by the Spaniards, who, when they beheld the Indian villages erected on piles in Lake Maracaybo, thought it resembled *Venice*.

Ecuador refers to its position under the *equator*.

Guiana is said to have been so denominated from the *Guayanoes*, an Indian tribe.

Brazil. From the *wood* of that name produced here; *braz* being the Portuguese word for *burning coal*. The honor of having discovered this country (in 1500) is contested between Pedro Alvaraz Cabral and Martin Behem. The first-mentioned traveller gave to Brazil the title of *Tierra de Santa Cruz*, or *the land of the holy cross*. Its capital, *Rio de Janeiro*, implies *the river of January*.

Santiago, which means *St. James*, was so named in honor of the patron saint of Spain.

La Plata received its name from the *Rio de la Plata*, or *river of silver*. It is frequently called the *Argentine Republic*, from the Latin *argentum*, *silver*.

Buenos Ayres means *good air*, and was so named by the Spaniards, who (erroneously) believed its *air* to be very *salubrious*.

Monte Video signifies the *hill* with the *view* or *prospect*, the lighthouse on the *mountain* here commanding an extensive *view*. It is derived from the French *mont* (and that from the Latin *mons*), a *hill*, &c., and the Latin *video*, *I see*.

Magellan's Straits, between Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, were discovered, in 1520, by, and named after, *Ferdinando Magellan*, a Portuguese in the service of Spain.

(a.) NORTH AMERICA.

Russian America.*

New Archangel, with a population of about 1000, is the only place in Russian America deserving the name of a TOWN. It is the headquarters of the Russo-American Company, and has an active export trade in fish and peltry with Petropaulovski, in Kamschatka, from which place these commodities find their way to St. Petersburg.

The SURFACE consists of a plateau the general height of which is about 3,000 feet. It contains the culminating-point of North America, Mount St. Elias, 17,850 feet high, and Mount Fairweather, 14,783 feet, both of which are extinct volcanoes.

The CLIMATE is very humid, more particularly in the south-west and on Sitka Island.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—Barley, oats, and rye are raised in small quantities in the Sitka archipelago and the adjacent coast of the mainland; the alder and birch attain the dimensions of shrubs in the interior; and forests of coniferous trees clothe the mountains on the south-east coast. But the value of the country to the Russian government consists in its seal-fishery, and the capture of the various fur-bearing animals, which are prosecuted with great vigour by the Russians along the coasts and upon the adjoining islands. The native tribes sell or barter their furs to the Russian traders at a few forts which the latter have erected at various points along the coast.

INHABITANTS.—The natives of Russian America are Esquimaux and Indians, who together amount to about 50,000; the Aleutians number 8,700; and the remainder are Russians. The Esquimaux, who occupy the coasts, live mainly by fishing; the Indians, who are to be found in the interior, support themselves by procuring skins for the Russo-American Company; and the Aleutians are skilful hunters and fishers. Their fragile *baidares*—a sort of light boat—are composed of the skins of animals drawn tightly over a framework of wood or of fish-bones; and each boat is made to hold one person, who sits in a round hole just fitted to the size of his body.

Danish America; or, Greenland.

TOWNS, ETC.—*Godthaab*, in South Greenland, is the oldest station. It was founded, in 1723, by the Moravian missionary, Hans Egede, and its name implies *good hope*. *Godthaab* is the residence of the governor of South Greenland. *Egedes-minde*, in North Greenland, signifies the place built in *memory of Egede*. It is the principal station in North Greenland, and is the residence of the Danish governor of that division.

Godhavn, on the southern point of Disco Island, is the centre of the most important fishery, off which the last letters received from Sir John Franklin and his crews were written. Good coal occurs here, and upon the neighbouring coasts.

* The Russo-American Company, incorporated, in 1799, for fishing and for hunting fur-bearing animals, have fifty ships of various sizes engaged in the collection and conveyance of peltry; in addition to two frigates and two corvettes maintained by Russia. The constitution and privileges of Russian America very much resemble those of the Hudson's Bay Company in British America.

Uppernavik, in lat. $72^{\circ} 50'$, is the most northerly permanent little town in the world.

SURFACE.—Generally high, rocky, and barren. It is one of the most desolate and inhospitable regions on the face of the globe, devoid of animal life throughout the greater part of its extent, and incapable of supporting it. The higher portions of the country are covered with perpetual snow; the glaciers often reach to the sea-shore; and the interior is supposed to be one vast field of ice.

CLIMATE.—The difference between the extremes of temperature in Greenland is probably without a parallel. The sea freezes in January, and the cold is so severe that the inhabitants are obliged to live in holes underground, which they cover with turf; while the thermometer in July stands at 84° Fahr. even in the shade.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The *vegetation* chiefly consists of grasses and lichens in the north, and of a few scattered birches, alders, and willows in the south, where, also, small quantities of corn, potatoes, and kitchen vegetables are raised. Of the *minerals* to be found in Danish America, the only one worth mentioning is copper ore, which has been recently discovered, in lat 70° N., in Disco Island.

INHABITANTS.—The natives, who are called Esquimaux, and are allied to the Mongolian family, are characterised by a short squat stature and dark skin. They subsist principally on seals and whale-blubber, and are clothed in skins.

COMMERCE is carried on with Denmark by the aid of about a dozen vessels, which annually export about 3,600 tons of seal-oil, 4,300 of whale-oil, 37,000 seal-skins, 29,000 fox-skins, 18,000 rein-deer skins, and 19,000 lbs. of eider-down. The imports comprise wheat, coffee, sugar, brandy, tobacco, firewood, &c.

British North America.

* (1) HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TERRITORY; OR, NEW BRITAIN.

This vast territory is divided by the Hudson Sea and the Rocky Mountains into three large provinces: Columbia (embracing British Columbia, Vancouver's Island,* and Queen Charlotte Island) in the west; Rupert's† Land in the centre; and Labrador in the east.

Victoria, the capital of Vancouver's Island, is the residence of the British governor, and is a rising place.

Nain, the principal place in Labrador, and one of the settlements of the Moravian missionaries, is the oldest town in that division of the Hudson's‡ Bay Territory, having been founded in 1771.

Rupert's Land, which lies between the Hudson Sea and the Rocky Mountains, and which is by far the largest (2,600,000 square miles) and most important division of New Britain, embraces three great natural subdivisions, which the Company have further marked out into twenty districts.

* *Vancouver's Island* was so called from the celebrated navigator of that name, George Vancouver, who was a captain in the British navy when he first surveyed the shores.

† So named from the original charter having been granted, in 1670, under the auspices of Prince Rupert.

‡ The Hudson's Bay Company was established in the reign of Charles II. for the purpose of prosecuting the trade in furs. The lands included in the original grant to the Company were declared to include all territories within the limits watered by rivers falling into Hudson's Bay. This comprehensive grant was extended by the union of that body with the North-west Company, in 1821, since which time it has exercised a sort of territorial authority over the whole region between the coasts of Labrador and the Pacific.

These subdivisions and districts, with the principal forts in each, are as follow :—

Region.	Districts.	Forts.
Barren.	1. Mackenzie River	Good Hope, Norman, Simpson, Franklin.
	2. Great Slave Lake	Providence, Resolution, Reliance.
	3. Churchill	Churchill.
	4. Athabasca	Chippewayan, Font du Lac.
	5. Peace River	Liard, Halket, Vermilion.
Prairie.	6. Lesser Slave Lake ..	Assiniboin.
	7. Saskatchewan	Carlton House, Manchester House, Edmonton House, Chesterfield House.
	8. English River	Buffalo House, La Crosse.
	9. Cumberland	Cumberland House.
	10. Norway	Norway House, Berens House.
	11. Swan River	Alexander, Brandon House, Birdstail, Pelly, Hibernia.
Woody.	12. Red River	Red River Settlement, Garry, Assiniboin, Grant House.
	13. York	YORK, Port Nelson, Rock House.
	14. Nelson	Nelson.
	15. Island	Oxford House.
	16. Severn	Severn, Severn House.
	17. Albany	Albany, Martin Fall, Gloucester House.
	18. Rainy Lake	William.
	19. Moose	Moose Factory, Brunswick House.
	20. Abbitibbe	Hannah Bay House, Abbitibbe House.

NOTES ON THE PRINCIPAL FORTS.

Forts, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
Good Hope	One of the most northern of the Company's factories ; the <i>Pinus Albus</i> , the king of the Arctic forests, here attains a height of seventy feet, and is upwards of three feet in diameter at its base.
Norman	Barley ripens well here ; and potatoes, although of an inferior quality, grow.
Franklin	Has a mean annual temperature of 14° below freezing point, a minimum heat of 58° below zero, and a maximum heat of 80° Fahr.
Churchill	Here the ground is buried under snow from the middle of October to the middle of May, and the ice does not break up till the middle of July.
Chippewayan ..	At this fort there is no cultivated vegetation whatever. The swamps yield coarse grass. Mean annual temperature 2° below the freezing point, the minimum heat 31° below zero, and the greatest 97° Fahr.
Liard	Lat. 60° 5' N., long. 122° 31' W. ; has an elevation of between 400 and 500 feet above the sea. Wheat is raised, and yields a good return in favorable seasons, though in some years it does not ripen ; potatoes thrive admirably.
Red River	Was founded, in 1813, by the Earl of Selkirk, and has a population of some 8,500, composed chiefly of emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland, together with the retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, and a few native Indians and half-breeds.
YORK	The principal trading-station and capital of the Hudson's Bay Company. Near it are forests of stunted pine. The cold during the winter is fearfully intense, the thermometer descending sometimes as low as 50° below zero ; and in rooms with a constant fire brandy freezes into a solid substance.

(2) CANADA,* UPPER AND LOWER.

	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
LOWER, OR EASTERN CANADA.	Quebec †	Beautifully situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence; has been called the "Gibraltar of America," being strong both by nature and art; was founded by the French in 1608, taken by the British in 1629 and 1759, and finally ceded to Great Britain in 1763; is the political capital, and was formerly the capital; the great entrepôt for the trade of Canada with Great Britain; the West Indies, &c.; shipbuilding largely carried on; Quebec consists of an upper and lower town: the citadel crowns the summit of Cape Diamond, 350 feet above the river; a railway, 375 miles long, has been projected to connect Canada with Halifax.—Near it the battle was fought, in 1759, which wrested the city from the French, and proved fatal to General Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm, the British and French commanders.
	Fraserville. Three Rivers	One of the oldest towns in Canada; mostly built of wood; has extensive iron-foundries and forges at work, iron-ore being abundant in the neighbourhood; large trade in timber (or lumber, as the people of the New World call it); had formerly a brisk trade in fur.
	Montreal ‡ ..	The largest, handsomest, and most commercial city in Canada; is, in fact, the commercial capital; the Roman Catholic cathedral is one of the largest in America, and the buildings generally are the admiration of all strangers; the Victoria tubular bridge, conveying a railway across the St. Lawrence, completed, in 1859, after the designs of the late Robert Stephenson, and two miles long, is the most magnificent viaduct in the world; large trade in cast-iron founding, distilling, ship-building, &c.
UPPER, OR WESTERN CANADA.	Toronto	Was, till the union of the two provinces, the capital of Upper, and, for a short time subsequently, of all, Canada; towards the close of the last century the site was a dense forest, on the border of which there was a solitary Indian wigwam; its population, in 1842, was 15,000, and, in 1856, it amounted to 42,500; is the grand depôt for the wheat of Canada, which it exports to Britain, the Lower Provinces, and the United States; connected by means of railroads and the electric telegraph, with all the principal cities of America; a favorite resort of fugitive slaves from the neighbouring territories, many of whom hold considerable property in Toronto; is <i>par excellence</i> the show-city of Canada; the seat of a university, established by royal charter, and liberally endowed.
	Kingston ..	The entrepôt of the trade between Upper and Lower Canada; a naval arsenal of Great Britain; occupies the site of the old French fort of Frontenac.—Above Prescott, near it, is the beautiful "Lake of the Thousand Isles," but, in reality, no fewer than 1692 islets were counted by the Commissioners who were employed in fixing the boundaries of the United States.

* Canada is divided into Western and Eastern Canada, the line of separation being generally the River Ottawa. A small portion, however, of the territory enclosed between the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence belongs to Eastern Canada. Prior to 1840 each of these divisions formed a distinct colony, and were then, as they now frequently are, known as Upper (= Western) and Lower (= Eastern) Canada. But in that year (1840) the provinces were united under a single governor appointed by the crown, who is likewise governor-general of British America, with a legislative council summoned for life, and a house of assembly elected for four years.

† *Quebec* either received its name from a district of that designation in France; or from the French *Quel-Bec*, which would not unnaturally be the exclamation of the French on their first beholding its beautiful scenery,—the aspect it exhibits to the approaching voyager being an exceedingly attractive one.

‡ *Montreal* denotes *royal mount*; the Spanish *real*, from the Latin *regalis*, meaning *royal*. The name was first applied to a high mountain in the centre of the island (to which it gives name) in the St. Lawrence. Near it stands the modern town of Montreal, which was formerly called Hochelaga by the natives.

CANADA—(continued).

UPPER, OR WESTERN CANADA—(continued).	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
	Hamilton ..	A new and thriving town at the western extremity of Lake Ontario, and on the Grand Trunk Railway; has good roads, and is situated in the midst of a fertile country; of its population, which is variously stated at from 7,000 to 30,000, a large proportion are Dutch and German settlers.
	Niagara	A flourishing town at the mouth of the river of the same name which joins Lakes Erie and Ontario; has a brisk trade by steam with New York, Kingston, and Toronto; races are annually held in its vicinity.—About fifteen miles higher up the river are the celebrated Falls of Niagara; the Horse-Shoe Fall, on the Canadian side, being 1,800 feet across and 158 feet in perpendicular depth, while the American falls are 600 feet wide and 163 feet deep; it is estimated that 100,000,000 tons of water are discharged by these falls per hour. The Indian name of the Niagara Falls, <i>O-Ni-aw-ga-rah</i> ,—a peculiarly appropriate name, —signifies the <i>Thunder of Waters</i> .
	OTTAWA, or BYTOWN.	This rapidly-growing city (at the northern terminus of the Rideau Canal, and connected with the Grand Trunk Railway) has been selected, after several years' litigation, as the future capital of Canada; although situated at a distance from the great highways of commerce and travel it possesses several important advantages as the capital: it has unrivalled water power, and the supply of magnetic iron-ore in the vicinity is unlimited; the southern side of the river (Ottawa), also, is believed to be the most fertile and salubrious in all Canada.
	London	Bears evidence to the fast-increasing importance of Canada; situated on the Thames in the centre of the Canadian peninsula.

(3) THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Provinces.	Number of Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at the last Census.
New Brunswick	14	27,700	194,000
Nova Scotia	10	17,846	276,177
Cape Breton	3	3,120	35,000
Prince Edward's Island	3	2,134	62,678
Newfoundland .....	..	36,000	100,000
Totals	30	86,800	669,855

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
New Brunswick	Fredericton	Formerly called St. Ann's; the seat of the provincial government; contains King's College, which is supported by an annual grant by government of £2,000; has a large trade in timber, which is exported from St. John to Great Britain, &c.; built principally of wood.
	St. John	The commercial capital and largest place in New Brunswick; has a commodious harbour, on the Bay of Fundy, which is defended by a number of forts; it is the entrepôt of considerable trade, and exports lumber, fish, furs, and lime in very large quantities.
Nova Scotia*	HALIFAX	The principal city in the Lower Provinces, having one of the most magnificent harbours in the world, and guarded by three forts; is the chief

* Nova Scotia signifies New Scotland.

PROVINCES—(continued).

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
		station of the British army and navy in North America; contains a large dockyard, military hospital, and the residences of the governor, the admiral, and the military commandant; has, also, two colleges, and a public library; its Province Building, erected for the accommodation of the Government offices, is one of the finest structures in British America; is a great packet station; the great living feature of the place are the troops of noble Newfoundland dogs which are met with in all parts of the town.
	Lunenburg } Liverpool } Windsor	Have both fine harbours, besides fisheries, and a flourishing trade.
	Pictou	The seat, charmingly situated, of an episcopal college.
	New Glasgow ...	Has a good harbour, and an extensive trade.
Cape Breton	Sydney	Possesses coal-mines of considerable value.
		Boasts of a good harbour.—Near it is an extensive bed of bituminous coal.
Prince Edward's Island.*	Charlotte Town..	An excellent and well-defended harbour; contains the public buildings of the island; enjoys great commercial facilities; its neighbourhood only yields to Quebec in beauty among British North American scenes.
Newfoundland†.	St. John's	Has a spacious and secure harbour, being defended by numerous forts; is the nearest point of America to the British Isles, it being within 1656 miles of Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland; these two places have been selected as the termini of a submarine cable for telegraphic communication; St. John's is much resorted to in the fishing season, where more than 120 vessels are employed in the capture of seals.

MINOR NOTES ON CANADA.

LAKES.—These form the distinguishing natural feature of Canada, and one of them—Superior—is the largest fresh-water lake in the world. All are situated in the basin of the St. Lawrence, the following five being the largest :—

Name.	Extreme Length in Miles.	Extreme Breadth in Miles.	Mean Breadth in Miles.	Area in Square Miles.	Elevation above the sea in Feet.	Mean Depth in Feet.
Superior ..	400	160	80	32,000	630	900
Michigan..	220	90	70	24,000	578	1000
Huron	240	170	80	30,000	584	1000
Erie	240	60	40	6,580	565	120
Ontario ...	180	60	35	6,000	232	500

CLIMATE.—The climate is excessive; that is, it presents great extremes of heat and cold, particularly in Lower Canada, where the mean summer tempe-

* *Prince Edward's Island* was so named in honor of the commander-in-chief of the British forces in North America, in 1799, *Edward*, Duke of Kent, who paid great attention to the island. It had previously been called St. John.

† *Newfoundland* first became known to the English through Cabot in the latter part of the fifteenth century. On his discovery of it he gave it the name of *New-found-land*, or *land newly found* or *discovered*. Prior to its discovery by Cabot, however, Newfoundland had been known to some Icelandic and Greenland colonists who recognised it, with the adjoining district, under the name of *Buccalaos*, an Indian title signifying *cod-fish*.

ature is about 70°, and the temperature of winter varies between 20° above, and 25° below, zero. Here five months of the year—May to September—comprise three of its seasonal divisions, spring, summer, and autumn; the remaining seven months forming the winter, during which time the ground is buried under a hard covering of ice and frozen snow. Throughout Canada generally the heat of summer and the cold of winter are much greater than in corresponding European latitudes.

MINERALS.—The mineral resources of Canada are very great, although, until lately, they have been almost entirely neglected. Among its minerals are iron (abundant in all parts of the province), plumbago, ores of antimony, lead, copper (abounding largely a little to the north of Lake Superior), gold, silver, tin, limestone, marble, brick-clay, lithographic stones, salt, gypsum, &c.

VEGETABLES.—The variety of trees in this province is astonishing, the greater part being covered by enormous forests, chiefly of white and red pine, with the maple, white cedar, birch, ash, oak, beech, elm, hazel, cherry, cypress, poplar, willow, and sycamore. From the sap of the maple excellent sugar is made. Wild fruits are very numerous, and almost all the vegetables and fruits that thrive in Great Britain arrive at perfection in Upper Canada under proper cultivation.

ANIMALS.—Wild animals, among which are the moose-deer, bear, wolf (in many parts the terror of the sheep-fold), wild-cat, fox, lynx, beaver, racoon, marten, &c., are numerous, although they are rapidly disappearing before the increasing population and advancing extent of the settled parts of the province. A reward is given by the magistracy for the destruction of the wolf at the rate of six dollars for each head. Squirrels abound, and are much sought after. Two species of the rattle-snake occur, but these are not numerous. Fish are abundant in all the rivers and lakes, and include the sturgeon, pike, trout, and a species of fresh-water herring. Salmon are plentiful in Lake Ontario. The birds consist of wild turkeys, wild swans, ducks, geese, woodcocks, snipes, and numerous beautiful birds of the smaller tribes; besides eagles, kites, hawks, owls, herons, &c.

INHABITANTS.—In Lower Canada more than half the population are of French descent, the remainder principally consisting of British emigrants. Nearly all of them speak the French LANGUAGE, and embrace the Roman Catholic RELIGION. The French inhabitants of this portion of the province are described as a kind and warm-hearted people, but averse to improvements, and jealous of English rule. Emigration, particularly to Upper Canada, is in active progress from all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

EDUCATION is very liberally provided for in Canada. There were, in 1855, in Upper Canada, 4 universities, 6 colleges, 65 grammar schools, 29 private academies, 3,325 common schools, and 278 private schools; making altogether 3,710 educational establishments, which were attended by 240,800 pupils and students, and kept up at a cost of £230,000. In Lower Canada, in 1851, there were 2,005 schools, attended by 90,000 pupils. The press, in both divisions of the province, is making rapid strides, and every town and village in Upper Canada has its own press, each of which generally issues two papers.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The *exports* comprise pot and pearl ashes, wheat, flour, and timber, to Great Britain; beef, pork, beer, grain, and flour, to the British West Indies; and lumber, wheat, flour, butter, and live-stock to the United States. In 1855, the exports were valued at £7,047,113.

The *imports* consist of coals, metal, cordage, and various manufactures, from Great Britain and Ireland; sugar, molasses, coffee, and rum, from the British West Indies; and beef and pork, rice, biscuit, and tobacco, from the United States. The estimated value, in 1855, of the imports was £9,021,540.

REVENUE (The) for 1854 amounted to £1,402,079, and was principally derived from customs, excise, public works, sale of lands, &c.

INLAND COMMUNICATION.—In 1836, the *railway* communication in this province did not amount to 20 miles, whereas there are now actually completed 1,612 miles, independent of the lines in the course of construction. The Grand Trunk Railway, commencing at St. Thomas and terminating at Port Sarnia at the southern extremity of Lake Huron, has alone a total length of 856 miles. The Victoria Tubular Bridge (which crosses the St. Lawrence near Montreal), 7,000 feet in length, and constructed at a cost of £2,000,000 sterling, and the Great Suspension Bridge (over the Niagara river, below the Falls), are among the most stupendous viaduct bridges in the world. The *canals*, although they have but a total length of 218 miles, are of great capacity, and are magnificent works. The Rideau Canal (extending from Lake Ontario to Ottawa city), is 135 miles long, and carries vessels of 120 tons burden.

GOVERNMENT.—The present political constitution of Canada embraces a House of Assembly, a Legislative Council, and a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. The House of Assembly comprises 84 members (equally divided between Upper and Lower Canada), who are chosen by the people; and the Legislative Council consists of 20 members appointed by the Crown. The laws of France, as they existed when Canada was ceded to Britain, prevail in the lower division of the province, subject to the alterations effected by the local parliament; but the criminal and commercial laws of England prevail throughout the province.

MINOR NOTES ON THE LOWER PROVINCES.

CLIMATE.—Generally, like that of Canada, excessive, the winters being long and very severe, and the summers short and very hot.

MINERALS.—Numerous and valuable, comprising inexhaustible supplies of ironstone and coal, besides copper, plumbago, manganese, limestone, gypsum, copperas, pipe-clay, alum, salt, red and yellow ochre, slates (writing and roofing), granite, grindstones, &c.

VEGETABLES.—Among the trees of the Lower Provinces are the American elm, the maple, poplar, beech, birch, ash, oak, hemlock, and various pines; and the crops consist of wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, buckwheat, and field-pease.

ANIMALS.—The wild animals comprise the moose-deer, bear, tiger-cat, fox, marten, beaver, minx, otter, porcupine, musk-rat, weasel, squirrel, racoon, and hare; and the chief of the domestic animals of the Lower Provinces are cattle and sheep, together with swine, horses, and poultry. The birds, frequently with beautiful plumage, are all destitute of song. The cod-fishing in the celebrated "bank of Newfoundland" opens in June and continues till October. The value, in 1851, of the dried fish was £493,014; of the oil, £319,000; seal-skins, £76,596; salmon, £12,024; and herrings, £18,261.—Total, £959,751.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND REVENUE.—These, for 1851, are indicated in the following tabulated statement :—

Division.	Revenue in 1851.	Exports in 1851.	Imports in 1851.
	£	£	£
New Brunswick	138,220	965,000	1,225,000
Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton	100,636	431,546	746,748
Prince Edward's Island.....	22,538	71,226	143,654
Newfoundland	82,632	959,751	943,191
Totals	344,026	2,327,523	3,058,593

The United States.*

DIVISIONS, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divi- sions.	States.	Area in square miles.	Popula- tion in 1850.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
SIX NORTH-EASTERN.	MAINE.....	32,623	583,169	Augusta	Has an arsenal, and a steamboat communication with the principal ports of New England.
				Portland.....	Has a brisk commerce with Europe and the West Indies; is the terminus of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway; one of the most flourishing commercial seats of the Union.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE	9,411	317,976	Bangor	One of the most extensive timber depôts in the world.
				Concord	The seat of a considerable trade; in the centre of several railways.
	VERMONT	10,313	314,120	Portsmouth	Possesses an excellent harbour.—Near it is the naval station of Kittery. Noted for its manufactures.
New England.				Manchester	Capital of the state.
				Montpelier	Has an excellent harbour, a state university, and a good commerce.
	MASSACHUSETTS .	7,500	994,514	Burlington	In it are cotton and other manufactures.
				Dover	The principal literary and commercial city in New England, and the second, in commercial importance, in the Union; has a safe and capacious harbour;
				Boston	a monument crowns the summit of Bunker's Hill, the scene of a sanguinary battle between the British troops and the colonists, in 1776.—The first engagement in the War of Independence took place at Lexington.—In Cambridge, one of the suburbs of Boston, stands Harvard University.
RHODE ISLAND..				Lowell	A cenotaph embalms the memory of Benjamin Franklin.
				Springfield.....	The chief seat of the cotton-manufactures of America; hence called the "Manchester of America."
				Salem	The great armoury of the United States.
				Worcester	Has considerable trade, especially with the West Indies; contains a valuable museum.
				New Bedford.....	A great commercial thoroughfare; in it is the Hall of the American Antiquarian Society.
CONNECTICUT ..		1,340	147,645	Providence.....	Has a larger share in the whale-fabry than any other town in the Union.
				Newport.....	Possesses considerable commercial importance; contains, amongst many other literary and educational institutions, Brown University, which, in 1853, had 1496 students.
		4,764	370,793	Hartford	A celebrated watering-place; alternately, with Providence, the seat of the local legislature.
				Newhaven	Has an Episcopical college; actively engaged in commercial pursuits.
					A very handsome town; possesses one of the oldest literary institutions in the Union,—Yale College,—which, in 1850, contained 433 students, the

FOUR NORTHERN, OR MIDDLE			
NEW YORK	46,085	3,097,894	Norwich
			New York
			Called by Americans the "Empire City," the commercial metropolis of the Union, and the largest city (pop. 900,000) in the New World; generally well built and beautiful; the City Hall, 216 feet long by 100 wide, is built of white marble; it has 260 churches and several colleges, the principal of which are the University of the City of New York, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and Columbian College; its principal street—the Broadway—is three miles long; in 1852 its exports amounted to 71½ million dollars, and its imports to 127½ million dollars; the Croton Aqueduct brings water a distance of forty miles; here Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States, in 1789.
			A large commercial town, and the political capital of the state; the Albany University is the principal educational institution in the United States.
			Has considerable trade; has a population, although only founded about fifty years since, of nearly 70,000.
			May be called the city of flour-mills.
			Has an active trade with New York, and is chiefly engaged in the shipping-trade; has, in addition, however, various flourishing manufactures of machinery and hardware.
			The seat of the most extensive salt-manufacture in the United States.
			Here Washington defeated the British, Dec. 25, 1776; it has several manufactures.
			Possesses numerous public institutions; is the most populous (38,000) town in the state.
			The Susquehannah is here crossed by a covered railway bridge, 2,876 feet long.
			The commercial emporium of the state, the second city in the Union in population (450,000), and the fourth in commercial importance; streets regularly laid out and shaded with trees; public buildings numerous, and well built (many of white marble); the principal seat of the Quaker population in the Union; contains the United States Mint, Girard College (for the education of orphans, which commemorates the name of a citizen who bequeathed an enormous fortune for the purpose), an observatory, a mu-
NEW JERSEY	8,320	459,333	Syracuse
			Trenton
			Newark
			Paterson.
			Harrisburg
PENNSYLVANIA	44,000	2,311,786	Philadelphia

* The United States were originally, i.e., in 1776,—at the Declaration of Independence,—only thirteen in number, viz., Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island. Since that period the number has been more than doubled, and the Union now comprises thirty-three distinct states, one federal district (Columbia), and six territorial governments, with an average area of 75,000 square miles, and an average population of 680,000, or less than eight persons to the square mile.

THE UNITED STATES—(continued).

Divisions.	States.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1850.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
FOUR NORTHERN— (continued)	DELAWARE.....	2,120	91,532	Pittsburg Dover. Wilmington	seum, and a fine public library; in the old state-house the Declaration of Independence was signed, in 1776. The head-quarters of the iron-manufacture, and is the "Birmingham of America," ship-building extensively carried on. Has numerous good academies, an United States arsenal, and numerous manufactures.—Here an engagement took place, in 1777, between the United States army under General Washington and the British troops under Lord Howe.
	MARYLAND.....	13,959	588,034	Annapolis Baltimore	Only of importance as the political capital of the state; contains, however, a fine state-house. Ranks as the third city in the Union in point of population (290,000) and the fifth in commercial importance; foremost among the numerous monuments in Baltimore—"the city of monuments," as it is called—is that dedicated to Washington, a noble Doric column of pure white marble, 103 feet high, and surmounted by a colossal statue; Baltimore has the largest tobacco and flour-market in the Union. The natural depot of a large extent of country; exports tobacco, flour, &c., in considerable quantities; has a large slave-market, in which human flesh and blood are daily exposed to auction. The principal seaport of the state; has steam-communication with New York and Philadelphia. Has an elegant state-house built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens.
	VIRGINIA	64,000	1,421,661	Richmond	The chief seat of commerce in the state, but very unhealthy. Overlooks a richly-cultivated cotton and corn-growing district; contains the South Carolina College. The largest city in the slave states (pop. nearly 80,000, one-fourth of whom are slaves); has a college, numerous public buildings, and considerable export-trade; picturesque.
	NORTH CAROLINA....	43,300	869,039	Norfolk Raleigh	The seat of an extensive trade. Well fortified; exports large quantities of tobacco and cotton. The seat of the state government. Exports cotton in considerable quantities. The largest town in Alabama (pop. 21,000); the principal port of the state; the
TEN SOUTHERN.	SOUTH CAROLINA....	28,200	668,507	Wilmington Columbia	
	GEORGIA	62,000	906,185	Milledgeville	
	FLORIDA ...	53,786	87,445	Savannah Tallahassee	
	ALABAMA	50,722	771,671	Pensacola. Montgomery Mobile	

THE UNITED STATES—(continued).

Divi- sions.	States.	Area in Square Miles.	Popu- lation in 1850.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
INDIANA	33,809	988,416	Indianapolis.	A Swiss colony prettily laid out and surrounded by vineyards.
				Vevay	
ILLINOIS	55,405	851,470	Madison.	The shipping depot of an immense and fertile region, which was, thirty years since, the head-quarters of wolves, with scarcely any white inhabitants; has now a population of about 100,000; is the largest corn-exporting place in the world; its situation upon the shores of Lake Michigan, however, exposes it to occasional inundations, it being nearly on a level with the waters of the lake.
				Springfield.	
MISSOURI	67,380	682,044	Chicago	The starting-point or rendezvous for the Santa Fé traders and emigrants to Oregon.
				Jefferson.	
IOWA	56,914	192,214	Independence	The commercial emporium of the west; the only large town (pop. 100,000) in the centre of the Union; the western depot of the American Fur Company, and the centre of the overland trade with Mexico; an important military station; upwards of 2,800 steamers arrive annually at St. Louis, conveying to and from vast quantities of merchandise; contains numerous literary and other institutions.
				St. Louis	
WISCONSIN	53,924	305,391	Iowa City	Was a hunting-ground of the Indians up to 1830.
				Dubuque	
CALIFORNIA	188,981	507,067	Burlington	Is the seat of the large mineral wealth of Iowa; ships vast quantities of lead.
				Madison	
MINNESOTA	188,981	188,981	Milwaukee	Like several other places in this state, is thriving, and gives promise of future importance.
				Sacramento	
				Vallejo	The seat of the state government.
				San Francisco	
				Bendia	Milwaukee is the commercial mart of a rich and rapidly-improving district; Capital of California, and the miners' principal depot; is a commercial seaport of easy access for large vessels.
				St. Paul	

THIRTEEN WESTERN—(continued).

ONE DISTRICT.	KANSAS	(1868) 120,000	(1868) 75,000	Leavenworth.	
	COLUMBIA	50	51,681	WASHINGTON	The political capital of the United States; contains, amongst numerous other fine buildings, the White House, or residence of the President; the Capitol, or seat of the U. S. Congress; the treasury buildings, patent office, &c. In 1860 its population was 8,200, which, in 1860, amounted to 40,000. Although many of the public edifices are amongst the most magnificent in the Union, Washington wears an unfinished aspect owing to the unfilled magnitude of its original design.
SIX TERRITORIES.	OREGON, in 1857	175,000	48,000	Salem.	Is elevated 4,800 feet above the sea, and lies upon the great line of overland communication between the Atlantic states and the gold-producing region of California; and has hence been the temporary place of sojourn to thousands of emigrants to the latter country. One of the oldest settlements in New Mexico; 7,000 feet above the sea-level; the depot of a considerable commerce between Northern Mexico and the Western States.
	UTAH, in 1850	187,923	11,380	Fillmore. Great Salt Lake ..	
	NEW MEXICO	210,744	61,547	Santa Fé	
	WASHINGTON, in 1857	119,000	10,000	Olympia.	
	NEBRASKA, in 1856 ..	335,000	10,716	Omaha.	
	INDIAN TERRITORY ..	....	.....	Fort Washita.

MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—A country so extensive, and stretching over so many degrees of latitude, must of necessity exhibit a diversified climate. That of the United States is variable and inconstant, subject alike to extremes of heat and cold. For example, New York has the summer of Rome, which is 1° to the north of it, and the winter of Copenhagen, 15° to the north of it. It is not uncommon in the central districts to experience within a few hours a variation of 25° to 30° Fahr. Of course, locality in the United States, as elsewhere, in great measure determines the climate; on the Atlantic coast, for instance, the modifying influence of the ocean is recognised, and the severity of the climate much remedied.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral:* In Pennsylvania and some other states, iron and anthracite form the great staples, and extensive beds of bituminous coal are found in almost all the Western States. Gold has long been obtained in North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia. But from San Francisco, the shipments of the precious metal, the produce of California, amounted in value to 322,393,856 dollars, in the interval between April 11, 1849, and December 31, 1856. It is worthy of remark that the first discovery of gold in this region was made in little more than a month after it had been obtained by cession from Mexico. Copper largely abounds in the North-Western States, and along the coast of Lake Superior; vast boulders of copper, several tons in weight, have been met with in Wisconsin. Indeed, the United States possess mines of every metal or mineral known to the arts.

Vegetable: The vegetation of the United States comprises the *Region of Asters and Solidagos*, which extends from the 35th parallel to Lake Winnipeg and St. James's Bay, which is characterised by the large variety of its oaks and pines; by the small number of species belonging to the orders cruciferae, umbelliferae, cichoraceae, and cynarocephalae; by the total absence of the heath tribe; and by the presence of more numerous species of whortleberry than in Europe. To the north of lat. 45° , the birch, pine, American elm, willow, and maple are the principal of forest-trees. The *Region of Magnolias* lies between lat. 35° and the Gulf of Mexico, and between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east; and is chiefly characterised by plants of this order,—so remarkable for their large odoriferous flowers, and for the tonic qualities of their bark. The cotton-plant is cultivated chiefly in Georgia, South Carolina, and the adjoining states, the total crop, in 1855, amounting to 1,263,000,000 lbs.

Animal: Of the mammalia there is one species of the opossum; the carnivora are represented by several species of bats, hedgehogs, and shrews; by bears, racoons, badgers, gluttons, and coatis; by martens, otters, skunks, foxes, and by the puma, or cougar, which may be looked upon as the lion of the New World; among the ruminants are the American elk or moose-deer, Virginian deer, antelope, the argali of the Rocky Mountains, and the American bison; while the rodents include the beaver, musquash and squirrel, mouse, porcupine, and hare tribes.

POPULATION.—This has been variously stated in different geographies; but the population of the United States, according to the census of 1851, was 23,288,565. Since the date of the first census (1790) there have been six decimal enumerations, as follows:—

Census Year.	White Persons.	Colored Persons.		Total Population.
		Free.	Slave.	
1790	3,172,464	59,466	697,897	3,929,827
1800	4,304,505	108,395	893,641	5,305,941
1810	5,862,004	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,814
1820	7,861,907	238,156	1,538,128	9,638,191
1830	10,526,248	319,599	2,009,043	12,866,020
1840	14,189,695	886,303	2,487,355	17,069,453
1850	19,662,448	427,819	3,198,898	23,288,565

The non-slaveholding states of the Union are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, and the territories northward of these. The slaveholding* states are Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas. In the Columbia district slavery is tolerated, and the Indians in the territories west of Arkansas hold a number of slaves. New Mexico, Utah, and Oregon are at present free from this institution, but the two first-mentioned territories may be admitted as states with or without slavery.

The following statement of the territorial increase of the United States is acquired from the calculations made by Mr. De Bow, superintendent of the Census Bureau at Washington :—

	Square Miles.
Area of the Republic at the peace of 1783	820,680
Louisiana, purchased in 1803, added about	899,579
Florida, acquired in 1819, added	66,900
Texas, admitted in 1846, added	318,000
Oregon Treaty, added	308,052
Treaty with Mexico, in 1848, added	522,955
Total area	2,936,166

The density of population to the square mile at different dates is thus exhibited :—

1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.	1850.
4.79	6.47	4.21	5.39	7.20	9.55	7.90

* The number of slaveholders, and the average number of slaves held by them, have been classified as follows :—

1	68,820
1	105,683
5	80,765
10	54,595
20	23,783
50	6,196
100	1,479
200	187
300	56
500	9
1,000	2
and over	

The following is a statement of the white, free-colored, and slave populations, in 1850, of each state :—

Date admitted.	Representation in the Lower House of Congress.	States.	Population.		
			White.	Free-colored.	Slave.
1819	7	Alabama	426,514	2,365	842,844
1836	2	Arkansas	126,189	608	47,100
1850	2	California	91,685	962	
	4	Connecticut	363,099	7,693	
	1	Delaware	71,169	18,073	2,290
1845	1	Florida	47,203	932	39,310
	8	Georgia	521,572	2,981	381,682
1818	9	Illinois	846,034	5,436	
1816	11	Indiana	977,154	11,262	
1846	2	Iowa	191,981	338	
1792	10	Kentucky	761,418	10,011	210,981
1812	4	Louisiana	255,491	17,462	244,809
1820	6	Maine	581,813	1,356	
	6	Maryland	417,943	74,723	90,368
	11	Massachusetts	985,450	9,064	
1837	4	Michigan	395,071	2,583	
1817	5	Mississippi	295,718	980	309,878
1821	7	Missouri	592,004	2,618	37,422
	3	New Hampshire	317,456	520	
	5	New Jersey	465,509	23,810	236
	33	New York	3,048,325	49,069	
	8	North Carolina	558,028	27,468	288,548
1802	21	Ohio	1,955,050	25,279	
	25	Pennsylvania	2,258,160	53,628	
	2	Rhode Island	143,875	3,670	
	5	South Carolina	274,563	8,960	384,984
1796	10	Tennessee	756,886	6,422	239,459
1845	2	Texas	154,034	897	58,168
1791	3	Vermont	318,403	718	
	13	Virginia	894,800	54,333	472,523
1848	3	Wisconsin	304,756	635	

LANGUAGE.—The English language is mainly spoken throughout all parts of the American Union; although foreigners, who at the last census constituted 11 per cent. of the whole of the free population, as well as all the aboriginal tribes, still speak their respective native tongues.

RELIGION.—Although there is no established church in the United States, the Christian religion, in one or other of its forms, is universally followed, the churches and clergy of each sect being supported by the voluntary contributions of their members. The most important of these sects are the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians; and after these rank the Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Lutherans. The Quakers are numerous in Pennsylvania, and, amongst a vast number of other sects, the Mormons, or Latter-Day Saints, are settled on the banks of the Great Salt Lake. "In the year 1857 a remarkable revival of religion, which, for duration and magnitude, stands without a parallel in the annals of Christianity, manifested itself in New York, and soon spread over all parts of the Union and the British Isles."—*Mackay*.

EDUCATION.—Popular education receives, in most of the states, a large share of public attention, and in many of them—including the New England and New York states—a high standard of general attainment is realised, more so, perhaps, than in any other country in the world, excepting Prussia, and some parts of Germany and Switzerland. Primary or free elementary schools are widely distributed, and high schools, gymnasiums, and colleges, are numerous. These institutions are supported by the

state. There are throughout the Union no fewer than 120 colleges and universities, among which are medical, theological, and legal schools.

PRINCIPAL WRITERS IN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

THE first newspaper was published in 1704, and the second in 1720. In 1775, when the Revolution began, the number of newspapers was 35; in 1810, 359; in 1840, 1,630; in 1850, 2,526; and, at the present time, nearly 4,000. In 1850, the number of copies circulated was 427,000,000.

The names of the most celebrated writers belonging to the Union are:—

POETRY.—Bryant, Brainard, Dana, Halleck, Hillhouse, Huntingdon, Longfellow, Peabody, Percival, Pierpont, Mrs. Sigourney, Whittier, Wilcox, N. Parker Willis.

STATESMEN.—John Quincy Adams, Franklin, Hamilton, Jay, Jefferson, Madison, Morris, Trumbull, Washington.

HISTORY.—Bancroft, Bradford, Belknap, Bozman, Brackenbridge, Drake, Dunlap, Greenhow, Hale, Hammond, Irving, Motley, Parkin, Prescott, Quincy, Ramsay, Savage, Schoolcraft, Tracy, Thompson, Waln, Wheaton, Young.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.—Baird, Cass, Catlin, H. T. Cheever, Flint, Lewis and Clarke, Morrell, Norman, Olmstead, Parker, Perkins, Pike, Robinson, Roberts, Reynolds, Rockwell, Steven, Silliman, Southgate, Stewart, Tanner, Taylor, Townsend, Warriner.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.—Audubon, Beck, Bowditch, Browne, Cleaveland, Conrad, Dana, Davis, De Kay, Eaton, Elliott, Espy, Godman, Gould, Asa Gray, Haldeman, Hare, Harlan, Harris, Hitchcock, Holbrook, Jay, Maury, Michaux, Morton, Norton, Nuttall, Olmsted, Pierce, Redfield, Say, Shepard, Silliman, Smith, Torrey, Wallace, Webster, Wilson, Wyatt, H. D. Rogers.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.—Adams, Day, Henry, Hickok, Jouffroy, Kauffman, Lieber, Rauch, Schmucker, Tappan, Tucker, Upham, Wayland.

THEOLOGY.—Alexander, Barnes, Beecher, Bush, Channing, G. B. Cheever, Dwight, Jonathan Edwards, B. B. Edwards, Emmons, Hodge, Hopkins, Mason, Payson, Pond, Prime, Skinner, Spring, Stowe, Todd, Woods.

ECCLIASTICAL HISTORY.—Hawks, Murdock, Pond, Rauch, Rupp.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.—Bush, Connant, Nordheimer, Robinson, Riggs, Stuart, Turner.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.—Anthon, Crosby, Felton, Leverett, Sophocles, Woolsey.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MISCELLANEOUS.—Abbott, Agnew, Delafield, Drake, Emerson, Foray, Gliddon, Hubbard, Irving, Mather, M'Caughey, M'Culloch, Mellen, Norman, Park, Parker, Sanborn, Smyth, Spring, Tucker, Noah Webster.

ROMANCE.—Allston, Bird, Brown, Cooper, Irving, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Stowe.

ORATORS.—John Quincy Adams, Everett, Daniel Webster.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The *exports*, which, in order of importance, rank as follows:—cotton, bullion, breadstuffs, provisions, tobacco, cotton fabrics, timber, and rice,—were for the three years ending June 30, 1857, valued at 246 million, 326 million, and 362 million dollars respectively; and the *imports*, including manufactured goods from England, tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, and other tropical produce, besides wines, spirits, dried fruits, hides, &c., for the same year amounted in value to 261 million, 314 million, and 360 million dollars respectively.

ARMY AND NAVY.—The *army* of the United States consists of two distinct classes—a small regular force and a militia. The former, which composes the regular standing army, only boasts of about 10,000 men; while the number of persons enrolled within the ranks of the latter is upwards of 2,250,000. The *navy* enjoys a large share of attention on the part of the government, and in 1857 consisted of 73 armed vessels, carrying 2,323 guns, and embracing 10 line-of-battle ships, 13 first-class frigates, 19 sloops, 19 war-steamers, and 12 smaller vessels.

The **PUBLIC REVENUE**, in 1857, amounted to 88,532,839 dollars (or £18,444,000); the **EXPENDITURE**, in the same year, to 70,822,724 dollars, of which nearly 32,000,000 were for the army and navy; and the **PUBLIC or FEDERAL DEBT**, at the 8th December, 1857, was 25,165,154 dollars, but *aggregate debts* of the various states amounted to 287,292,000 dollars more.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—In no other country in the world has inland communication become developed on so gigantic a scale as in the United States. At the present time the length of *railways* open to traffic exceeds 20,000 miles, while 16,000 miles of railway are in course of construction. The number of passengers annually conveyed by this means is above 61,000,000, and this in addition to the carriage of goods amounting in weight to 122,000,000 tons. In 1854, the aggregate length of the *electric telegraph* in the Union was little short of 18,000 miles.

GOVERNMENT.—The United States form, at present, a federal republic under the government of a President (elected every four years), and a Congress, consisting of a house of senate and of a house of representatives. Each state is independent in the management of its internal affairs, but sends two senators to Congress for general purposes, elected for six years by its own legislature, one-third being renewed biennially, with representatives (elected for only two years) varying in number with the population, one being returned for every 93,000 inhabitants. The present number of senators is sixty-six, and of representatives two hundred and thirty-seven. The Congress meets yearly at Washington, the political capital, on the first Monday in December. The President, who must be a native-born citizen of not less than thirty-five years of age, and who has a salary of 25,000 dollars, takes the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States." The members of Congress are paid travelling expenses to and fro, with a stipend for the session.

Mexico; * or, the Mexican Confederation.

STATES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divisions.	States.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
THE NORTHERN.	Lower California (territory)	La Paz.....	Has in its vicinity a celebrated pearl-fishery, now nearly abandoned.
	Sonora.....	Loreto.....	The oldest Spanish town in Mexico. Both Loreto and La Paz have but a few hundred inhabitants.
	Chihuahua.....	Arizpe.....	Have rich gold-mines in their neighbourhood. The household utensils in the former are, it is said, nearly all of pure gold.
	Coahuila.....	Sonora.....	The centre of a considerable trade between the United States and Sta Fé.
		Chihuahua.....	One of the most flourishing of the Mexican towns; extremely well built and handsome; has a large annual fair, and extensive woollen manufactures.
		Saltillo.....	
	New Leon.....	Coahuila.....	In the vicinity of silver-mines.
	Tamaulipas.....	Santa Rosa.....	Lies in the midst of a rich agricultural district; the most important town in the ten states of Northern Mexico; has valuable gold, silver, and lead mines near it.
	San Luis Potosí.....	Monterrey.....	
	Zacatecas and Aguas Calientes†	New Santander.....	One of the most thriving of the Mexican cities; possesses a brisk trade, home and foreign.
		San Luis, or Potosí.....	An important mining town:—the mountains in the neighbourhood of this and the other towns of the state are the richest in silver; iron is also abundant hereabouts.
		Zacatecas.....	Its cloth-manufacture and hot springs confer on it some celebrity; is admirably placed for trade.
	Durango.....	Aguas Calientes.....	Possesses an active trade in leather and cattle.—Near it are iron-mines.
	Sinaloa.....	Victoria de Durango ..	Contains many richly-furnished private residences, a large proportion of the inhabitants having realised a fortune from the neighbouring silver-mines; in it, also, is a government mint.
		Culiacan.....	
		Villa de Fuerté.....	The banana and cocoe-nut tree thrive in the gardens of Mazatlan.
		Mazatlan.....	

* Mexico is said to have been so named from *Mexiti*, the god of war among the Mexicans when first discovered by Spain.† Aguas Calientes signifies *hot springs*, from the hot springs in its vicinity.

MEXICO—(continued).

Divisions	States.	Chief Towns, &c.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
	Xalisco, or Guadalupe	Guadalupe	A large (63,000) and well-built city, and the most interesting in Mexico; among its numerous fine buildings are several magnificent palaces, churches, &c.; has an active trade in leather and pottery; it was founded by the Spaniards in 1551; possesses considerable manufactures of cotton shawls, and of jars made of scented earth.
	Colima (territory)	Colima	Situated in a fertile plain; possesses considerable trade; inhabited almost exclusively by Indians; has a government of its own.
	Michoacan	Morelia, or Valladolid	Has considerable trade, a fine climate, a splendid cathedral, and several gorgeous churches and other public structures.
	Guanaxuato	Guanaxuato	Of high importance as a mining capital, the produce of silver in its neighbourhood having been, during the last century, enormous; the principal vein, first made known in 1558, is a ravine, which, during the Spanish dominion, yielded one-fourth of the silver produce of Mexico, and one-sixth of the whole produce of America.
	Queretaro	Celaya.	Formerly celebrated for its fine woollens, now much declined; has a beautiful aqueduct; here was ratified, in 1848, the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States.
	Mexico (state)	Queretaro	Possesses many historical associations, and among its numerous ancient remains, a palace said to be that of Montezuma, the last native prince of Mexico.
	Mexico (federal district)	Tehuacan	The capital of the Mexican confederation, and the seat of general government for the nation; stands at an elevation of 7,450 feet above the sea; is enclosed by a wall of porphyritic mountain; is in general appearance worthy to rank with the most imposing capitals of either hemisphere; its churches and other public buildings, which contain statues, candelabras, vases, &c., composed of the precious metals, and ornamented with diamonds and precious stones, attest its vast wealth; the cathedral stands on the site of the chief temple of the Aztecs, and contains the calendar-stone of that nation.
	Tlaxcala	Tlaxcala	A small town of very early date; the former seat of an empire adverse to Aztec supremacy.
	Vera Cruz	Vera Cruz	Extremely unhealthy; the principal seaports of the confederation; Vera Cruz was built in the latter part of the 16th century on the spot where Cortez landed.
	Puebla	Tampico	Surrounded by a luxuriant vegetation, among which abundantly grows the medicinal herb (<i>ginseng purpo</i>) from which <i>jelap</i> —derived from the name of the town—is obtained.
		Jalapa, or Jalapa	Called the "Paradise of Priests" (pop. 70,000); contains 69 churches, 9 monasteries, 13 numeraries, and 63 ecclesiastical colleges; enjoys a delightful climate.
		La Puebla	The capital of the ancient Mexican superposition, where Cortez found upwards of one hundred temples.
		Cholula	
	Guerrero	Acapulco	Has a magnificent harbour; commerce still considerable, although, since the days of the old Spaniards, it has greatly declined.
		Tixtla	

TEN CENTRAL.

SIX SOUTHERN.		
Oaxaca	Oaxaca	Possesses manufactures of perfumery, chocolate, and soap, and an active trade in sugar and cochineal : is one of the neatest and best built towns in Mexico.
Tehuantepec	Tehuantepec	Was sold, in 1868, to the United States for 35,000,000 dollars.
Chiapas	Ciudad Real, or San Cristoval.	The nominal capital of a state remarkable for its numerous remains of antiquity.
Tobasco	Chiapas de los Indios ..	Exports mahogany, logwood, and cochineal.
Yucatan	Villa Hermosa, or San Juan Baptista.	Has a Moorish aspect, having been built when that style was predominant in Spanish architecture ; is distinguished by a very noble cathedral : Yucatan has fine woods, with grand ruins of cities almost buried beneath masses of vegetation,—the monuments of a pre-historic nation.
	Merida	Hence the dye-wood (generally called logwood) which bears its name is exported ; it is well fortified, contains a college and shipbuilding dock, and possesses a considerable export-trade in cotton, &c.
	Campeachy	

* *Vera Cruz*, meaning *true cross*, was founded by Cortez, and called by him *Villa Rica de la Vera Cruz*, or the rich city of the true cross.

† In full, is *Puebla de los Angeles*, or the town of the angels.

‡ *Ciudad*, in Spanish, implies a city : *Ciudad Real*, therefore, means the royal city.

MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Mexico is, owing to its great elevation and semi-tropical position, very various. It is, however, divided into three regions—the Tierras Calientes, or hot regions; the Tierras Templadas, or temperate regions; and the Tierras Frias, or cold regions. The first region, including the low grounds of the coasts, and having an elevation of 2,000 feet, and a mean temperature of 77° , is especially suited to the growth of sugar, indigo, banana, cotton, maize, coffee, pepper, &c. In this district, which the boisterous north winds, the excessive heat, and the heavy falls of rain, render extremely unhealthy, the yellow fever and other virulent diseases are very prevalent. The temperate region, of comparatively small extent, occupies the slopes of the great plateau to the height of 5,000 feet. The climate in this district is mild and healthy, and nurtures the Mexican oak, and most of the fruits and cereals of Europe. The cold region includes the high table-lands and mountains of upwards of 5,000 feet in elevation. The mean temperature of the plateau is generally about 62° ; but in Mexico it occasionally falls below the freezing-point. Its vegetable productions embrace the pine, agave, arbutus, dahlia, geranium, and cactus, and among its cultivated plants are the potatoe (very largely reared), maize, wheat, barley, cacao, and Spanish pepper or capsicum, consumed in enormous quantities by the Mexicans. From the sap of the maguëy (*Agave Americana*, called by the Spaniards *pulque*, and by the Aztecs *octli*), which thrives on the poorest soil, the favorite drink of the community is prepared.

ZOOLOGY.—The wild animals of Mexico are very numerous, and comprise the American buffalo (or bison), tapir, ocelot, jaguar, tiger-cat, puma, weasel, glutton, sloth, porcupine, ant-eater, grizzly bear, wild swine, and monkeys. The domestic animals, which have been introduced by Spain, have prospered and multiplied rapidly. The wild horse, that rove in immense herds over the Mexican plains, are the offspring of those conveyed thither by the Spaniards, and are equally beautiful and vigorous. Goods are transported between Mexico and Vera Cruz by upwards of 70,000 mules. The sheep are a coarse and neglected breed. The breeding of cattle is pursued with attention and assiduity in some parts of the interior, and along the eastern coast. Sometimes one single family are in possession of as many as 40,000 or 50,000 head of cattle and horses. The feathered tribes are of beautiful colors, and exist in immense variety and number. Of these parrots and parroquets and other tropical birds inhabit the hot region, in which are also to be found centipedes, musquitoes, the alligator, American crocodile, cayman, and rattle-snake. Along the coasts are the whale, seal, sea-cow, &c.

MINERALS.—Mexico is highly distinguished by the extensive development of igneous rocks, combined with the abundance of the precious metals of which it appears to contain an inexhaustible supply. The ores of the precious metals exist in large deposits on the plateau of Anahuac, &c. Humboldt tells us that there were, at the time of his visit, upwards of 3,000 mines of gold and silver in the country. In the beginning of the present century the annual produce exceeded £5,000,000, but many of the mines were either neglected or wholly ruined during the troubles of the revolutionary war. Guanajuato is the centre of the richest mining district. Copper mines of considerable value occur in Mechoacan and Guanajuato. Iron largely abounds in Guadalajara, Mechoacan, and Zacatecas, although no mines of this metal were worked prior to 1825. Tin, lead, antimony, zinc, and arsenic are also raised. A valuable

quicksilver mine is wrought in Queretaro, and carbonate of soda, used in smelting the silver ore, is found in great abundance.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The principal *exports* of Mexico are metals, cochineal, hides, cattle, vanilla, jalap, &c. In 1852, the exports to the United States alone amounted in value to 1,600,000 dollars. The *imports*, the chief of which are from Great Britain and the United States, comprise mainly manufactured goods, earthenware, firearms, machinery, and hardware. The *manufactures* are unimportant. In 1850 there were 72 cotton factories, 6 woollen factories, 70 hand-machines for the manufacture of silk, and several mills for the preparation of olive-oil.

RELIGION.—This is so strictly Roman Catholic that none other is tolerated, and the rites and ceremonies are performed with all the pomp of the papal states.

Of the **POPULATION** of Mexico, there are *Creoles*, or whites of Spanish descent (the dominant class); *Indians*, or indigenous Mexicans (more numerous and partly independent); *Negroes* (formerly slaves); *Mestizoes*, the descendants of whites and Indians; *Mulattoes*, the descendants of whites and negroes; and *Zamboes*, the descendants of negroes and Indians.

LANGUAGE.—Spanish is the language universally employed by the white population, and is the general medium of intercourse. Within the limits of the Mexican confederation no fewer than thirty-five distinct tongues are spoken by the various Indian tribes, the chief of these are—the Aztec or Mexican, Otomi, Mayan, Serasco, Zapoteca, and Misteco.

EDUCATION.—Notwithstanding the fact that monks and nuns abound throughout the confederation in the greatest profusion, education is in so degraded a condition that not one person in ten can read or write.

Central America.

STATES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

States.	Area in Square Miles.	Population at last Census.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Guatemala	75,098	1,100,000	New Guatemala ..	Has well-built houses, with thick walls as a protection against earthquakes; stands at an elevation of 5,000 feet above the sea; its inhabitants excel in the production of silver articles, cotton yarn, muslins, embroidery, and artificial flowers; contains an old viceregal palace, sixty richly-ornamented churches, &c. Was dreadfully devastated by an earthquake in 1773; the ruins of its churches are magnificent; population chiefly Christianised Indians.—Near it is the volcano <i>d'Aguila</i> , so named from the seater which it emits during periods of eruption. Possesses considerable trade and various manufactures; exports cotton fabrics, wheat, &c. Contains a college, numerous convents, and nearly 20,000 inhabitants. One of the principal ports of Honduras; very unhealthy; is considered the hottest place in the new world; here the last Spanish flag waved till September 12, 1852. The other chief seaport of Honduras. In its vicinity are gold, silver, and copper mines. A seaport of considerable trade; houses are raised about ten feet from the ground on pillars of mahogany; its name is an altered form of Wallis, the notorious buccaneer who once infested the country; the depot of British manufactured goods and foreign merchandise intended for Central America; contains a governor's house, barracks, and fort; largely exports mahogany and logwood. Capital of the district producing the famous Balsam of Peru; was made capital in 1854. Noted for its many distilleries, called into existence by the opening of the Californian market. In the midst of large indigo and tobacco plantations. The capital of San Salvador till 1854, when it was destroyed by an earthquake. Situated in a fertile plain; occupies the site of a large Indian town; public edifices considered the most magnificent in Central America; suffered greatly during the political troubles of the last quarter of a century; has manufactures of cutlery and dressed leather. Is likely shortly to become a place of importance. The principal port of Nicaragua; commands some trade. Exports indigo, cocoa, wool, Brazil wood, and hides.
2. Honduras	66,314	880,000	Comayagua	
			Omeca	
			Truxillo	
			Tegucigalpa	
			Belize	
3. Belize, or British Honduras.	16,000	20,000		
4. San Salvador ..	9,500	60,000	Cojutepaque	
			Sonsonate	
			San Vicente	
			San Salvador	
			Leon	
5. Nicaragua	44,000	400,000	Nicaragua	
			Realajo	
			Granada	

c. Costa Rica.....	25,000	315,000	<p>Managua..... San Juan de Nicaragua..... San José..... Cartago..... Punta Arenas..... } Culebra..... }</p>	<p>Peopled principally by Indians, who are useful in various trades. Inhabited by foreigners of every nation; has become an important seat of trade; much frequented by miners; in it are adventurers from every quarter of the globe. In a mountain region subject to stormy volcanic action, and in a valley well watered by canals. Was so devastated by an earthquake in 1841 that, out of 3,000 houses and 8 churches, only 100 of the former and one of the latter were left standing. The two principal ports of Costa Rica.</p>
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MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—Resembles, in most respects, that of Mexico, a striking difference being experienced between the temperature of the coasts, and that of the elevated interior. The rainy season of Central America generally begins about the middle of May and continues till October, during which time the rain falls in torrents, generally accompanied by violent thunder and lightning; and the dry season lasts during the rest (seven months) of the year, when no rain is expected, and a casual shower is of very rare occurrence.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: Central America possesses mines of gold and silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, and precious stones. Its mines of gold at Capatillas, in San Salvador, and of silver at Tobanco and Sociedad, are highly celebrated. *Vegetable*: The real wealth of the country consists in its vegetable productions, which embrace cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, tobacco, cocoa, cedar, mahogany, with numberless dyewoods, balsams, gums, and medicinal herbs. Its forests are very extensive. *Animal*: Its wild animals are very numerous; amongst them are—the puma, wolf, jaguar, wild boar, ocelot, black tiger, tiger-cat, opossum, racoon, tapir, monkey, sloth, armadillo, &c.; and its domestic animals include horses of an inferior character, mules, which are highly valued, hogs, cattle, sheep, and goats.

COMMERCE.—The indigo of San Salvador, and the cochineal of Guatemala, are the articles which furnish the exporting wealth of Central America. Coffee, the next in rank, is annually becoming of greater importance, especially that cultivated in Costa Rica. The other items of export are a little sugar, tobacco, and cotton (all of which might, with the necessary attention to their culture, be rendered great staples of produce), together with a small quantity of hides, with Nicaragua wood, mahogany, balsam, and sarsaparilla.

In **POPULATION**, Central America greatly resembles Mexico; about one-fourth, or less, of the entire population are *creoles*, that is, people of European parentage; the remaining three-fourths are aboriginal Indians, and people of mixed descent (the latter being called *ladinos* or *mestizos*). The Roman Catholic **RELIGION** is prevalent throughout the country; and, except in the state of Guatemala, the Spanish **LANGUAGE** is universally employed. The Indians of Guatemala are remarkable for the great determination they show of adhering to their aboriginal customs and language.

The **INTERNAL COMMUNICATION** of Central America is miserably defective; the roads consisting of mere tracks, worn by the frequent passage of men and animals. No sort of wheel carriage is to be met with, and the only modes of transport are the backs of the Indians for articles of moderate weight, and the employment of mules.

(b.) SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia;

INCLUDING THE

* GRANADIAN CONFEDERATION, ECUADOR, AND VENEZUELA.

STATES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divi- sions.	States.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
THE GRANADIAN CONFEDERATION.	† Panama	Chagres	Likely, very shortly, to become an important seat of trade.
		Panama	Its position secures to it considerable trade; has a good harbour; connected by railway with Aspinwall.
		Porto Bello	Is extremely unhealthy; possesses a <i>fine</i> natural harbour (hence its name—given by Columbus).
	Magdalena	Aspinwall	Has rapidly become a place of great importance; connected by rail with Panama.
	Cundinamarca	Santa Marta	In it are a well-defended harbour and a magnificent cathedral.
		Bogotá	Formerly called Santa Fé de Bogotá; capital of the Confederation; seated on a table-land of the Andes, 8,650 feet above the sea; surrounded by delightful scenery; has a climate of perpetual spring; has been repeatedly injured by earthquakes, hence the houses (which are regularly built) are low and the walls thick; a magnificent waterfall making a leap of 574 feet is formed by the descent of the Bogotá from the table-land into the valley of the Magdalena, and is called the cataract of Tequendama. —Near it is the Lake Guatavita, into which the natives are reported to have thrown their gold, that it might not fall into the possession of the Spaniards when they were conquered by them.
	Boyaca	Tunja	Has manufactures of coarse cottons, woollens, and straw hats; near it, in 1819, the Spaniards were routed by Bolívar.
	Cauca	Popayan	Enjoys, like the capital, a delightful climate; the first town built by Europeans in this part of America.
	Antioquia	Antioquia	In a district noted for its mines of gold and silver.
	Bolívar	Cartagena	Formerly a great commercial port, but has, owing to its insalubrity, fallen into decay; the chief naval arsenal of the Confederation; contains a beautiful cathedral.
	Sanander	Pamplona	In its vicinity are gold and silver-mines.

* In adopting, June 22, 1858, the title of the *New Granadian Confederation*, it has added the three provinces of Bolívar (pop. 182,157); Antioquia (244,242); and Santander (378,376).

† Has very recently declared itself an independent state.

COLOMBIA—(continued).

Divi- sion.	States.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
BOGOTÁ.	Quito	Quito	Situated 9,000 feet above the sea; has a beautiful climate; contains numerous churches and convents; of Indian origin; was taken by the Spaniards, in 1534, and incorporated as a city by Charles V. in 1541; has frequently suffered from earthquakes, the most recent having happened on March 22, 1859, when 6,000 of the inhabitants lost their lives. The modern representative of the ill-fated Riobamba, which was destroyed by a terrible earthquake, in 1797, when nearly all its inhabitants perished.
	Guayaquil	New Riobamba	Monopolises the greater part of the maritime trade of the republic; noted for its ship-building and polite society.
	Assuay	Tunbez	Of interest as the spot where Pizarro, the Spanish conqueror, first landed (1532) on the coast.
	Maracaybo	Cuenca	Noted for its university.
	Carabobo	Maracaybo	A fine and well-fortified seaport; has an active trade with the interior; contains a college.
VENEZUELA.	Caracas	Caracas	—Near it is an inexhaustible mine of asphalt, the vapors of which ignite spontaneously, and serve as a lighthouse called the "Lantern of Maracaybo."
	Barcelona	Coro	Was formerly the capital of Venezuela.
	Cumaná	Valencia	Surrounded by fertile valleys, the produce of which is exported through Puerto Cabello, its seaport; maintains a brisk trade also with Caracas.
	Gulfana	CARACAS	Carries on a large foreign trade by means of La Guayra, the worst, and Puerto Cabello, the best, seaport on the Caribbean Sea; the birthplace, in 1780, of General Bolívar, the liberator of Spanish America; in 1812, nine-tenths of its buildings became a heap of ruins in a few seconds, and 12,000 persons perished.
	Apure	Barcelona	Founded in 1634; extremely unhealthy; has considerable export-trade in horses and cattle.
	Varinas	Cumaná	Excellent situated for trade; has a magnificent harbour; was nearly destroyed, in 1853, by an earthquake.
	Merida	Angostura	Exports cotton, cattle, and other produce; is now generally called Ciudad Bolívar (or the city of Bolívar); here the first congress of the republic was held, February 15, 1819.
	Truxillo	Achaguas	Has an active trade in rural produce; known in Europe from the tobacco grown in its neighbourhood.
	Barquisimeto	Varinas	Destroyed by an earthquake in 1812; contains a magnificent cathedral.
	Margarita	Merida	Named after the birthplace of the celebrated Pizarro in Spain.
		Truxillo	Made a wreck by the great earthquake of 1812.
		Barquisimeto	Actively engaged in fishing.
		Assuncion	

MINOR NOTES.

EXPORTS.—The greater portion of the foreign trade of Colombia is carried on with Great Britain. The principal articles of export are cocoa, coffee, indigo, tobacco, cotton, hides, and cattle; sugar from Venezuela; and gold and other metals from New Granada. Besides these are exported Brazil-wood, and Peruvian bark. The internal trade of the country is greatly hindered, from the absence of either railroads, canals, or good roads.

INHABITANTS.—The population consists of three classes:—(1) white, who are almost exclusively of Spanish descent; these are called creoles, who, although small in number, occupy the leading position, owing to their superiority in education and intelligence; (2) Indians, who principally belong to the Guaraní and Quichua nations, and who are described as industrious and docile; and (3) mestizoes. In addition to these there are a few negroes, who, till recently, were in a condition of slavery, but are now all free, the different governments having abolished slavery in their respective dominions.

CLIMATE.—In the lower grounds the climate is characterised by great heat, moisture, and insalubrity; but in the elevated table-lands, *punas*, or *paramos*, it is equally salubrious. Hence it is that nearly all the towns in Colombia are erected on the higher grounds.

MINERALS.—These are rich and abundant. Ecuador, which till lately had been imperfectly explored, is now known to possess gold fields of great value, as well as ruby-silver. Lead and quicksilver, also, abound in many places. New Granada contains all the important metals, as, for instance, gold, silver, copper, platinum, iron, tin, and lead. Coal has been discovered near Bogotá; and diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds, besides amber, turquoises, and rock-salt, in several places. Few of the mines, however, are worked, the resources of the country having been exhausted by the recent civil wars.

VEGETABLES.—The vegetable products of Colombia are considerable, diversified, and highly valuable. The immense forests furnish enormous supplies of timber, dye-woods, ebony, mahogany, cedar, and other ornamental woods; Peruvian bark, caoutchouc, resins, and other gums; and ginger, honey, wax, sarsaparilla, and other drugs. The cacao, cotton, indigo, coffee, cinnamon, sugar-cane, and maize are its principal cultivated plants; and the plantain forms the chief article of food.

ANIMALS.—Hunting and fishing are the modes by which those who inhabit the great plains and the coasts respectively subsist. Large herds of cattle are reared in the *llanos*, particularly in the Granadian Confederation.

Guliana.

COLONIES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Colonies.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
*British Guiana ..	76,000	163,000	George Town	<p>Built of wood ; its broad streets are intersected by others at right angles ; is traversed by canals which are crossed by numerous bridges ; it has considerable trade, chiefly exporting sugar, cotton, coffee, cocoa, and rum ; inhabitants nearly all people of color.</p> <p>Founded, in 1796, by the Dutch, when the country was held by them.</p> <p>A neat Dutch-looking town ; its aspect very much resembles that of George Town, with its broad streets, canals, and bridges ; has a large trade, and exports cotton, sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. ; its inhabitants are blacks.</p> <p>Carries on nearly all the trade of the colony ; notorious for its insalubrity ; a mean-looking place ; Cayenne pepper, a species of capsicum, takes its name from Cayenne ; political delinquents, during the French revolutions, were sent here.</p> <p>In the neighbourhood of Cayenne ; here the political offenders of France perished in the unwholesome swamps.</p>
†Dutch Guiana, or Surinam.	38,500	60,000	New Amsterdam .. Paramaribo	
‡French Guiana ..	27,560	22,000	Cayenne	
			Sinamari	

* Under a Lieutenant-governor and a colonial assembly ; and is divided into the three counties of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, after the names of the three principal rivers. It was, after frequently changing hands between the English and Dutch, finally settled in the possession of Britain in 1803. British Guiana was but little known, however, till explored by Sir R. H. Schomburgk, in 1835 (under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society), who discovered the *Victoria regia*, that giant of the lily tribe, in the waters.

† Has been in the possession of the Dutch ever since the close of the sixteenth century, and is under the administration of a governor-general appointed by the Dutch government.

‡ This colony is under the jurisdiction of a governor, with a council appointed by the inhabitants. It has belonged to France, with occasional short interruptions, since 1604.

MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—The entire coast of Guiana is low and unhealthy, and is subject to the ravages of yellow fever during the rainy seasons. Generally speaking, however, the climate, although tropical, is more genial than that of most places in the torrid zone, owing to the trade winds from the Atlantic, its sea and land breezes, &c. It has a wet and a dry season along the coasts, each of which lasts three months. The mean annual temperature is 81°. At the change of the seasons violent thunderstorms occur; but the destructive hurricanes of the West Indies are unknown here.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports*:—Molasses, rum, sugar, coffee, Cayenne pepper and other spices, cotton, and medicinal plants. The *exports* from British Guiana, in 1855, consisting principally of rum and sugar, amounted to £1,331,371; and the *imports* of the same colony in the same year, which were articles of British manufacture, were valued at £886,016. Its revenue was then £255,018, and its expenditure £239,511.

Among the **MINERALS** of Guiana are a very fine variety of white clay near Essequibo, and rock-crystals and red agates found in the mountains. But the **VEGETABLES** form the chief source of the wealth of the country. The forest trees, some of which are of the most magnificent character, attain, like the mira-tree, a height falling little short of 150 feet. Medicinal plants largely abound. The sugar-cane is the principal of the cultivated plants; and in addition to this are the cotton-plant, coffee, bananas, sweet potatoes, vanilla, tobacco, yams, cassava, pepper, cinnamon, maize, wheat, rice, &c.

Brazil.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Divisions.	Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
SEVEN NORTHERN.	1. Amazonas.....	100,000	42,600	Barra	Sometimes called Barra do Rio Negro; has a good trade, and manufactures of cordage, tiles, &c.; its exports, in 1850, amounted to 22,000 dollars.
	2. Pará	1,144,647	207,400	Pará.....	Well fortified and well built; exports among other articles, cotton, drugs, vanilla, singlass, rice, casouthouse, and drugs.
	3. Maranhão	141,989	360,000	Cametá	Grows cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco.
	4. Piauí	96,537	150,400	Maranhão	The great commercial entrepôt of its own and the adjoining provinces; its exports of cotton, rice, and rum, are considerable.
	5. Ceará	96,485	385,800	Alcantara	Possesses an excellent harbour, and a good trade.
	6. Rio Grande do Norte	16,842	190,000	Oeiras	Was at one time a military post of importance; exports enormous quantities of Brazil-wood.
	7. Paraíba	23,898	209,300	Aracati	Contains a military arsenal, and has a large and active commerce.
	8. Pernambuco	61,068	950,000	Paraíba.....	Sometimes called Ciudad da Recife, or the city of the reef, from a ridge of rocks, forming a breakwater to its fine natural harbour, a short distance from the shore; the most eastern town in the empire; is the capital of the cotton and sugar districts in this part of Brazil. Pernambuco is divided into the three compartments of the Recife (where most of the foreign commercial firms are located), St. Antonio (inhabited principally by shopkeepers), and Boa Vista.
TEN EASTERN.					A beautifully-situated suburb of Pernambuco, in the midst of a luxuriant tropical vegetation.
	9. Alagoas	11,131	204,200	Olinda.....	Ranks, in point of size, next to the capital, and is, after that city, the largest town in South America; was founded by Thomé de Souza, in 1549; in its magnificent cathedral—a splendid monument of the architectural genius of the Jesuits—is a portrait, said to be from life, of Ignatius Loyola, their famous founder, and one of St. Francis Xavier; Bahia maintains very considerable trade,—goods to the value of \$1,000,000 sterling annually entering it of English articles alone; it was for a time the capital of the empire.
	10. Sergipe del Rey ..	5,418	183,600	Porto Calvo.	
	11. Bahia	137,911	1,100,000	Sergipe. Bahia, or San Salvador	

TEN EASTERN—(continued).				THREE INLAND.	
12. Espírito Santo	13,508	51,800	Vitoria.	<p>The largest and most commercial city in South America; it stands on the shore of a magnificent land-locked bay, which is sufficiently capacious to accommodate the collected navies of the world; the natives call it the City of Palaces; was founded in 1567; its principal buildings are chiefly in the European style, and are mostly of granite; a grand aqueduct (seven miles long), and fountains, supply it with water; surrounding scenery delightful; the value of the exports of Rio Janeiro, in 1852, was £4,770,800.</p> <p>Carries on by means of its port, Santos (twelve miles distant), a great trade.</p> <p>Possesses considerable commercial importance.</p> <p>Was founded, in 1743, by a colony from the Azores.</p> <p>Has extensive trade in the export of dried beef, tallow, flax, horns, &c., and is the emporium for the produce of the more temperate provinces of Brazil.</p>	
13. Rio de Janeiro	18,060	1,200,000	RIO DE JANEIRO		
14. San Paulo	169,050	500,000	San Paulo	<p>Has been the capital of the province since 1820; maintains an active trade with the capital in diamonds, gold-dust, hides, and ipecacuanha. Signifies rich city or town, and was so named from the rich gold mines near it; has considerable trade with the capital of the empire.—One hundred and forty miles to the northward of it is Tejuco, the capital of the diamond district.</p> <p>The see of a bishop; is situated in the centre of the empire.</p>	
15. Parana	138,435	72,400	Parana, or Sta. Fé.		
16. Santa Catharina ..	14,574	105,000	Desterro, or Sta. Catharina.		
17. Rio Grande do Sul	85,239	201,300	Porto Alegre		
			San Pedro	<p>Villa Bella, or Matto Grosso.</p> <p>Cuyaba</p> <p>Villa Rica, or Ouro Preto.</p> <p>Villa Boa, or Goyaz..</p>	
18. Matto Grosso	603,036	85,000	Villa Bella, or Matto Grosso.		
19. Minas Geraes	239,673	1,800,000	Villa Rica, or Ouro Preto.	<p>180,000</p> <p>7,677,800</p>	
20. Goyaz	285,474	180,000	Villa Boa, or Goyaz..		
Totals	3,956,000				

MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Brazil is, generally, that of perpetual summer. The plains that lie within the basin of the Amazon are characterised by excessive heat and abundant moisture, as also are the low tracts along the coast :—this, however, is not the oppressive heat experienced in corresponding latitudes in Africa. In these districts the dry and rainy seasons appear to commingle—the nights being fair and cloudless, the forenoons dark with lowering clouds, while during two hours in the afternoon thunder and lightning prevail, accompanied by torrents of rain. The rain fall at Maranhão is not less than 280 inches annually. The temperature of the table-land is several degrees lower, and, in the highest grounds, slight frosts are occasionally experienced in winter. The mean annual temperature at Rio de Janeiro is 74° Fahr. December, January, and February, are the hottest months of the year in Brazil.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral* : Brazil is particularly rich in the valuable minerals. Gold abounds in the bed of the San Francisco. Silver, copper, iron, salt, magnificent rock-crystals, and beautiful amethysts, are also abundant. No country in the world is so productive in diamonds, which are found in the three inland provinces. The diamond mines of Minas Geraes yielded, from 1740 to 1822, diamonds to the value of 3½ millions sterling ; these are now worked by the Anglo-Brazilian Mining Company.

Vegetable : The value of the natural productions of this extensive empire consists in its vegetable products, which embrace almost all the plants and trees found within the limits of the western continent. The forests are the most magnificent on the earth's surface, and abound in the most valuable timber, including mahogany, rosewood, fustic, and numerous dye-woods, besides others adapted for shipbuilding and the like purposes. Graceful palms are very abundant. Cacao, caoutchouc, and manioc, are indigenous ; and maize, wheat, rice, beans, coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton, have been introduced by Europeans. The cassava plant, which is extensively grown, yields a flour that forms the chief food of the masses ; while *mate*, or Paraguay tea, prepared from the dried leaves of the Brazilian holly, grows spontaneously in immense natural plantations.

Animal : Brazil exhibits, in this respect, a variety equally great. It sustains an enormous number of horned cattle, horses, &c. Its gigantic reptiles, its edentata, tapirs, humming-birds, and the astonishing variety of its insects, are the main characteristics of its fauna. The insects are especially destructive in their habits.

INHABITANTS.—In 1856 the population amounted to 7,677,800. Nearly half the number are negroes, some of whom are still in a state of slavery, notwithstanding the fact that, within the last few years, the Brazilian government has entirely renounced the traffic in slaves, and has encouraged, in its place, the immigration of free labour for her rich and fertile soil. The remainder are whites (who are mostly of Portuguese descent, and who form about one-sixth of the entire population), and mixed races, with some tribes of native Indians. The RELIGION professed by the bulk of the people is the Roman Catholic ; but Protestantism enjoys a very limited amount of toleration. EDUCATION and LITERATURE are at a very low ebb.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—*Exports* :—Sugar, coffee, and cotton, are the principal : besides these are tallow, hides, jerked beef, horns, cabinet and dye-woods, gums and drugs, together with diamonds and gold. Of these, the cultivation of coffee in the place of sugar, the culture of which latter is now a secondary object, has enormously increased, and has, in fact, become the great export of the empire. The *imports* (62 per cent. of which are derived from Great Britain) include the manufactured cotton and other

goods from our own country ; wines and dried fruits from France ; glass, beer, linen, and paper, from Holland and Germany ; iron and copper utensils, sail-cloth, and ropes, from Russia and Sweden ; wine and brandy from Portugal ; and wheat, flour, leather, oil, tar, ashes, and soap, from the United States. In 1856 the total value of the exports was more than £16,000,000, and of the imports £15,000,000 sterling.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil is a federative empire. It, in 1822, declared itself an independent empire, under Don Pedro. Each province has its own local legislature, local laws, and local revenue ; “ cultivating and strengthening in their several spheres a spirit of free thought and free action, and competing with each other in a rivalry useful to all.” The senate is composed of 58 members elected for life by the emperor ; and the chamber of deputies consists of 118 members, elected by free citizens possessed of 200 *mil-reis* of annual property.

The **PUBLIC DEBT**, in 1853-4, amounted to £12,392,000 ; the **REVENUE** to £3,825,000 ; and the **EXPENDITURE** £3,540,000.

The regular **ARMY**, in 1857-8, numbered 18,500 men, besides a national guard of 26,000 ; and the **NAVY** embraced 42 ships of war, including 15 steamers.

“Brazil,” says Mr. Bohn, in his admirable *Handbook*, “ought to be one of the most flourishing countries of the globe, being eminently favoured by nature. It is not disturbed by earthquakes and volcanic explosions like the adjoining regions, nor visited by the hurricanes which sweep destructively in latitudes immediately to the north and south ; it possesses splendid rivers and forests ; and, though mostly within the tropics, the climate over a great extent of surface is delightful, owing to the elevation ; but the facility with which ordinary sustenance may be obtained operates to check enterprise and foster indolence.”

Peru.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Libertad	Libertad, or Truxillo.	Founded by Pizarro, in 1535, and so named by him after his native town in Spain.
2. Amazonas ..	Caxamarca.....	Of melancholy interest as the place where the last Inca was barbarously murdered, by command of Pizarro, in his palace, some remains of which are still to be seen.
3. Anchas.....	Tarapato.	
4. Junin	Tarma	Nine thousand feet above the sea; invalids from Lima resort to it on account of its bracing air.
	Pasco	The centre of the great silver mining district; its population, sometimes as many as 18,000, fluctuates with the condition of the works and the political vicissitudes of the country; it is the highest city (13,720 feet) in the world; its climate is that of perpetual winter.
	Huanuco.....	The largest town on the eastern slope of the Andes (pop. 10,000); one of the most ancient towns in Peru.
5. Lima.....	LIMA	Founded by Pizarro, in 1535; it contains a splendidly-decorated cathedral (which holds the remains of Pizarro), and a great number of churches, convents, and squares; its university, the oldest in America, has a library of 20,000 volumes, and a museum of Peruvian antiquities and of natural history; in the museum, also, are portraits of the Spanish viceroys, 44 in number, from Pizarro down to the revolution; it experiences slight shocks of earthquakes every year, and two severe visitations in the course of a century; exports, through Callao, its port, silver and copper ore, Peruvian bark, chinchilla skins, nitre, &c.—Callao is the chief seat of the foreign trade of the republic, is strongly fortified, and is connected with Lima by railway.
6. Huancavelica	Huancavelica ..	Has rich quicksilver-mines in its vicinity; its climate is very severe.
7. Ayacucho ..	Ayacucho, or Huamanga.	Founded, in 1539, by Pizarro; near it, in 1824, Bolivar's troops, under General Sucre, defeated the Spanish army, and thus put an end to Spanish dominion in South America; it contains a university and magnificent cathedral.
8. Cuzco	Cuzco	The second city in Peru in size and population (40,000); was the capital of the ancient Peruvian monarchy, and was, it is said, founded, in 1048, by Manco Capac, who established the ancient Peruvian civilisation; was taken by Pizarro, in 1534, who was astonished at its magnificence; is 11,400 feet high; its manufactures are considerable.
9. Arequipa....	Arequipa	At a height of 7,850 feet above the sea; one of the best-built and most flourishing towns in South America; is very subject, however, to earthquakes; has a beautiful climate; in its vicinity are gold and silver mines.
	Arica	One of the principal ports.
	Islay.	
10. Moquegua ..	Tacna	The depôt of European merchandise for the greater portion of Bolivia.
11. Puno.....	Puno	At an elevation of 12,870 feet; has numerous mines in its neighbourhood, now little worked.
12. Piura	Chaquito.	
	Piura, formerly St. Michael.	Was founded by Pizarro, and was the first Spanish colony established in Peru.
13. Callao	Callao	See under LIMA.

MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—Peru comprises three distinct regions,—the Coast Region, between the Andes and the ocean ; the Central Region, or Montaña, a high plateau of an average elevation of 12,000 feet ; and the Eastern Region, consisting of the vast plains which extend from the eastern slope of the Andes into the interior of the continent. In the Coast Region no rain falls, though dense mists—termed *garuas*—are of frequent occurrence. The air is uniformly sultry and unhealthy. The climate of the Central Region is cold and humid. Rains are abundant here during six months of the year. The Eastern Region has a humid climate ; and the rain descends, as in the Central Region, for six months of the year.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral* : The silver mines of Pasco, and the quick-silver mines of Huancavelica, are some of the richest in the world. The Central Region, especially, abounds in minerals. The average annual produce of the Peruvian mines from 1836 to 1846 was half a million sterling. Besides the precious metals, copper, iron, tin, coal, lead, brimstone, saltpetre, rock-salt, and sulphur, are found. Nitrate of soda is collected in large quantities, and constitutes an important article of traffic.

Vegetable : European grains and fruits, besides maize and rice, thrive in the more temperate districts, while the warmer valleys yield an abundance of tropical plants, among which are the sugar-cane and the cocoa-plant. Vanilla, sarsaparilla, caoutchouc, and numerous gums and resins, are obtained from the forests in the Eastern Region, from which are also collected cinchona bark, copaiba balsam, and copal. The best guano is derived from the Chincha Islands (south of Lima) and the Lobos Islands (off the north-west coast of Peru), is largely exported, and is worth £15 a ton.

Animal : The llama is, and has been from a remote period, used as a beast of burden ; but mules are generally employed for travelling. Besides these, the alpaca, guanaco, vicuña, with sheep and cattle introduced by the Spaniards, are to be found.

COMMERCE.—Peru is actively engaged in commerce with Great Britain, and other states on the western coast of South America. Its *exports* to the European markets embrace the precious metals, saltpetre, cinchona-bark, vicuña and sheep's wool, chinchilla fur, and, as we have seen, guano. In return for these commodities all kinds of British manufactured goods are *imported*. The exports, omitting guano, which alone amounts to 8,000,000 dollars a-year, do not exceed in value 8,000,000 dollars annually.

INHABITANTS.—Considerably more than one-half of the population are aboriginal Indians, who chiefly belong to the Quichua or Peruvian nation ; one-fourth are creoles and mestizoes ; and the remainder are negroes. The Roman Catholic is the only RELIGION recognised or tolerated by the state ; and EDUCATION is so deplorably deficient that the instruction of the lower orders is wholly neglected. Nevertheless, elementary schools, on the Lancasterian plan, exist in a few of the towns.

GOVERNMENT.—Peru constitutes a republic, under the administration of a president, a senate, and a chamber of deputies—similar, in most respects, to the government of the United States. There are two senators for each province, and one deputy for every 20,000 of the inhabitants. This constitution was adopted in 1828.

In 1857, the REVENUE amounted to 18,656,256 piastres ; the PUBLIC DEBT to 46,451,000 piastres ; and the EXPENDITURE to 16,360,000 piastres.

The standing ARMY comprises 3,000 men ; and the NAVY consists of 2 frigates, 2 war-steamers, and 11 smaller vessels, carrying 104 guns.

Bolivia.

DEPARTMENTS AND PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Departments and Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Beni	Exaltacion	Contains handsome government buildings; its inhabitants manufacture sugar.
	Trinidad	The largest town in Beni (pop. 4,000).
2. La Paz	La Paz	A place of considerable transit-trade, and the commercial capital and largest town (pop. 43,000) in Bolivia; its cinchona bark is the best in the world.
	Tipuani	Near it are gold mines and washings.
3. Santa Cruz*..	Santa Cruz	In the midst of the immense plains of the interior, and the metropolis of the chief rice-growing department of Bolivia; its inhabitants boast of the purity of their Spanish accent.
4. Cochabamba..	Cochabamba	Situated in a fine agricultural district, and is a beautiful town; its cathedral and palace are large and handsome; possesses manufactures of glass and cotton fabrics.
5. Chuquisaca†..	CHUQUISACA, OR SUCRE.	At an elevation of 9,342 feet above the sea; its population (20,000) is pretty equally divided between Spaniards, Indians, and mixed races; has a magnificent cathedral; owes its importance to its being the seat of the legislature.
6. Potosi	Potosi	Elevated 13,380 feet above the sea; at the foot of the famous Cerro de Potosi; is of vastly greater celebrity than the capital, not only because it is larger than that city, but from its silver mines, 26, however, of which are now only worked, while 1,800 are standing idle; the Cerro de Potosi alone is supposed to have yielded silver, at one time, which paid duty to the value of £120,000,000, besides large quantities smuggled; the silver in it was accidentally discovered by an Indian.
7. Oruro	Oruro	Reached from Chuquisaca by the Pass of Challa, 14,700 feet high; was formerly noted for its numerous mines of silver and gold, of which 1,215 of the former and 200 of the latter have been abandoned.
8. Cobija, or La Mar (Prov.)	Cobija, or Puerto la Mar.	The only legal seaport of the republic; is preferred by merchants to Arica where they have to pay a heavy duty to the Peruvian government; has a fair amount of trade.
9. Tarija (Prov.)	Tarija	A town of some size (pop. 12,000), situated in a valley of the same name.

MINOR NOTES.

CLIMATE.—Bolivia exhibits as great a variety in its aspect, soil, climate, and productions, as any country in the world. On the plateau it is cold, and even, in places, rigorous; while in the lowland plains it is intensely hot. The rain lasts in the higher regions from November to February.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: The value of the produce of the gold and silver mines of Bolivia at the commencement of the present century amounted to 21,000,000 dollars annually; but in 1846 it had decreased to less than 10,000,000 dollars. The mineral productions include—besides gold and silver—mercury, tin, copper, iron, lead, antimony, nitre, and sulphur.

Vegetable: The vegetation of the lower plains embraces all the more

* Signifies *Holy Cross*.

† *Sucre* implies *place of gold*.

valuable forest-trees already mentioned as pertaining to this part of America. The forests yield timber fit for every purpose, fruits of almost every variety, cinchona or Peruvian bark, copaiba balsam, ornamental and dye-woods, jalapa, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, &c. Maté is extensively spread over the eastern plains. The cactus abounds on the eastern declivities of the Cordilleras (at an elevation of 7,000 feet), and frequently attains a height of forty feet. The cocoa-tree grows spontaneously in the hot plains of the interior, and its leaf is masticated by the natives in the same way that the Malays chew the fruit of the betel-nut. Coffee, tobacco, indigo, sugar, cotton, maize, manioc, batatas, guavas, and numerous other fruits, are all common. The first-mentioned production is of excellent quality.

Animal: The wild animals embrace the leopard, jaguar, tapir, monkey, amphibious reptiles, birds, and fishes.

COMMERCE.—Some gold and silver, with bark, and the wool of the sheep and vicuña, are *exported*, in return for European manufactures. The physical character of the country,—its mountains, and the difficulty of communication between the interior and the sea,—greatly restricts its commerce.

INHABITANTS.—About two-thirds of the inhabitants are whites, of Spanish descent generally; the remaining third comprising choloes, negroes, and mulattoes, and Indians of the Quichua and Aymara nations. The Roman Catholic RELIGION is alone professed by the whites, but the church is not endowed by the state.

GOVERNMENT.—During the period of Spanish rule, Bolivia was known as Upper Peru; but, on the subversion of the Spanish authority, it achieved its independence, as did also Peru Proper. It soon afterwards separated from the latter country, and, becoming an independent republic, assumed the name of *Bolivia* from General *Bolívar*, the South American liberator, to whom its destinies were for a time entrusted. The executive government is vested in a president, who is elected for life; the legislative functions are exercised by the bodies of a senate, tribunes, and censors.

The standing **ARMY** consists of 3,000 men; the **RECEIPTS** and **EXPENDITURE** to 2,000,000 piastres each; and the **PUBLIC DEBT** to 5,850,000 piastres.

Chilé.

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Provinces.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1858.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
1. Santiago	12,000	293,113	SANTIAGO DE CHILÉ	Situating in the sublimest scenery on a plain studded with acacia woods, and is one of the most healthy and agreeable cities of South America; its houses, however, are low, owing to the prevalence of earthquakes. The chief sea-port, and one of the most flourishing seats of trade on the west coast of South America; its commerce is chiefly with Great Britain; it exports hides, tallow, wheat, gold, silver, copper, indigo, drugs, &c. Formerly called Aconcagua; a well-built town; has copper-mines in its neighbourhood.
2. Valparaíso ....	.....	124,600	Valparaíso
3. Aconcagua	14,000	121,654	San Felipe	
4. Colchagua	15,000	206,919	San Fernando.	
5. Maule	12,000	168,807	Villa de Cauquenes.	
6. Valdivia	40,000	81,988	Valdivia	The penal settlement of Chilé and Peru; its port, Port Valdivia, is one of the best sea-ports in Chilé. Has a good roadstead; contains a college, greatly injured by an earthquake in 1835; has coal in its vicinity. Exports provisions, timber, and hides. A place of considerable trade, exporting a great deal of mineral and other produce, including copper-ore, silver, chinchilla skins, &c.; coal or lignite exists in its vicinity. A rapidly-rising place; is a station of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and the terminus of a railway reaching to the rich silver-mines of the interior, and to Copiapo: this railway, which in some places is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, is the highest in the world; in 1850 there were only a few fishermen's huts, whereas it now contains hotels, wharves, commodious dwellings, a custom-house and guard-house.
7. Concepcion	18,000	122,281	Concepcion	
8. Chiloe	11,000	65,743	San Carlos	
9. Coquimbo	48,000	119,991	Coquimbo	
			Caldera	
10. Atacama	37,500	55,667	Atacama alta. Copiapo	In the middle of the principal mining district; exports silver, copper-ore, mercury, &c. Connected by a railway with Santiago, the capital.
11. Talca .....	.....	84,461	Talca
12. Nuble .....	.....	110,219	Chillan.
13. Arauco .....	.....	48,995	Arauco.

MINOR NOTES.

The CLIMATE of Chil  is temperate and healthy; and the mean annual temperature ranges from 59  in the south to 73  in the north. The rains fall in the winter months—from June to September—and the greater part of the country is speedily covered with a carpet of verdure.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: These embrace gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, &c. Coal of good quality is extensively worked in the neighbourhood of Concepcion and other places. The extraction and exportation of copper have rapidly increased of late, and this article forms the grand staple of the country.

Vegetable: Maize is largely cultivated in the north, while wheat, barley, and other European grains flourish in the centre and south. Flour, which is exported in large quantities, forms the staple food of the inhabitants. Chil  is the native region of the potatoe, which grows wild on the declivities of the mountains. Fruits occur so plentifully that they may be had for nothing, the fig and olive being of the best quality.

Animal: The principal of the animals of prey are the American lion or puma, and the condor, a magnificent species of vulture peculiar to this region and Peru.

COMMERCE.—Its chief manufactures are earthenware jars, hempen cloths, soap, tallow, cordage, leather, and brandy; and its commerce, which is rapidly on the increase, is more extensive than that of any other on the western coast of South America. An immense number of hides, in addition to large quantities of copper, silver, wheat, wool, and hemp, are *exported*,—the metals and hides to Europe; and wheat, flour, wool, &c., to Peru, Ecuador, and other countries in South America. By far the greater part of this trade is carried on with Great Britain, the manufactures of which country are extensively *imported* into Chil . The other imports of Chil  are linens from Germany; silks, papers, perfumes, wines, and brandies, from France; and tobacco, sugar, and other commodities, from the United States.

INHABITANTS.—The population of the northern and central provinces consists mainly of the descendants of Spaniards; while the southern provinces are inhabited almost exclusively by Indians, who belong to the Araucanian nation. The latter are a brave and warlike race, and have always succeeded in maintaining their independence of Spanish rule.

GOVERNMENT.—Prior to the Spanish conquest Chil  belonged to the Incas of Peru. In 1535, Pizarro sent Almagro to invade it, and, in 1541, Valdivia subdued the whole territory. The struggle of the colonists for independence commenced in 1810, and terminated successfully, April 5, 1818, by the battle of Maypu, and the formation of a republic. The government is vested in a president, who is elected every five years; a senate consisting of 20 members, who retain office for nine years; and a chamber of deputies, comprising one for every 20,000 of the inhabitants. The republic adopted the condor as the national symbol, which figured upon its first coinage.

The RELIGION of the state is the Roman Catholic, no other being tolerated. The EDUCATION of the masses cannot be said to exist, and morality is at a very low ebb.

The standing ARMY amounted, in 1856, to 56,182 men; and the NAVY to one corvette, and four smaller vessels, carrying 66 guns.

In 1855, the PUBLIC DEBT amounted to 6,480,000 dollars; the RECEIPTS to 6,287,000 dollars; and the EXPENDITURE to 5,484,000 dollars.

The States of La Plata.*

PROVINCES, WITH THEIR CHIEF TOWNS, ETC.

Country, or State.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.	FOR WHAT NOTED.
I. THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION, (INCLUDING BUENOS AYRES), OR LA PLATA	Buenos Ayres	BUENOS AYRES †	The chief port, and principal city, of the Argentine confederacy is large (pop. 122,000) and handsome; one of the chief commercial ports of South America, the value of its exports in 1857 (including hides, skins, bones, and tallow) being 76,000,000 francs, and its imports 66,970,000 francs; was founded in 1535; and has remained in the hands of the Spaniards since 1806; Buenos Ayres is regularly built, but contains no important public buildings.
	Paraná, or Entre Ríos ..	Rosario	Will be the terminus of the Chilian railway—the other terminus being Caldera in Chile; has a good cathedral.
	Santa Fé	Paraná, or Bedaña } Santa Fé	Was capital of the confederation between 1853 and 1860; possesses a brisk trade.
	Corrientes	Corrientes	Derives importance from its admirable position, which renders it well adapted to become the commercial emporium of a large district of country; the province of which it is the capital contains vast herds of cattle, sheep, and horses, and is excellently fitted for pasturage.
	Jujuy and Salta	Salta	Celebrated as a mule-market; and has a good trade in hides.
	Tucumán	Tucumán	Climate, though hot, dry and salubrious; the capital of the province upon which Providence has been so prodigal of her choicest gifts that it merits the appellation of the "Garden of the Argentine;" here, in 1816, the first congress of deputies from the various provinces of the confederacy proclaimed their independence.
	Catamarca	Catamarca	
	Santiago del Estero	Santiago	
	Rioja	Rioja	
	Cordoba	Cordoba	
II. PARAGUAY	San Juan	San Juan de la Frontera	Has cloth manufactures, and a trade in wine; was formerly the seat of a celebrated university, and of a celebrated library, transferred, on the expulsion of the Jesuits, to Buenos Ayres.
	Mendoza	Mendoza	At an elevation of 4,891 feet above the sea; the principal entrepôt for the trade between Buenos Ayres and Chile.
	San Luis	San Luis de la Punta	
	Assuncion	Assuncion, or Assump- tion. Villa Real	Was founded, in 1555, by a colony of Spaniards; has considerable trade, particularly in yerba-maté or Paraguay tea, hides, timber, sugar, tobacco, &c. Is the depot to which the Paraguay tea is conveyed from the forests on its way to Assuncion.

Villa Rica.

III. URUGUAY
 Formerly enjoyed great commercial advantages which political causes have since materially injured; its commerce, however, is again reviving, its chief trade being in tallow, hides, and jerked or dried beef, the last of which is exported to the West Indies; its climate is damp,—in summer the heat is very oppressive, and storms are frequent; it possesses a fine natural harbour.

Monte Video †

* *La Plata* was so named from the *Rio de la Plata*, or river of silver. This river also gives name to the *Argentine* confederation, from the Latin *argentum*, silver.

† *Buenos Ayres* received that title from the Spaniards, who supposed its air to be very *salubrious*.

‡ *Monte Video* implies the *hill* with a *view* or *prospect*; the lighthouse on the *mountain* here commanding an extensive *view*. It is derived from the French *mont* (and that from the Latin *mons*), a *hill*, &c.; and the Latin *video*, I see.

Santa Fé signifies *holy faith*; *Corrientes*, *currents*; *Santiago*, *St. James*; *Villa Real*, *royal city*; and *Villa Rica*, *rich city*.

MINOR NOTES.

The CLIMATE of these states, which cover an area of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles, exhibits considerable variety. The northern parts are hot, excepting within the more elevated districts adjoining the Cordilleras, while, in the south, a cooler temperature prevails,—the province of Buenos Ayres having a climate not very unlike that of many parts of southern Europe. The changes of temperature, however, are frequently abrupt and considerable, the winds exercising a powerful influence on the condition of the atmosphere. The northerly winds, which resemble in their consequences the sirocco of the south of Europe, are hot, while the south-west wind, or *pampero*, conveys with it the cold air from the snow-topped summits of the Andes. The latter are accompanied, very often, by terrific thunder and lightning. The rains are generally most abundant before the setting-in of the cold season.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: La Plata possesses some mineral wealth, and exports small quantities of gold, silver, and copper. The mining districts lie chiefly in the western and north-western states; and coal is said to be plentiful in the south-west.

Vegetable: In the southern portions of this territory, wheat, maize, rice, barley, and numerous fruits are grown; and in some of the northern tracts—tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, and other tropical products, are capable of successful cultivation. In the latter region, also, wild plants of great value are produced; as the algaroba tree, from the fruit of which, mixed with maize, the Indians make cakes, and, by fermentation, chicha, an intoxicating liquor; the palm-tree, yerba-maté, or Paraguay tea, which is extensively consumed in most of the countries of South America; the cactus, which bears the cochineal insect; the aloe, from which yarn and ropes are made; and numerous plants used in dyeing.

Animal: The wealth of La Plata consists in its immense herds of horses and oxen, which are reared upon the vast plains of the pampas almost in a wild state. The puma, jaguar, armadillo, tapir, tajasso, biscacho (a kind of rabbit), deer, and some kinds of monkeys, are very numerous; and the carpincho, or water-hog,—the largest known rodent,—abounds on the banks of the river Paraná. The guanaco is found in the plains and on the mountains, but the wild vicunas, llamas, and alpacas, only in the cold regions on the elevated table-lands. Among the birds of La Plata the most common are the condor, emu, wild-duck, green parrot, quail, pigeon, and the carrion-vulture. Whales, sea-lions, and sea-elephants abound along the coasts.

COMMERCE.—The *exports* comprise horse and ox-hides, and horns, which form the staple articles of the trade with foreign countries, upwards of a million of ox-hides being annually exported from Buenos Ayres, together with numerous cow-hides, horse-hides, and skins of the sheep, goat, calf, deer, &c. Besides these, tallow, wool, hair, jerked beef, horses, mules, and asses, are exported. In return for these most manufactured articles are *imported*, chiefly from Britain: besides cotton, and other textile fabrics, the imports consist of wine, brandy, earthenware, glass, jewellery, and hats; with sugar, coffee, tobacco, and large quantities of salt, used in curing the flesh of the vast numbers of oxen annually slaughtered for their hides. The manufactures of La Plata are few and insignificant, consisting principally of coarse woollen stuffs (including the short riding-cloaks, or ponchos), and morocco leather; while the Indians manufacture yarn, ropes, fishing-nets, and other articles from the fibres of the aloe.

The Roman Catholic is almost exclusively the RELIGION of the white population; but all other denominations are tolerated.

- The **GOVERNMENT** is nominally republican ; and the legislative power is, in theory, vested in a junta of forty-four deputies ; but practically, the president assumes the power of a military dictator, carrying out his own absolute will in the most arbitrary manner.
- The **ARMY** of Buenos Ayres, in 1857, amounted to 6,370 men, and of the other states to 4,412 men ; and the **NAVY** of the former embraced two steamers, two corvettes, and four smaller vessels.
- The **RECEIPTS** of the confederation in the same year amounted to 2,226,000 piastres ; and the **EXPENDITURE** to 3,300,000 piastres. The receipts and expenditure of Buenos Ayres are double those of all the other states.

V. OCEANIA.*

POLITICAL DIVISIONS, WITH THEIR CHIEF ISLANDS AND TOWNS, ETC.

Grand Divisions.	Political Divisions, or PRINCIPAL ISLAND GROUPS.	Chief Islands and Towns.	Minor Notes on the Chief Islands and Towns.
I. AUSTRALASIA,† or MELANESIA.	I. AUSTRALIA :— (a) <i>New South Wales</i> ..	<i>Sydney</i>	About seven miles from the entrance of Port Jackson, one of the most magnificent natural harbours in the world; has well-paved streets and some handsome buildings, including the governor's house, parliament house, and the university; it has, in fact, the appearance of a first-class English town (pop. 100,000); in it is an astronomical observatory: Sydney was founded, in 1788, as a penal settlement; exports gold, hides, wool, tallow, and the produce of whale-fishery.
		<i>Paranatia</i> (or <i>Port Jackson</i>)	The first settled town in Australia; is connected, by rail, with the metropolis, with which it has constant communication; gives name to a soft woollen fabric manufactured here; near it are large salt and copper-smelting works.
		<i>Newcastle</i>	In Northumberland; is so named from its valuable and extensive exporting coal-field.
		<i>Maitland</i>	Is a thriving town, with an extensive tobacco manufactory; in the midst of a large agricultural district.
		<i>Bathurst</i>	The chief place for gold-digging; connected with Sydney by a road across the Blue Mountains, which is considered to be the great engineering work of the colony.
	(b) <i>Victoria</i>	<i>Melbourne</i>	Site low and partially swampy; under the gold-seeking influences of late years, the chief point of attraction in Australia; has an extensive wharf accommodation, an endowed university, a parliament house, and railway, steam, and telegraphic communication with other towns in the colony; was, in 1837, a mere collection of huts, but is now a well-arranged municipality, with a population of 120,000; its exports, in 1858, were valued at £14,017,000, about £11,000,000 of which were represented by gold; the number of births hardly exceeds that of the deaths.
		<i>Williamstown</i> ..	A place of bustling activity.
		<i>Geelong</i>	The second town in Victoria in point of trade and population (30,000); has commodious hotels and extensive warehouses for wool; connected with Melbourne by a railway of 42 miles, and another is in progress to Ballarat (58 miles).
		<i>Sandhurst</i>	Possesses considerable trade and wealth; a contemplated railway will connect it with the capital of the colony.
		<i>Castlemaine</i>	Its road to Melbourne is always a scene of busy traffic, it being the chief place in Mount Alexander district, the richest of the gold-fields.
(c) <i>South Australia</i>		<i>Ballarat</i>	Of importance from the richness of its gold-field.
		<i>Adelaide</i>	Symmetrically laid out, and surrounded by a public domain for the recreation of the inhabitants (25,000); has several manufactures and considerable commerce.
		<i>Port Adelaide</i> ..	Connected with the capital by a good road, and has a railway in course of construction between it and Adelaide (pop. 12,000).
		<i>Kapunda</i>	Has celebrated copper-mines.

1. AUSTRALASIA, OR MELANESIA—(continued).		
(d) Western Australia..	Kooringa.....	Near the Burras, Burra mines: one of the most flourishing towns in the mining district: contains churches, schools, good shops, &c.; the quantity of ore raised in 1857 was 10,961 tons, the shares being now worth £150.
(c) Queensland, or Moreton Bay	Perth	Only of importance as the capital of Western Australia.
2. TASMANIA §	Freemantle	The principal port of the colony, and the seat of a recently-established convict settlement.
	Brisbane	Was made the capital of Queensland in 1859, and, although small, is in a rich agricultural district; gives name to a bishopric.
	Hobart Town ..	Nearly built, with an excellent and commodious harbour; some of its buildings display great architectural merit; in it are extensive breweries, distilleries, tanneries, timber and flour-mills, and soap, candle, and starch manufactories; it possesses, also, a college.
	Launceston	The second town in the island; is connected with the capital by a good macadamized road (120 miles), which is regularly traversed by stage-coaches; its site is unhealthy, owing to an extensive swamp near it; it maintains a considerable trade with Victoria and South Australia.
	Georgetown	A thriving place.—In the interior of Tasmania there are many small but thriving towns, many of them rapidly rising in importance. One of these, Richmond, is the key to an extensive agricultural district.
3. NEW ZEALAND:—	Auckland	Has hitherto formed the seat of government for the entire colony, but is admitted to be less advantageously situated for that purpose than the more central locality of Wellington; it was founded in 1840, and has considerable trade.
(a) New Ulster	Wellington	On the magnificent harbour of Port Nicholson; it was the first established of the New Zealand settlements, and is still the second city in wealth and population in the colony.
	New Plymouth .	Near the northern base of Mount Egmont, and wears an extremely picturesque aspect; the soil

* Oceania is the name now generally applied by geographers, and that not inaptly, to the numerous ocean-bound districts between the southern eastern shores of Asia and the western coast of America, and is of too much importance not to be regarded as a distinct (the fifth) division of the globe.

† Australasia is so called from its southern position with reference to Asia, from the Latin *australis*, south. *Melanesia*, its other title, is derived from the dark complexion of its inhabitants.

‡ The area and population of the various Australian colonies have been thus summarised:—

Colonies.	Area in English Square Miles.	European Population.	Date of Census.	Date of Establishment.
New South Wales	500,000	342,040	1859	1788
Victoria	86,831	504,519	1859	1837
South Australia	300,000	118,215	1859	1834
Western Australia	80,000	14,837	1860	1829
Queensland .....	.....	10,000	1859	1859
Totals	966,831	989,633		

§ Tasmania is thus designated after its Dutch discoverer, Abel Tasman. It is also known as *Van Diemen's Land*, and was so called by Tasman, who was very liberally supported by Anthony Van Diemen, the governor of Batavia, in Holland, as well as governor-general of the Dutch East Indies.

OCEANIA—(continued)

Minor Notes on the Chief Islands and Towns.

Grand Divisions.	Political Divisions, or PRINCIPAL ISLAND GROUPS.	Chief Islands and Towns.	Minor Notes on the Chief Islands and Towns.
	(b) <i>New Munster</i>	<i>Nelson</i>	in its vicinity is described as highly fertile, and its natural vegetation as being generally abundant; it has, however, no good harbour. Was founded in 1841, and has an abundance of good land in its immediate neighbourhood, as well as extensive tracts suited for grazing at a further distance.
		<i>Christ Church</i>	Capital of the Canterbury settlement, established in 1850; is a very thriving place.
		<i>Lyttelton</i>	The shipping-port of the province of Canterbury.
		<i>Dunedin</i>	Was founded, in 1848, by some Scotch emigrants, in connection with the Free Church of Scotland; is fast rising into importance.
	AUCLAND ISLES .....	.....	A volcanic group: were discovered, in 1806, by Captain Bristow, who found no inhabitants on them; their highest point is 1,350 feet above the sea; all are covered with vegetation; the largest of the group, Auckland Island, is 25 miles long, and the entire group has an area of nearly 200 English square miles; they are much visited by whaling-ships engaged in the neighbouring seas, for the purposes of refitting and refreshment.
	ANTIPODES ISLAND ....	.....	Is the land (lat. 49° 32' S., lon. 178° 42' E.) in the southern hemisphere most nearly opposite Greenwich; it was discovered, in 1800, by Captain Pendleton, and so named by him; and is derived from the Greek <i>anti</i> , against or opposite, and <i>podas</i> , a foot.
	CHATHAM ISLES .....	.....	Consist of three islands; were discovered, in 1791, by Lieutenant Broughton, in the brig <i>Chatham</i> ; the products are similar to those of New Zealand.
	NORFOLK ISLAND .....	.....	A small but beautiful speck in the open expanse of the Pacific, which has been for many years the seat of a convict establishment, to which the worst class of criminals are banished; its most characteristic production is the Norfolk Island pine, or <i>Araucaria excelsa</i> , the timber of which is of the most valuable kind.
	NEW CALEDONIA .....	.....	Discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774; belongs to France; has an area of 7,800 square miles; the aborigines, who are Papuan negroes, speak a language distinct from that of the neighbouring islands; in the centre it is 8,000 feet above the sea.
	NEW HEBRIDES .....	.....	A long chain of volcanic islands; area, 200 square miles; race, Papuan; were first seen by the Spanish navigator, Quiros, in 1606, but Cook first explored them; the island of Erromanga has acquired a melancholy interest as the scene of the murder of the devoted missionary, Williams, in 1839; ethnologists distinguish the inhabitants by the term "Negrito."
	QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.	.....	A volcanic group of islands, the principal of which are Santa Cruz and Vanikoro; this latter, called by the French <i>Manicodo</i> , was the scene, in 1780, of the disastrous shipwreck of the unfortunate <i>La Pérouse</i> , and was afterwards called, by the French Admiral D'Entrecasteaux, the <i>Recherché</i> Island.
	SALOMON ISLES .....	.....	Believed to be mountainous, well-wooded, and fertile; the population is composed of Malays and Papuan negroes.
	LOUISIADÉ ARCHIPELAGO.	.....	Consists of about eighty islands, most of which are inhabited; many of them are covered with dense forests; their shores are protected by coral reefs, with numerous deep-water channels between the islands.

I. AUSTRALASIA, OR MELANESIA—(continued).		
NEW BRITAIN .....	.....	Embraces two considerable, mountainous, and populous islands, the largest of which has an area, it is supposed, of 20,000 square miles; extensive and fertile plains extend along the shores of both islands; the natives are of the Papuan race; New Britain, which produces sago, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, and ginger, was discovered by Dampier in 1699.
NEW IRELAND .....	.....	An island of long and narrow form; is fertile and hilly; its inhabitants have black and woolly hair, are extremely rude, and resemble the aborigines of Australia; produce fancy wood and tortoise-shell.
ADMIRALTY ISLES.....	.....	Comprise one large and several small islands; the natives belong to the Malay race, are of large stature, well formed, and differ but little, except in the color of their skin, which is dark, from Europeans.
PAPUA, or NEW GUINEA .....	.....	Is, next to Borneo, the largest island (omitting the continents) in the world, and covers an area of nearly 250,000 square miles; its shores are indented by deep bays, but the coast-line has as yet been but imperfectly explored; a high chain of mountains runs through the south-eastern extremity of the island, and attains, in one place, an elevation of more than 13,000 feet; an English traveller, who resided in the island for three months of the year 1858, describes its climate as wretched in the extreme; its vast forests abound in trees of immense size, including the sago-palm and the camphor-tree. Papua is the native region of the true aromatic nutmeg; both yams and cocoa-nuts are plentiful, and are extensively used for food; besides these, rice, maize, and the sugar-cane are grown; gold exists in many parts of New Guinea; its quadrupeds include the hog, probably the largest of the native quadrupeds, dogs, rats, and some new species of marsupial animals; birds occur in great beauty and variety, among them the beautiful "birds of Paradise," of which Papua is the native seat, a gigantic pigeon almost as large as a turkey, cockatoos, parrots, &c.; the Dutch claim possession of the whole western half of the island; the Chinese and various Malay nations procure from it tortoise-shell, massory-bark, birds of paradise, edible birds'-nests, tripping or sea-cucumber, and other articles. The inhabitants are a negro race, but their hair, instead of being woolly, grows in tufts, while, both intellectually and morally, they are immeasurably inferior to the natives of Africa; they are represented as hideously ugly, with large eyes, flat noses, thick lips, and a black shining skin.
ARROO ISLES	Dobbo	Are a great scene of the traffic of Papua; amongst its productions are pearl, tortoise-shell, birds of paradise, tripping (an edible animal of the Holothuridae family) or sea-cucumber, &c.; they belong to the Dutch, and contain about 60,000 inhabitants; to the east of the group is an extensive coral-reef, where pearl and tripping are met with; the inhabitants are a mixture of the Malay and Australasian negro races. Dobbo, the capital of the Arroo Isles, is the largest mart in the north of Australasia, and is inhabited by Dutch and Chinese merchants.
TUNIER LAUT .....	.....	A not very extensive island (60 miles by 20) near the Arroo Islands; its coasts are surrounded by mud-banks and coral-reefs, and its surface is mountainous and well-wooded.
SUNDA ISLANDS.....	Sumatra	The most westerly of the Sunda group, and has an area of nearly 150,000 square miles; its population, who number two and a-half millions, are chiefly Malays, the rest being of the Papuan negro race; its mountains culminate in Mount Kassoumba, which is 15,000 feet high; the Dutch possess the greater portion of the eastern and western coasts; <i>Bencoolen</i> , the former Dutch capital, was ceded by the British to the Dutch in 1825, in exchange for Malacca;

OCEANIA—(continued).

Grand Divisions.	Political Divisions, or Principal Island Groups.	Chief Islands and Towns.	Minor Notes on the Chief Islands and Towns.
II. MALAYSIA—(continued).			
	BORNEO GROUP (including LABUAN).	Bali, Lombok, Timor, &c. BORNEO	Sumatra has a rainy and a dry season; among its minerals are gold, tin, copper, a superior kind of iron, sulphur, naphtha, and coal, and its dense forests contain inexhaustible stores of timber and fruit-trees, and the vine is successfully cultivated by European colonists; its exports are pepper (3,000,000 lbs. annually), gutta-percha, camphur, gold-dust, sulphur, &c. Area, 50,000 square miles; population, about 10,000,000; three-fourths of the island belong to the Dutch, whose first settlement here was formed in 1575; Batavia, the capital of their possessions, is the residence of the governor-general of the Dutch possessions, and is a highly important commercial town; Samarang and Sourabaya, both Dutch, are also in a flourishing condition; the low grounds of Java are characterised by great heat, while the high grounds are cool; its minerals embrace iron, tin, salt, sulphur, and nitre; the coast is lined with cocoa-nut trees, and the celebrated <i>upas</i> -tree flourishes in the woods; rice is its chief grain; "one of the most remarkable places in the world is the <i>Guero Upas</i> , or <i>Valley of Death</i> , in which neither animal nor plant can live, owing to the emission of carbonic acid gas from the surface;" the Javanese are of the Malay race, and embrace Mohammedanism mixed with Buddhism. Belong to the Dutch; except that in Timor the Portuguese have established settlements, the capital of which is <i>Dili</i> or <i>Deli</i> ; <i>Cuepang</i> is the chief town of the Dutch settlements. Was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521; is, regarding Australia as continental, the largest island in the world; area, 500,000 square miles; population, hardly half-a-million; its highest point is <i>Kini Batu</i> , 13,698 feet above the sea; Borneo has valuable minerals, the most celebrated of which are the diamond, gold, coal (said to be superior to that of Newcastle), antimony, iron, copper, tin, platina, &c.; its rich and varied animal productions include a wild bear, wild oxen, leopard, panther, ourang-outang, all peculiar; and its cultivated plants embrace maize, yams, rice, cocoa-nut, latatas, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, betel-nut, pepper, &c.; the inhabitants are aborigines, Malays, Chinese, and Europeans, the dialects of the first-mentioned being a link in the great chain of Malayo-Polynesian languages; most of the native provinces of Borneo are connected by commercial treaties with the Dutch; the province of Sarawak was formally ceded to Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1843, and the island of Labuan became a British possession three years later, both acquisitions being due to the enterprising spirit and energy of Sir James Brooke, a private English gentleman; LABUAN contains a colony of Victoria, has a good harbour and extensive coal-mines, and possesses many interesting varieties of animal life, including a species of deer not larger than a rabbit, and the flying squirrel, or <i>melanopsis</i> , which measures thirty-four inches from the tip of the nose to that of the tail, and flies by the aid of a broad membrane, which is folded up out of sight when the animal is asleep. An island of irregular shape; was discovered by the Portuguese in 1513; area, 72,000 square miles; population, 3,000,000; it is chiefly divided among independent nations (the Bugis being the principal), although the Dutch have settlements at <i>Yandigen</i> , on the south coast, one site of the old well-known town of Macassar, and at <i>Fort Amsterdam</i> , towards the northern extremity; from the baobab-tree, which grows in great abundance in Celebes, macassar-oil is
	CELEBES GROUP	Celebes	

extracted; there is also a teak forest; the island yields diamonds, gold, copper, iron, salt, sulphur, and numerous other natural productions. Ambuyna being the principal Dutch settlement, and next to Batavia, the chief station of the Dutch commerce in Oceania; the inhabitants consist of Malays, Papuans, Chinese, Japanese, and Europeans; the islands are extremely fertile, Ternate and Ambuyna being by far the most important, as the chief centres of the cultivation of the clove-plant, an indigenous aromatic; the spice-plant is a small evergreen of the myrtaceous order, of which cloves are the flower-buds. Banda has the appearance of one continuous grove, but the change in it is often sudden, from the exuberant to the terrible. Are forty-six small islands, the principal of which is Sangir, which has an area of 250 square miles, and a population of 12,000; it is mountainous, and in its centre is a volcano. Also in the Celebes Sea; they cover an area of about 450 square miles, and possess an aggregate population of 200,000; they are rich in pearls and fruits, but the inhabitants, who are Malays, are great pirates. This archipelago embraces about 1200 islands and rocks, about 400 of which are inhabited; the largest, Luzon, has an area of 56,000 square miles, while the population of the entire group is estimated at 6,000,000; the soil is peculiarly adapted to the culture of sugar and tobacco (both largely exported), the latter of which is of the finest description, and the cigars of Manila have obtained a wide celebrity; the mineral products are coal, sulphur, alum, magnesia, and marble, while the luxuriant vegetation and the fauna (embracing the fox, gazelle, monkey, crocodile, &c.) deserve being noted; the trade of the Philippines is very extensive, and includes a large variety of articles, both of export and import; the aborigines, for the most part, belong to the Malay race and the Oceanic negroes; the religion is partly Mohammedan and partly heathen. *Manilla* is the capital of the Spanish possessions in the east, and is a great seat of trade, having an extensive commerce with Great Britain, China, India, and America. *Cavite* possesses considerable trade, and enjoys a high reputation for salubrity; has lately declined as a naval station.

Between the Ladrões and Japan; were settled under the British flag in 1830; they consist of ninety islands, in the most considerable of which, Peal Island, fags, goats, and poultry are found in abundance; this island is also free from snakes and other noxious animals.

A group of seventeen large and numerous small islands, discovered in 1621 by Magellan, by whom they received the name of *Ladrões*, on account of the pilfering propensities of the inhabitants, the Spanish word *ladro* meaning a thief; the islands were afterwards called the *Marianne* Islands, in honor of Queen *Mary Anne* of Austria, the wife of Philip IV., king of Spain, he having ordered and directed their settlement; they are of volcanic formation, and are almost uniformly fertile, the productions being rice, sugar, cotton, indigo, &c.; and most of them are now overrun with wild cattle, hogs, and goats; the largest island, Guahan, is particularly distinguished by the luxuriance of its native forests.

Are sometimes termed the New Philippines, and consist of a number of islets; they were discovered by the Spaniards in 1686, and received their name in honor of *Charles II.*, of Spain; they are of low coralline formations, forming a great belt from west to east immediately north of the equator; the climate is mild and pleasant; the pandanus, which affords a juicy aromatic

Ambuyna, Ce-
ran, Banda,
Bouro, &c.

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Mindanao, Lu-
zon, Palawan,
Mindoro, &c.

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MOLUCCAS,
ISLANDS.

OR SPICE

SANGIR GROUP

SOOLOO ARCHIPELAGO ..

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS ..

BONIN ISLANDS

LADRONE, or MARIANNE
ISLANDS.

CAROLINE AND PELEW
ISLANDS.

OCEANIA—(continued).

Minor Notes on the Chief Islands and Towns.

Grand Divisions.	Political Divisions, or Principal Island Groups.	Chief Islands and Towns.	
III. MICRONESIA—(continued).	MARSHALL OF MUL-GRATE ARCHIPELAGO. SANDWICH GROUP . . .	..... .....	fruit, grows abundantly; the inhabitants, who are skilful navigators and undertake distant voyages in their frail canoes, are chiefly Malays; a Spanish missionary once attempted to establish himself in these islands, but he and all his companions were murdered. A small cluster of several low coral islets, considerably to the east of the Caroline Islands; the climate, productions, and inhabitants resemble those of the rest of Micronesia. Consists of thirteen islands, only eight of which are inhabited, the principal of them being Hawaii or Owyhee, Maui, Oahu, and Kauai; Captain Cook discovered them in 1778, and named them after his friend and patron, Lord Sandwich; their population at that time amounted to 400,000, whereas in 1858 it was only 73,228, which is mainly attributable to the fact that measles, whooping-cough, &c., introduced by Europeans, are very prevalent; the king of the islands in 1819 publicly abolished idolatry and embraced Christianity, since which time the Scriptures have been printed in the native tongue; numerous churches and schools have been erected, and constitutional government established; a treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce between Queen Victoria and the King of the Sandwich Islands was signed at Honolulu in 1851; Hawaii contains Mowua Kea, 13,950 feet, and Mowua Loeh, 13,760 feet high; Karakakoa Bay, in the same island, was the scene in 1779 of the untimely death of Cook; the trade of the islands is very extensive, the imports in 1853 amounting to 1,281,000 dollars, and the exports to 281,000 dollars; the chief town of the group is <i>Honolulu</i> (pop. 7000), in which nearly 600 foreigners are settled.
	FEEJEE ISLANDS . . . . .	.....	This group comprises nearly one hundred inhabited islands of various sizes (pop. 200,000); they are the most easterly group in which a population of Polynesian negroes is met with, and are remarkable as the point at which the black and copper-colored races come nearest in contact; they were discovered by Tasman in 1643, and were called by him "Prince William's Islands;" Captain Bligh passed through the southern portion of the Archipelago after being turned adrift by the mutineers of the "Bounty" in 1789; many of the inhabitants have, since the arrival in 1835 of a Christian missionary, been converted to Christianity, while the remainder continue to practise cannibalism and human sacrifices; the islands produce sandalwood in great abundance. A beautiful and fertile group, consisting of four larger and several smaller islands; they were discovered in 1768 by M. de Bougainville, and so named by him from observing canoes of superior construction dexterously managed; a mission was first established on them in 1830, and, besides numerous chapels and schools, the island of Upolu contains an institution for the education of native teachers, at the printing-press of which establishment, in addition to copies of the Scriptures and other works in the Samoan language, there is issued half-yearly an English journal, the "Samoan Reporter," which circulates largely throughout the Pacific. Were discovered in 1643 by Tasman; when visited by Cook in 1774 they were collectively called by him the "Friendly Islands," owing to the apparently social bearing of the inhabitants, who,
IV. POLYNESIA, or SOUTH-SEA ISLANDS.	SAMOA, or NAVIGATOR'S ISLANDS	.....
	TONGA, or FRIENDLY ISLANDS	.....

however, are now known to be deceitful and treacherous; the natives belong to the Malay race, and are copper-colored, handsome, and brave; the first attempt in 1776 to establish missionaries in these islands was greatly opposed by the inhabitants, but the subsequent permanent settlement of missionaries of the Wesleyan Society has been productive of the happiest results; the climate is humid and the heat oppressive; scarcely a season passes without hurricanes, and earthquakes are frequently experienced; all the islands of this group are low and of coral formation; they abound in the cocoa-nut, bread-fruit, banana, pine-apple, orange, citron, lime, yam, melon, and pumpkins, and export cocoa-nut oil.

Enbrace Raratonga, Atui, Mauti, and several smaller islands; all are lofty and volcanic; they were discovered by Cook (hence their name) in 1773; the inhabitants of Raratonga have been converted to Christianity by the missionaries stationed there; the people, who number about 50,000, are of the Malay race.

Include, amongst other islands, Tahiti (or Otahaiti), the largest (600 square miles), Eimeo, Huahine, Ulitena, and Bolabola; all are lofty, volcanic, and fertile; they were discovered in 1779 by Cook, by whom they were so named in honor of the Royal Society; Tahiti, the "gem of the Pacific," is very beautiful, some of its mountains (10,000 feet high) being clothed with a rich vegetation; the majority of the inhabitants (16,000 in the aggregate) have been converted to Christianity by the English missionaries resident among them; the native government of Tahiti was, in 1846, forcibly placed under the protection of the French, as were also Gambier and Wallis Islands; some commerce, in the export of sugar, cocoa-nut oil, pearl shells, and arrowroot, is carried on by the resident foreigners.

Are situated to the southward of the Society archipelago, and are crossed by the line of the southern tropic (hence their name); they are lofty, fertile, beautiful, and contain about 1,000 inhabitants, whose language is the same as that of the Society Islands.

Comprises a large number of coral reefs and islets to the eastward of the Society group; Pitcairn Island, however, and the Gambier Islands are high and volcanic; the former of these has acquired interest from its connection with the mutineers of the "Bounty," who settled there in 1789, and whose descendants were removed thence to Norfolk Island in 1855; when Captain Beechey visited Pitcairn Island in 1825, he found that, of the fifteen original male settlers, twelve had died by violence, one by accident, one naturally, and one survived; the population of the entire group is believed not to exceed 10,000.

Lie on both sides of the tenth parallel of south latitude, and between the meridians of 138° and 141° west; the largest of the group, Nukuhiva, has an area of 200 square miles; the *Marquesas*, four of which were discovered in 1596 by Mendana, were named by him in honor of the viceroy of Peru, *Marqueses de Mendoza*; Captain Cook, in 1776, discovered another island of the group, and in the same year the Americans discovered the remainder; the whole archipelago being called by them the *Washington* Islands; the inhabitants are Malays, and are a tall, robust, and finely-formed race, but are the least reclaimed from barbarism of all the natives of Polynesia; they carry on war with the most savage ferocity, and practise cannibalism; the islands produce yams, cocoa-nuts, pulse, wild cotton, sugar-cane, &c.

HERVEY, OF ISLANDS.....

SOCIETY ISLANDS.....

AUSTRAL ISLANDS.....

LOW ARCHIPELAGO.....

MARQUESAS.....

MINOR NOTES ON AUSTRALASIA.

AUSTRALIA.

CLIMATE.—The northern portion (nearly half) of Australia is strictly tropical ; but the average temperature of the southern and south-eastern portions of the continent—the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—is not greater than that experienced in the south of Europe. The maximum heat in November at Victoria river, North Australia, is 106°; the minimum in July, 49°; and the number of rainy days in the year, 84. In North-West Australia, the climate of which is in general very regular, there are three seasons :—the wet season, beginning in December and lasting to February; the spring or cool season,—the healthiest part of the year,—from March to July; and the dry or hot season, from August to December. The chief disadvantage in the climate of the colonies is the deficiency of water occasioned by the long droughts, when, during a period of twelve months or more, scarcely a drop of rain is known to fall. These droughts are periodical, occurring after intervals of twelve years, and are succeeded by floods and incessant rains which diminish year after year through the cycle, until the era of total suspension comes round again. In the colonised districts, also, great heat is experienced in the summer, which becomes distressing; the scorching wind—the *sirocco* of Australia—blows from the interior, which it does for from twenty-four to thirty hours, three or four times in the year. The superiority of the climate of Sydney is manifest when it is known that the difference between its mean summer and winter temperatures amounts to only 18°, and that between the hottest and coldest months of the same capital does not exceed 21°.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: These include coal (abundant in New South Wales and on the Swan River, Western Australia), iron, tin, mercury, zinc, copper (in large quantities in Southern Australia), copper, potters' clay, granite, sandstone, limestone, fine marble, slates, and numerous fine pebbles, as jasper, opal, agates, chalcedony. Gold largely abounds in New South Wales and Victoria. The close resemblance in the structure of the mountain-ranges of the coast to that of the Ural Mountains led Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, in 1845, to predict that it would be found to be auriferous; and Mr. E. H. Hargraves, Feb. 12, 1851, made the first actual demonstration of a workable gold-field in the neighbourhood of Bathurst. In the interval that elapsed between May, 1851, and the close of 1859, the yield amounted to 25,000,000 ozs., equal in value to £101,871,828, the largest proportion coming from the Victoria fields.

Vegetable: The native trees are all evergreen, and the forests consist principally of two families,—gum-trees and acacias, which, indeed, form everywhere the great characteristics of Australian vegetation. All the principal food-plants have been introduced, as have likewise the vine, fig, orange, peach, &c., all of which are cultivated with considerable success. Flowering plants of extraordinary beauty exist, many growing to an arborescent size.

Animal: Great peculiarities are, as in the botanical, exhibited in the animal kingdom. There is a remarkable paucity of mammalian species, and those that do occur are not usually abundant. Of quadrupeds the most important is the kangaroo; and the principal example of beasts of prey is the dingo, or wild dog of Australia. The most peculiar animal belonging to this continent is the water-mole, *ornithorhynchus paradoxus*, a creature so anomalous (as its name indicates) that, when the first specimens arrived in Europe, naturalists suspected them to have been

fabricated. It has the bill and feet of a duck, the body and fur of a mole, and the internal structure of a reptile. The most remarkable bird is the *apteryz*, which is without perceptible wings, and builds its nest in deep holes. The gallinaceous birds or songsters are almost entirely wanting. Sheep farming has long been the principal pursuit of the majority of settlers: in 1793, a settler introduced eight merino sheep, which, in 1858, had increased to 16,000,000, one-half belonging to New South Wales.

INHABITANTS.—The population principally consists of British settlers and their descendants, and of a race of oceanic negroes. The aborigines, or “black fellows” as the colonists term them, have a dark sooty-brown complexion, lank instead of woolly hair, a weak and puny body, and are greatly inferior, both in moral and intellectual qualities, to the African negroes. The forehead is low, the eyes large, far apart, and half covered by the upper lid; the nose broad and flat, and the lips thick. The food of the natives of Australia is (as we, at least, regard it) of the most disgusting description, consisting of grubs, worms, snakes, lizards, &c. There is a kind of white worm, in particular, about the size of the little finger, which they devour with all the relish of a professed epicure. But the number of the natives is rapidly decreasing in the presence of the white man: while, for instance, in 1837, there were in Victoria alone 20,000, their number had, in 1857, decreased to 1768. “Unlike the native inhabitant of the New World, he (the native) will leave no memorial behind to tell of his existence to future generations.”

In 1857, the EXPORTS amounted to £21,109,084, and the IMPORTS to £25,758,622. The former include gold (nearly £12,000,000 annually), copper (£500,000), wool (£4,000,000), and other articles of less note. Including Tasmania and New Zealand, the imports in that year amounted in the aggregate to £27,500,000; the exports to £22,250,000; the net annual PUBLIC REVENUE to more than £5,000,000; and the PUBLIC DEBT to £5,770,000.

Gigantic RAILWAYS are already in the course of construction; and telegraphic communication is completed between New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and, latterly, with Tasmania by submarine cable across Bass's Strait.

TASMANIA.

CLIMATE.—The climate of Van Diemen's Land is, in some respects, the finest in the world, and resembles that of the south and south-west of England. While it is sufficiently warm it is free from the withering aridity and intense heat experienced in some parts of Australia. The mean annual temperature of Hobart Town, the capital, is 52°, mean summer, 63°, and mean winter, 42°. The average rain-fall over the island is 21 inches; but at Tasman Peninsula it is as much as 44 inches.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—*Mineral*: Iron (frequently met with), copper, coal (which is known to exist very generally throughout the island), salt (found in the interior), lead, zinc, and manganese, are the only minerals deserving notice.

Vegetable: In its general character the native vegetation of Tasmania strongly resembles that of the Australian continent, and is characterised by its *eucalypti* (or gum-trees), acacias, mimosas, pines, and myrtles. The first mentioned—the huge gum-trees—impart the prevailing character to the woodland scenery. All the trees are evergreen, and the timber is of the most valuable description, not only for house and ship-

building purposes, but also for cabinet-work. Many of the members of the Tasmanian forest, as the black-wood, musk-wood, Huon pine, pink-wood, rose-wood, myrtle, &c., yield gums and resins.

Animal: The *fauna* of Van Diemen's Land is nearly identical with that of Australia. Besides three species of the kangaroo (which are rapidly decreasing under the influence of the chase), there are opossums, bandicoots, wombats, kangaroo-rats, ornithorhynchi, &c. The hyena-opossum, or native "tiger" (a large and destructive animal), and the dasyurus, popularly known as "the devil" (about the size of a Scotch terrier, and extremely wild, ugly, and destructive), are peculiar to Tasmania. The birds embrace laughing-jackasses, black and white cockatoos, bright-plumaged parrots and paroquets, black swans, pelicans, ducks, &c. A profitable whale-fishery is pursued along the southern coast.

The **EXPORTS**, in 1857, were valued at £1,354,655, and consisted of wool, timber, and agricultural produce; and the **IMPORTS**, principally comprising manufactured goods, at £1,271,087. The **REVENUE**, in the following year, amounted to £183,978.

NEW ZEALAND.

CLIMATE.—The climate of New Zealand almost resembles that of England with respect to temperature; but the rain-falls are more heavy and frequent, although not so excessive as to be in any degree prejudicial to health. The mean annual temperature at Auckland, the capital (lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$), is $58^{\circ} 5'$, the mean of summer, $66^{\circ} 9'$, and of winter, $50^{\circ} 7'$. Thus there is only a difference of 16° between the mean summer and winter temperatures, and only a difference of $18^{\circ} 9'$ between those of the hottest and coldest months. In Middle Island the annual fall of rain is about 32 inches, while in the northern island it amounts to 50 inches.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The *mineral* products are extensive, numerous, and valuable; gold, copper, iron, coal, tin, nickel, manganese, lead, bismuth, marble, alum, and sulphur, being the most important. The quantity of gold exported, in 1859, amounted in value to £52,443. Coal largely abounds in both islands.

Vegetable: The most celebrated of the vegetable productions of New Zealand is the *kauri*, or yellow pine, which grows to a great size. Besides this are the *rimu*, or red pine (useful for housebuilding and the finer parts of cabinet-work), the *kahikatea* (occasionally seen 90 feet high), the *puriri*, or iron-wood (one of the most valuable trees—its wood possessing immense strength and durability), and the black birch (valuable for shipbuilding). New Zealand is very deficient in native food-plants; but all kinds of European grains, fruits, and vegetables, thrive luxuriantly.

Animal: The only land animals found when the first colonists arrived in the country were the hog and the dog, besides a few rats and mice, probably introduced by runaway convicts from Australia. Birds are equally scarce; and New Zealand possesses no serpents, or noxious reptiles of any description. Fish are very abundant, and both the seal and the whale frequent the shores.

INHABITANTS.—The New Zealand natives, or Maori, as they are properly called, do not probably exceed 60,000. They belong to the Malay-Polynesian race, and were, in their natural condition, perhaps the finest specimen to be found of a savage people. They are tall, active, and

intelligent ; their hair glossy, black, and curling ; and their general cast of features not very different from the European standard. Cannibalism, once very prevalent amongst them, is now almost entirely eradicated.

GOVERNMENT.—In 1853, a free constitution, consisting of a house of representatives and a legislative council—the former chosen by the people, the latter appointed by the Crown—was formed and came into force. Each of the provinces has also a superintendent and a provincial council, the whole colony being under the executive administration of a governor appointed by the Crown.

RELIGION.—Of the Established Church there are 30,000 adherents ; Scottish Presbyterianism, 11,000 ; the Church of Rome, 6,000 ; and Wesleyan Methodists, 5,000.

The **EXPORTS**, in 1858, amounted to £458,000, and the **IMPORTS** to upwards of £1,000,000.

THE END.

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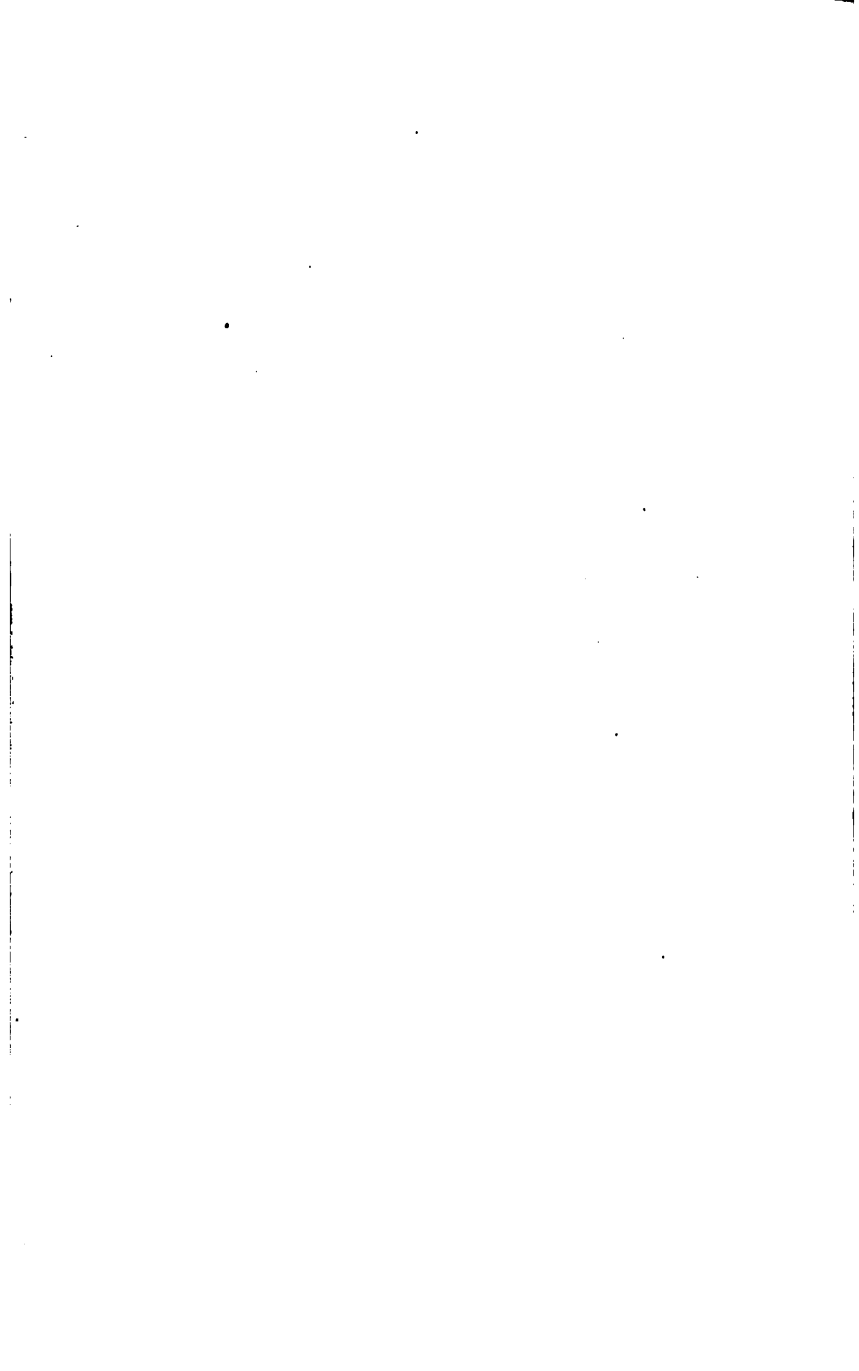
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